





Henry S. Lee



SPRINGFIELD PRESENT *AND* PROSPECTIVE

The City of Homes

The Sources of Its Charm, Its
Advantages, Achievements and
Possibilities, Portrayed in Word
and Picture

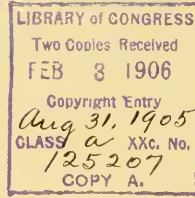
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GEORGE CLARENCE GARDNER

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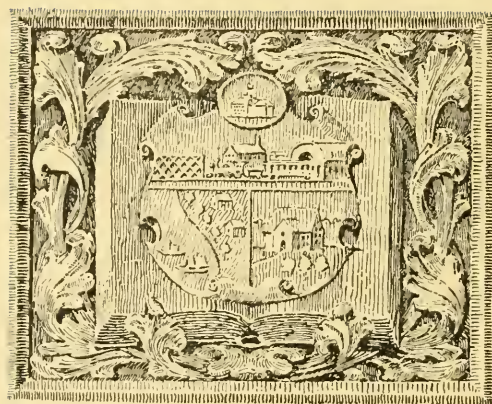


HENRY S. LEE




If hereafter some newly adopted citizen shall ask "What did this man that he be so firmly held in the remembrance and love of this people?" let the answer be: "Not because he founded that hospital or endowed that library or built that great factory, but because he loved his fellow men, and by his courtesy sweetened the daily life of our streets; by his covert acts of kindness comforted many hearts; by his unselfish service to others, brightened our ideal of beneficence, becoming the trusted adviser of the widow and the orphan, the staff upon which the sick leaned and were upheld, especially the invalid and wounded soldiers returning from the battlefields of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. The youth struggling for an education found in him a practical and sympathetic friend. Henry S. Lee, by his honor and perfect integrity, kept alive in many minds confidence in human virtue and faith in God. All this and more he did without seeming to know it. This is why we honor him and keep his memory green."

BORN SEPTEMBER 19, 1834 DIED MARCH 29, 1902





FOREWORD



THE aim of this book is to hold the mirror up to Springfield: a community whose qualities, in their varied significance, in the many lessons to be derived therefrom, have little enough engaged the thought of its members; a dwelling-place whose visible charm, the pride of every resident, carrying its fair fame wherever Springfield is known, has a destiny of which we may see visions only after a careful survey of the spot as we find it today, endowed with rare gifts from Nature and stamped with the characteristics of its daily life. Nor is it aside from the purpose to proclaim our city far and wide, and share our enthusiastic discoveries with a larger public. The contributors and the Editor, as well as the publishers, look confidently forward to something more than a sale for this book and a careful reading: should it not exert a positive influence, they would be surprised and disappointed.

While Springfield is peculiarly fortunate in the possession of an able and representative periodical press, she is not satisfied to stand before the world in snap-shots or the panorama of the biograph; these do not show us as we are. The immediate need is not an exhaustive history, which is yet to come, nor a guide book, of which several have been made, but rather a study of our conditions and tendencies, with a view to the wonderful development which is possible in almost every direction. To us so much is given, we would not—must not—evade nor too long postpone the large duty which confronts us.

Our city has more than held its own with other cities of the commonwealth in growth and various development in the past decade; in fact, so marked is the expansion now going on, in several ways, that thoughtful and far-seeing citizens are moved to inquire as never before how we may gauge our views and our plans to correspond. The peculiar timeliness of this book, as remarked to the Editor by one person after another, renders it a happy inspiration. Its principal claim upon the community is to be found in actual service, which it has been the conscientious aim of all those connected with its preparation to give. If it but open our eyes to the significance of the forces now at work, the remarkable possibilities just ahead, and the exceeding beauty which we may have if we will, by taking thought,—the beauty which comes of symmetrical growth, rather than of money cost,—the book will have fulfilled a large mission.

The word “discoveries” in a foregoing paragraph is used advisedly. It is the earnest hope of the Editor that each and every reader will find in the pages which follow, the elements of surprise and enthusiasm which they have brought to him, in which event the book will serve its full purpose of enlightenment and inspiration. No one person knows Springfield thoroughly; it has grown too large and too complex for that. Nor could he, if he knew it ever so well, impart his knowledge and fervor short of a course of lectures.

Springfield Present and Prospective, as a cursory examination will show, is written by real lovers of the place; enthusiasm is repressed only where a wound is deemed faithful and necessary,—where the constructive purpose involves something also of change.

Generations to come will be indebted to Eugene C. Gardner, whose voice and pen and fine taste as an architect have been tirelessly employed in promoting the beauty of Springfield—a beauty which is not merely outward. In his chapter in this volume on *The Visible Charm*, the poet in Mr. Gardner is finely in evidence, and the ardent lover of his home city.

The influence of the Springfield Republican and its brilliant essayist, poet and critic, Charles Goodrich Whiting, for a cosmopolitan breadth and quality in all our living has been very great. The publishers and the Editor deem themselves fortunate in securing Mr. Whiting's review of art and literature as they exist among us. His contribution should be amended, however, by a fuller acknowledgment of his own service, of the high place he holds in current literature.

Every contributor to this volume is a loyal and devoted son or daughter of Springfield—by birth or adoption—and speaks from the heart; for this the several writers were chosen. Principal Orr has a distinct message to the citizen concerning our schools, and valuable information for parents who are considering our city as a possible place of residence. The development of technical education, characteristic of our time, receives due recognition from the head of the technical high school, Mr. Warner. And there is no more significant and inspiring recital in the book than Librarian Wellman's account of the great work of the City Library association.

A large and important field is surveyed by the secretary of the Board of Trade, J. Frank Drake. Francis Regal of the Republican's editorial staff is an active force in musical affairs and profoundly learned in the theory and practice of music. Howard Regal, his brother, was formerly the dramatic critic.

The Story of Springfield is the joint production of Alfred M. Copeland, Esq., associate judge of the police court and the historian of Hampden county, and Edwin Dwight, journalist, a descendant of the historic family of Dwights.

Mrs. Doggett, who traces the work of the women's clubs, is an active member of the Women's club and president of the College club, and is the wife of President Doggett of the International Young Men's Christian association training school; Richard Hooker, representing the men's clubs, is the associate of Samuel Bowles in the publication of the Springfield Republican. Rev. John Luther Kilbon is

the pastor of Park Congregational church and was formerly an editor of the *Congregationalist*. Edward A. Hall is a prominent member of the Cathedral parish and the president of the St. Vincent de Paul society.

On the side of illustration and embellishment the work has been carried on with no less devotion. The lettering and decorations are largely the work of James Hall of New York, formerly supervisor of drawing in our own public schools. George Clarence Gardner, whose excellent drawings have to do with "The Visible Charm" of our city, is an architect, the son of Eugene C. Gardner. The work of local photographers, notably E. J. Lazelle, H. E. Bosworth and A. D. Copeland, has been supplemented with a collection of views taken especially for this book by Clifton Johnson, whose camera has illustrated books of travel in America, England, Ireland, Scotland and France. The portrait work of George H. Van Norman, whose skill as a portrait artist is known throughout the country, should also be mentioned here.

It is but just, in closing, to ascribe the conception of this book, and in the main the choice of topics and writers, to the two young men who are its publishers. Theirs was the plan and the direction, for the most part; it was the privilege of the Editor to do something more than *assister*, as the French put it,—to be present when the work was done—but honor to whom honor is due.

THE EDITOR.

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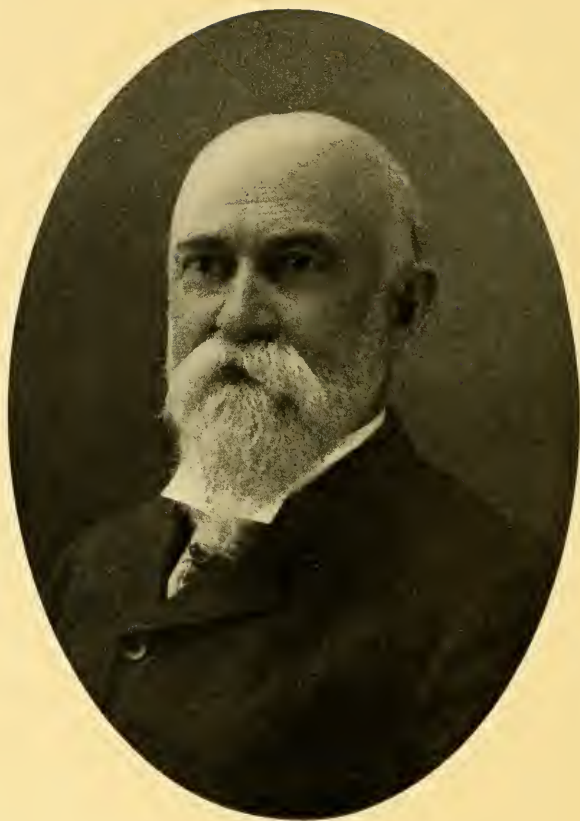
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E. L. Gardner



THE VISIBLE CHARM AS IT WAS IS AND MAY BE

I. LOOKING BACKWARD

I. NATURE'S LEGACY



OME cities are born beautiful, like Naples, some achieve beauty, like Washington, and some have beauty thrust upon them, like St. Petersburg, which would have been a great dismal swamp today but for the stubborn will of the first great autocrat of Russia.

If Springfield is not already one of the most beautiful cities in America, it is not for lack of noble birth, for it was beautifully born. Conceived in sunshine and brought forth in verdure, the little old house on the west side of the river, which two and a half centuries ago was the germ of the present city, a helpless, solitary infant, resting on the bare but nourishing bosom of mother Earth and rocked in the cradle of the fertile valley, was even then surrounded by rare and wonderful charms.

Sweeping and swinging between bluffs and forests, the clear water of the river mirrored brilliant pictures of the clouds above, of the graceful elms along its banks, and likewise of Indians, squaws and little papooses who had never heard of "civic centers of municipal art" nor of scientific public sanitation, but by unerring instinct, selected for their mundane hunting grounds the spots where the grass was the greenest, the water the purest, the trees the most stately and sturdy. Then as now there were mountains round about, which gave a sense of permanency and solemn grandeur without which it is almost impossible to be deeply conscious of a well-established local habitation. We need these lofty barriers, not to

mark the visual line that girts us round as the world's extreme and shut us in from the outer universe like Rasselas in his Happy Valley, but as our dwellings must have solid walls and sheltering roofs to localize and intensify the love of home. Domestic life even in frozen, barren Scandinavia is far superior to that of the fleeting Arabs on their level plains.

Here the sun sends down his morning salutation from over the Wilbraham hills and we lift our eyes for his evening benediction to the Green mountain peaks that have tumbled out of Vermont across Berkshire and western Hampden; while at the north, craggy, crumbling Mount Tom, gray and hoary, but capped by giddy games and crowned with a gilded coronet, like a too complaisant Cyclops, still lies between us and the wintry winds that rend his northern side but lose their sharpest sting before descending the southern slope.

Whether we climb to the top of the four-square arsenal tower, grim type and reminder of the "power that fills the world with terror," or seek the lofty but narrow point of view that for nearly a century has crowned Mount Orthodox across the river, steadfast, heaven-pointing emblem of the divine gospel of peace, our first emotion is of surprise; our first impression that a veritable miracle has been wrought and, not all the kingdoms of the earth, indeed, but a measureless map of marvelous beauty has been suddenly unrolled at our feet. Seen from the streets of our city, from the bluffs on either side or from the cars that bind us to the rest of the world, neither the arsenal tower nor the spire of the West Springfield church appears to rise conspicuously above the surrounding landscape, but standing on or near their summits we seem to be lifted above the earth into the regions of the upper air.

After the first surprise at the extent and beauty of the view, the next thought is of wonder and self-reproach, that all our lives, perhaps, we, dullards that we are, have been living and moving in the midst of this delightful environment, oblivious or indifferent to the rarest charms of Nature, the richest combination of river and sky, bluffs and meadows, forests and mountains, too grand and gracious to be permanently defaced even by our clumsiest mistakes. Beyond question it was a goodly heritage, and Springfield must be counted among the cities that were born beautiful.



The Old Church on Mount Orthodox



BYAGAWAMIS STILL WATERS

But these unadorned natural charms like those of infancy and childhood were doomed to suffer changes. The experimental and erratic methods of civilization soon compelled our eager ancestors to assail this perfect picture of Nature's faultless fashioning, and into the midst of her irreproachable work, where use and beauty are never at variance, to introduce their own bald utilities with little thought beyond the stern necessities of each day and generation. There must be graded roads in place of the blazed and winding trails; bridges above the treacherous fords. Simple cottages and stately mansions with gardens and cultivated fields established themselves where wigwams and huts had hidden in the forest glades. The silent canoe disappeared before the screech of the locomotive, the flashing trolley and the puffing steamer. There must be room for public squares and parks; monuments and statues for our heroes, jails and gallows yards for our criminals. The thick, black breath of tall chimneys darkens the sky which the thin smoke of the aboriginal domestic altars never reached. Huge factories and business blocks make narrow cañons of the old forest aisles. There are churches and saloons, police courts and labor unions, trusts and telephones, armories and schools. All of these with innumerable additions and variations determine and display the external life, the outside picture of the City of Springfield. And each and every one of these features, large and small, forms a thread, dark or light, a band of color, a conspicuous and beautiful decoration, or an uncouth disfigurement in the web we have woven and shall keep on weaving as successive generations rise and fall, while the city which never grows old, but, humanly speaking, lives forever, becomes larger and more beautiful every year.

2. FROM CENTER TO CIRCUMFERENCE

DOUBTLESS the most conspicuous element of natural beauty in Springfield is the river; while the most essential and permanent characteristic of the city's material development is the manner in which its growth has been adapted to the almost faultless site. Unlike St. Petersburg, many a western town and some nearer home, it has not been necessary to remove mountains of rock or sand, either by faith or dynamite; to fill up marshes and bogs that Nature evidently intended for saurians and other croakers; nor to build dykes



FIRST CHURCH, ON COURT SQUARE

The Civic Center of Gravity

to keep out the aggressive ocean,—not to any great extent. Almost from the first, the streets and thoroughfares, whether for residence or business, have followed the lines of the least resistance. Not the traditional meandering cattle paths of Boston, but the slightly and gracefully devious ways which an ardent lover or a guest sure of his welcome would naturally follow to reach the end of his journey, in the good old days when safe and swift arrival was not the only charm of travel.

The intersection of two main lines of travel, virtually at right angles, gave from the first an advantage not only in convenience of traffic and travel, but in the way of æsthetic possibilities which could hardly have existed under other conditions. One of these lines loosely paralleled the river, as in so many old New England towns and villages, and constituted in its earlier years the main axis and substance of the settlement, with farms and holdings on the west side, running back to the river which formed their rear boundary. The other thoroughfare gradually evolved from the eastward trail, encountered Main street near State and crossed it in a somewhat irregular fashion, proceeding over the river and the old West Springfield common. Eastward and westward these lines of travel stretched out across the country over bluffs and plains into the narrow, crooked valleys through which the smaller tributaries find their way to the large river. It hardly need be said that in this discussion of Springfield, both sides of the river are included and whatever we choose to claim toward the north and south.

A city by the sea unless it encircles the head of a bay is one-sided, and the same is true of those that are confined to either side of a large river, or barricaded at the back by inaccessible mountains. Like men of genius such cities command the greatest admiration for their one preëminent merit—for instance, nothing can be finer than the magnificent setting of Holyoke against the southern side of Mount Tom,—but they lack the broader and far more enduring charms of all-round excellence. This latter quality Springfield possesses in a marked and literal degree. Whether we take the wings of the morning and fly to Indian Orchard, Chicopee Falls and Ludlow, or dwell in the uttermost parts of Tatham, we can walk beside still waters and lie down in green pastures, as well as in fertile meadows and cornfields. Everywhere there are pleasant walks, and

the state roads are good for man, beast and automobile. If all our suburban highways and so-called roads were perfect, there would be nothing for future generations to accomplish, or give to the present generation that wholesome dissatisfaction which is the necessary precursor and incentive to improvement.

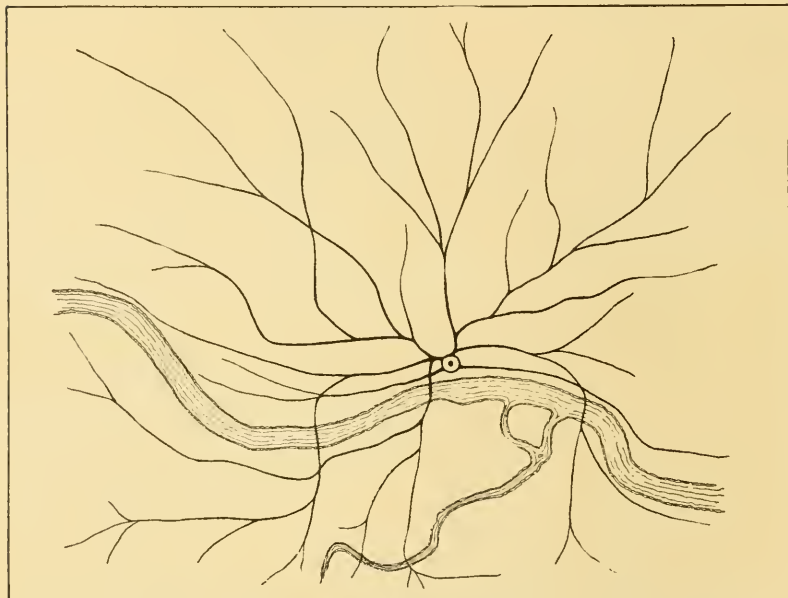


Diagram showing the First church as the center and the main arteries of Springfield life as they have developed around it.

It seems to have followed naturally from the conditions of the birth and subsequent growth of the city, that the obvious civic center has scarcely changed its geographical location. The centrifugal forces have been almost equally strong in every direction. Ward One, Forest park, the Hill, and West Springfield—north, south, east and west—who shall say which is the most delightful suburb?

As in old New England towns, almost without exception, the first church erected was the point from which all things emanated, toward which all things tended, and around which everything



Looking Up Watershops Pond



The Picturesque Westfield

revolved. It not only dominated the green turf in front, and the sometimes dreary burial ground behind, or at one side, but it set the pace for all other local affairs, social, political and educational as well as religious. It has not always happened, however, as here, that this ethical and business center has remained the visible æsthetic center. And although but a comparatively small part of our best architectural growth has been adjacent to Court square, and other churches have shared the burdens and responsibilities of directing our temporal as well as spiritual concerns, the characteristic, though by no means ornate, or altogether graceful, spire of the First church remains, as regards locality, the civic center of gravity. A skeleton map of the situation as it is today is fairly represented by the foregoing sketch.

It is obvious at a single glance how much greater are the opportunities for a beautiful city with such a ground plan than if it were helplessly constrained to the lines and squares of a chess board. By filling the spaces between these variously curved diverging streets with small parallelograms a very complete map of the city would be produced, and it is easy to see that if all the main thoroughfares were straight and intersected each other at right angles, the chief charm of the plan would be lost. The natural point for minor public squares and open spaces is at the junction of these larger avenues, and many such already exist, so that from whatever quarter or direction we approach the center of the city, we encounter these ornamental oases.

The general picturesqueness is still farther enhanced by the uneven surface of the site which, of course, does not appear on the map. There are constant surprises in the way of charming vistas, either looking down across the valley or up toward the woody heights of the bluffs, that are not found in cities where all things are doomed to remain on a dead level. It is no wonder that the ancient Egyptians found their greatest enjoyment in building pyramids, and the Babylonians hung their gardens high in the air. We all like something to look up to and to look down upon.

Whether the attractiveness of the city's plan is thought to be due to happy chance, to the foresight of those who accidentally, or otherwise, determined the course of the principal highways of travel and trade, or to that overruling Providence which compels men to

build better than they know, it is evident that the result is most excellent. So excellent, in fact, that we may seriously question whether the larger matters of business traffic and actual convenience, as well as of ultimate landscape architectural effect, could have been more wisely arranged if the genius of L'Enfant himself, instead of the domestic, commercial and social needs of our ancestors, had determined the first outline sketch of the city and its environment. By this irregular plan, small parks and open spaces are easily established without large outlay or sacrifice of public convenience. Trees, turf and flowers give an almost rural appearance even close to the very center, and render possible that dignified and sympathetic union of landscape and structural architecture which constitutes the most refined and exalted expression of civic æsthetics. Beauty in buildings alone is cold and costly; landscape without architectural embellishment belongs to rural life. The wise combination of the two—the color and grace of tree and shrub, of leaf and flower, the music of falling water and the silver light on river and fountain, all allied and inseparably blended with the artificial structures that minister to the needs of men and accompany human activities—is and always has been the constant aim and, when achieved, the crowning glory of the noblest civic art.

II. PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR

I. THE INNER CIRCLE

THUS far the heritage and natural endowment of Springfield and the general conditions of its earlier and unstudied growth have been briefly sketched. A more detailed study of what has been done that is of lasting value and worthy to remain as an essential part of the great and beautiful city that is to be, is also interesting and impressive. A fairly comprehensive showing in the way of park and boulevard achievement is given in the accompanying maps of the parks, large and small, that already exist, with the streets, actual and possible, that join them.

Starting from Court square (in one of the perfected electric automobiles that make no noise, never kill people or frighten horses, and leave no unpleasant reminder of their progress, but are not yet on the market because the demand is so much greater than the



¹The Mount Tom Range, as seen from "The Knowles" in South Hadley

²The Upper Ridges of Mount Holyoke



A Day in May—Mount Nonotuck, from Titan's Pier



Mount Holyoke from Hockanum Ferry



¹The Northern Valley, viewed from Mount Tom ²The Northward View from Mount Holyoke

supply), it is necessary, in the absence of the river-bank improvement, to proceed northward through what is now the most important business portion of Main street, as far as Bridge, where we may turn to the right for a moment in order to get a glimpse of St. Gaudens' tortoises, beside the globe instead of under the elephants that held it in place until Columbus discovered America. Nothing could be finer than the spirit of this sometimes unappreciated public square. Maintaining itself in the business heart of the city merely as an open breathing space, it is something to be devoutly thankful for. It also affords the most obvious opportunity, even superior to Court square, for the harmonious combination of beauty and business; an opportunity that can not long remain unimproved.

Back upon Main street, and going northward, we soon arrive at the arch, a utilitarian work of great dignity and beauty, the latter not always recognized because of its simplicity. If it were in an old city of France or Italy, Bædeker would give it double stars and American tourists would love to talk of it to their friends at home. A few blocks beyond the arch we find the southern entrance to Hampden park by way of Clinton street. When we reflect that more than one-third of the population of Springfield, not to mention Chicopee and the greater part of West Springfield, lives north of the Boston and Albany railroad, the exceeding value of Hampden park as a public playground is apparent. In its way no greater calamity to the entire city could happen than for the whole of this tract of land to be given up to railroad or other business purposes. Comparing its actual with its ideal condition, it is still in what may be called a chrysalid state. Everything in and about it is crude, coarse and rough, but its form and location are such that there is hardly a limit to its capacity for furnishing rest and recreation for the thousands of people who already live within easy walking distance of it, and the tens of thousands who find it easily accessible. Tracks for races, rings for circuses, grounds for baseball and tennis, room for Fourth of July celebrations, Sunday-school picnics, wheel tournaments, river-bank promenades, lovers' walks and fireworks; canoe wharfs, yacht landings and bath-houses—for all these and more there is room on Hampden park; and the importance to the city of this plot of ground, or a considerable portion of it, for these and kindred purposes, increases every year more rapidly than the city's growth.

Directly at the north of the park and on the bank of the river is a triangular piece of land, happily belonging to the city, of which much may be expected in the future. At present it is not even in the chrysalid state, but wholly chaotic—just a bare dumping-ground. Even this is by no means unsatisfactory. The conversion of a worthless piece of land, by gradual means and without cost to the city, into a beauty spot is far more to be commended than the strenuous creation of a gorgeous garden by extravagant and hurried methods.

Here, looking westward, we see the sweet fields of West Springfield beyond the swelling floods that roll under the North-end bridge. But that is a side line, and in following the inner line of the chain, of which but few links are missing, we must turn eastward by Wason avenue where, after crossing Main street, we face the wooded bluffs of Rockrimmon. This large tract belonging to the Atwater estate has been virtually an open natural park for nearly half a century. It is wholly unadorned, some portions of it primeval, in fact, and thereby all the more delightful. There is no other spot within many miles of the city where, to judge from the natural conditions, the wild fox would be more likely to dig his hole unscared, where the deep forest song birds find themselves so much at home and where, not the real copper-colored flesh-and-blood aborigines, but their pathetic ghosts, would be more likely to revisit the glimpses of the moon.

This entire tract, keeping close to the Chicopee line, is full of picturesque revelations in the immediate surroundings and in the frequent views across and up and down the valley where the broad river gleams and glistens. When the roads passing through this tract are definitely located and perfected, as they are sure to be in the future, there will be no more charming suburban drive than through this part of the encircling boulevard.

After leaving the constantly varying bluffs and deep ravines of the Rockrimmon region and turning toward the south, we pass through and across the source of the city's first great public water-works—great at the time they were undertaken,—the Van Horn reservoir, as safely as Moses and his tribe passed through the Red Sea, and in far less time, unless we stop to admire the western view across the water or to walk around the borders of the upper portions.



The Wooded Bluffs of Rockrimmon

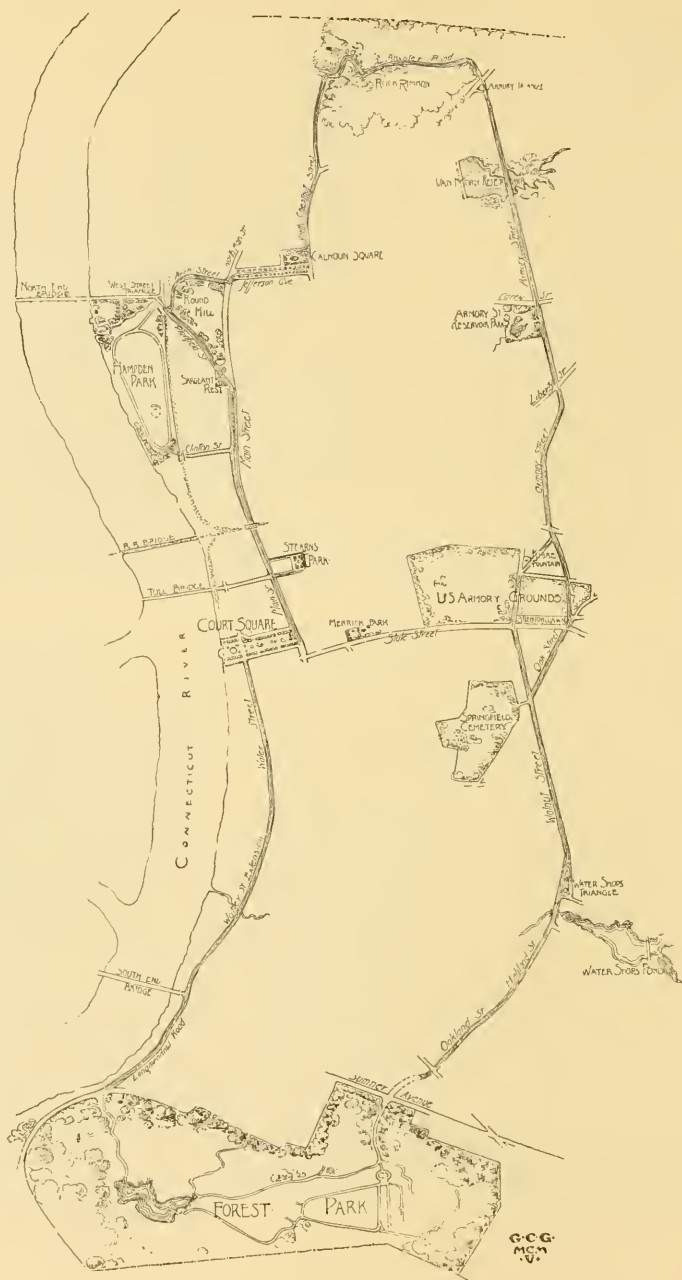


¹A View in the Van Horn District ²Calhoun Park

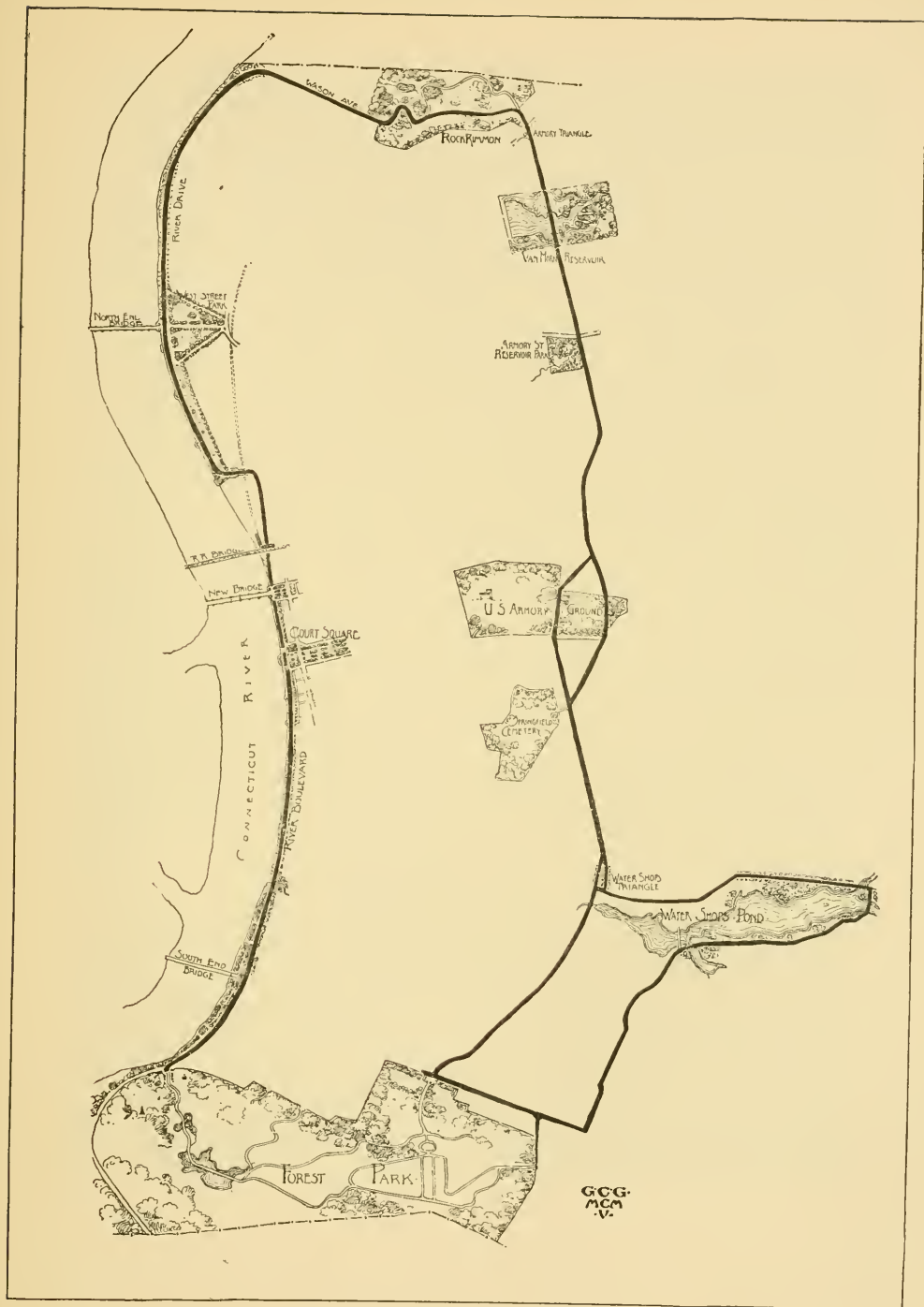
This is, in truth, one of the rare products which seem to have been fore-ordained for other purposes than those which ostensibly called them into existence. Primarily constructed as ponds to hold water to keep the people of the city from dying of thirst—than which no purpose could commend itself more highly to the most prosaic and utilitarian citizen,—if the sole object had been to find a spot for a charming park of grass and trees and shimmering water, this could not have been surpassed. What the contour of the original ponds may have been I do not know, but as soon as the water was called upon to fulfill a high and holy mission—giving drink to those who were athirst—it immediately assumed all the airs and graces of a miniature Lake Winnepesaukee. Even the islands are not wanting, and a road winding around its bank—a thoroughly good road, such as are only found in really civilized countries—would be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. But this road, like the next war, is not yet “fit.” The drive along Armory street passes at the corner of Carew and Armory a five-acre park with its brook, trees and deep dingle, which has been wisely acquired by the park commission for the future use of the city. Half a mile farther we traverse the viaduct across the railroad and approach the ancient and beautiful thoroughfare of State street.

Fifty years ago Springfield people were fond of telling their friends of the enthusiastic praise bestowed by Thackeray on the view from the arsenal tower and this portion of the Connecticut valley. The view is the same; the arsenal grounds are undoubtedly more beautiful and impressive now than then, and if another distinguished foreign prophet, whom we should delight to honor, could be enticed to the top of the tower, he would surely revive our forgotten local pride. These broad and well-cared-for grounds belonging to the Federal government have always been a potent factor in establishing the claims of Springfield to a special external attractiveness. As the years go by, the worth of this national park will relatively increase, and more and more will State street become famous among the beautiful avenues of large cities.

Proceeding still farther southward, we reach the Watershops pond, another link in the circumscribing boulevard, although its complete exploration involves a wide diversion from the direct line to Forest park.



PARKS AND BOULEVARDS — AS THEY ARE



THE COMPLETED CHAIN

The residential portions of the Forest park region and the park itself remind us of the traditional ocean views, where sea and sky blend so imperceptibly that we can scarcely tell where the one begins and the other ends. There is a similar illusion here. The greater portion of this entire suburb has a park-like appearance in its private grounds, and we constantly find parklets and "terraces" at the junctions and in the center of the wider avenues. The park itself, extending more than a mile from east to west, is every year adding to Nature's legacy of beauty, and from the real bear's den at one end to the counterfeit presentment of McKinley at the other, music itself is not more redundant of charms for all moods and fancies.

Doubtless the home run from Forest park to Court square ought to be along the river bank; but the railroad at present has the right of way and we must take the inside track until the South-end boulevard, so well begun, is completed.

This general scheme, as shown by the first of these two maps, or something closely resembling it, is almost an accomplished fact. It has been the dream of the men who have done the most for local improvement, and can only fail of complete fulfillment through a fatal attack of sinister politics on the part of the city officials, or of grievous parsimony and Philistinism on the part of the citizens. It involves no large or sudden outlay, only the gradual working toward a definite goal, and each succeeding step in the progress, if wisely taken, would unquestionably pay for itself from the purely financial point of view in the enhanced value of the real estate along the route.

2. BROADER OUTLOOKS

TO PASS around the circle once more, not in the electric chariot that clings to earth, but in one of the dirigible air ships that exist chiefly in the eye of faith, we shall see that the route just described is not merely a succession of arboreal and flowering parks diversified by water views and distant landscape, but an inter-urban highway much of the way, in fact a greater part of it, passing among the thickly planted and abundantly occupied homes which have given to the city its sentimental name; homes where the signs of good taste and good cheer are in constant evidence and which would be a pleasure to heart and eye even if there were not countless small parks



Lotus at Forest Park



Glimpses of Watershops Pond

and terraces wherever converging streets come together and where sufficient width has been taken to form parks or terraces through the center.

On this elevated excursion we can see and trace what may be called the side lines of the grand tour.

While waiting for the new bridge that will supplant the century-old wooden structure, the North-end bridge furnishes the first point of departure from the main line. When this was built it was thought to be a work of great extravagance, wholly exceeding all possible requirements and declared to be of sufficient size and strength to sustain the entire population of Hampden county—which was probably true. Indeed, it may have done so many times over, though not all at once, for it is a great thoroughfare, constituting our principal highway, not only to our beloved maiden sister across the river, but to our more distant friends and family relatives, Westfield, Tatham and Holyoke.

The nearest west-side charms, after crossing the bridge, are the old West Springfield street with its over-arching elms and verdant turf, dewy and damp even at mid-day, Shad Lane, the old common, several rods wider than Court square and originally extending from the Connecticut river on the east to the wharfs at Agawam on the west, and nobody can remember how much farther. The wharfs have disappeared, the length of the common has been curtailed, but its width remains. The "Shad Laner's Meetin' road" is also the oldest and perhaps the most beautiful river-bank drive in Hampden county, besides being the fit approach to the commanding site of the home of the Country club.

Leaving the main route again at Glenwood where the Rock-rimmon tract joins the Armory road, Springfield street beguiles us through the pleasant scenery of upper Chicopee, which would be literally under the shadow of Mount Tom if the sun should happen to rise in the north, and thence, if we choose, swerving around to the right across to Chicopee Falls and the romantic country beyond.

Still swinging eastward we find the Watershops pond, whose picturesque northern shore is already accessible and which in the future will move slowly into the midst of the metropolitan district. Sometime there may be viaducts across the upper part of this lake, but in this imaginary flight it is easy to cross without bridges, looking

down upon Forest park and sailing over the lily ponds whose incomparable beauty and gracious perfume haunt us until we reach the classic shades and bucolic charms of Longmeadow.

Whether we depend upon the time-honored but now obsolescent modes of conveyance that require the combined service of horses and wagons, saddles and bridles, oats, stables and hostlers, or move swiftly and simply by means of scientific, up-to-date locomotive mechanism, the inter-urban boulevard in its actual condition, as shown by the first map or in the completed form of the second, will be a journey of at least a dozen miles and all quite within the thickly populated limits of the city. Extending the trip through the various side lines would of course add to its extent indefinitely.

What has been said of the residential portions of the Forest park region is generally true of other parts of the city. Across the river, at the "north end," in Brightwood, in the other parts of Ward One and throughout what is commonly known as the "Hill region," carefully-kept lawns, ornamental shrubbery, and small decorative parks are frequently encountered, some of them, notably Calhoun and Merrick, already possessing marked and varied beauty.

To refer very briefly to what is perhaps the most important feature of a city, the one that indicates with most emphasis the degree of intelligence and public spirit prevailing, it may be said that the construction and final finish of our streets will probably continue to be, as it always has been, a matter for controversy and experiment. Considering the relatively large area of Springfield and the rapid extension of the suburbs in all directions impartially, our streets and sidewalks are usually well graded and paved, though by no means faultless. We are, moreover, in the most hopeful and fortunate condition possible for ignorant and erring mortals; we are aware of our sins, suitably ashamed of them, and honestly trying to outgrow them. Many of the streets are models of excellence, and the public demand for clean, well-paved thoroughfares ensures a constant improvement in this respect, for whatever value we may attach to the ornamental features of a house, a home or a friend, we know that "Thou shalt not be unclean" is one of the fundamental commandments.

Washington has been called the "Parlor City" because of its chronic state of preparation for ornamental social functions. Other



¹The Old West Springfield Common ²The Valley South from Country Club



West Springfield Street

cities, whose names may be guessed from their supposed tastes, might be considered dining-room cities; certain others, in the opinion of their neighbors, ought to be laundries; in the great national domicile, "Library cities" are happily numerous. For Springfield, which is and always has been industrious, democratic and cosmopolitan, no better designation, derived from domestic associations, can be given than "The Living Room"—the apartment which in the steady evolution of homes combines in itself the essential and happiest qualities of the more highly specialized and exclusive apartments. Bright, cheerful and sunny, free to all well-behaved comers, unhampered by troublesome conventionalities, with room and opportunity for industry, study, recreation and social enjoyment—what the generous living-room with its hospitable hearth and ready welcome is to the private dwelling, Springfield is in the larger home of the grand old Commonwealth.

III. ARCHITECTURAL GARMENTS

I. THE PERSONAL EQUATION IN HOUSES

GIVEN a well-born child, properly nourished, wisely trained, still more wisely untrained, and the odds are a great many to one that the resulting boy—or girl, as the case may be—will be strong, cheerful and intelligent, of good temper, wholesome tastes, fair to look upon, and eager to increase in size and influence. It is the same way with a city. In its earlier years it asks only for healthy nourishment and plenty of standing room. Quantity is desired rather than quality; strength ranks above skill, might above right, and license seems more admirable than law. To both child and city there comes a time when the childish order is reversed. Conventions, rules and regulations, implements of work and warfare, personal appearances, comforts and other assets enter into the problem of existence. What clothes are to a well-made man or woman, architecture, as manifested in building, is to a city; something essential to its comfort, largely indicative of its wealth and intelligence.

In a rough classification of the architecture with which we are all familiar, there may be counted domestic, commercial, municipal or public and semi-public, ecclesiastical, monumental and, perhaps, industrial, as among the conspicuous and easily distinguished varie-

ties. They are more or less interlocking, but such a general grouping simplifies their discussion.

Real orthodox architecture in house building is rare. Most of the houses intended as homes for those who build them are far more likely each one to express the varying tastes and needs of the owner and his wife—especially of his wife, although he may not be aware of that fact or willing to acknowledge it—than to illustrate any recognized, or unrecognized, principles of the noblest of all arts. This is by no means a deplorable circumstance. What if the peculiar shapes that are chosen for the outside clothing of our homes are as varied and inconsequent as the amazing shapes of feminine head-gear, provided each one shelters a well-ordered domestic unit? What if they sometimes lack that sober dignity and fail to give that assurance of self-poise which ought to characterize a family whose days are expected to be long in the land? They distinctly declare that there are multitudes of good and prosperous citizens who have the courage of their convictions and are willing to assert themselves by conspicuous and often expensive declarations of independence.

One especially fortunate condition that has saved us from much architectural barrenness in this class is the diversity and generally high character of our industrial and business activities; because owing to these we are free from great aggregations of factory boarding-houses and the monotonously bare "homes of operatives," so called, that are inevitable in towns and cities where large numbers of comparatively unskilled and often migratory laborers are employed in the manufacture of the great staples. Neither do huge blocks of expressionless tenements of the same pattern, and the Babel of towering, undomestic apartment houses overmuch abound in the "City of Homes,"—thanks to the salubrious and easily-accessible suburbs. These are some of the more obvious causes that have led to the heterogeneous character of our domestic architecture.

I was about to say that the real lessons of the homes of Springfield can only be discovered by reading between the lines. Unfortunately there is little room for reading lessons or anything else between the houses—an almost universal misfortune in suburban districts everywhere. It is one of the incomprehensible and, apparently, incurable human follies that, notwithstanding enormous advantages in the way of obtaining greater space for their domiciles,



A Glimpse of the Arsenal



View of Thompson Triangle at Saint James Avenue and Worthington Street

men are still willing to submit to the privations and inconvenience of small lots and of uncomfortable proximity to neighbors (even good neighbors may be too near our dining-room windows) merely for the sake of saving a few minutes' time in the journey between home and business. This strange perversity can not be the result of deliberate choice, but evidently belongs to the conservatism that ignores the achievements of modern science, the inexpressibly wonderful inventions of the last half-century, and clings to hereditary customs as monkeys cling to their tails and sheep follow their bell-wether over a precipice. Forty acres and a mule may not be a practicable allowance in this part of the Connecticut valley, but viewed from the standpoint of common sense, and in the light of this electric age, it is a perilous lapse toward barbarism and, contrariwise, a lamentable encouragement of race suicide, for a man to undertake to found a family and bring up his wife and children in the way they should go, on a bit of land scarcely large enough for a cemetery lot.

But we can hardly help outgrowing these minor faults. In every direction we have attractive open country within a twenty-minute's circuit, and are not forced to imitate the less favored cities where those whose business is in one half of the city must cross the other half in order to reach their outside homes. There is improvement, too, in what we are pleased to call our domestic architecture; less of the far-fetched and fanciful on one hand, less affectation of humility and rusticity on the other, and more of self-respecting dignity. When we find that fire-proof building costs no more than droll freaks and ostentatious shams in wood, we shall take another step in the direction of worthy domestic architecture.

2. COMMERCIAL AND MUNICIPAL

PERHAPS there is no better illustration of the evolution of business architecture in the older parts of this country than in the main commercial avenue of an old New England city like Springfield. Beginning with a corner grocery, detached stores and shops gradually extended along either side of the street, with a sprinkling of dwelling-houses, the latter being sooner or later given over to business and the vacant lots filled in until the principal street presented a continuous wall of buildings, each with its own proprietor and line of

business. Before the days of elevators, buildings were commonly two or three, rarely four, stories in height, and after fire ordinances prohibited the use of wood for external walls, red brick, with a mild peppering of granite or brownstone, were the most available and useful materials. These earlier business blocks might almost be classified as factories, so simple were they in design, so strictly utilitarian in character. As business prosperity increased there was a larger outlay for more expensive material and skillful workmanship without essential departure from the simpler forms. These quiet, serviceable structures making no claim to architectural display, still produce the most pleasing effect. They have something of the aristocratic dignity of old families; they are at peace with one another; naked and not ashamed.

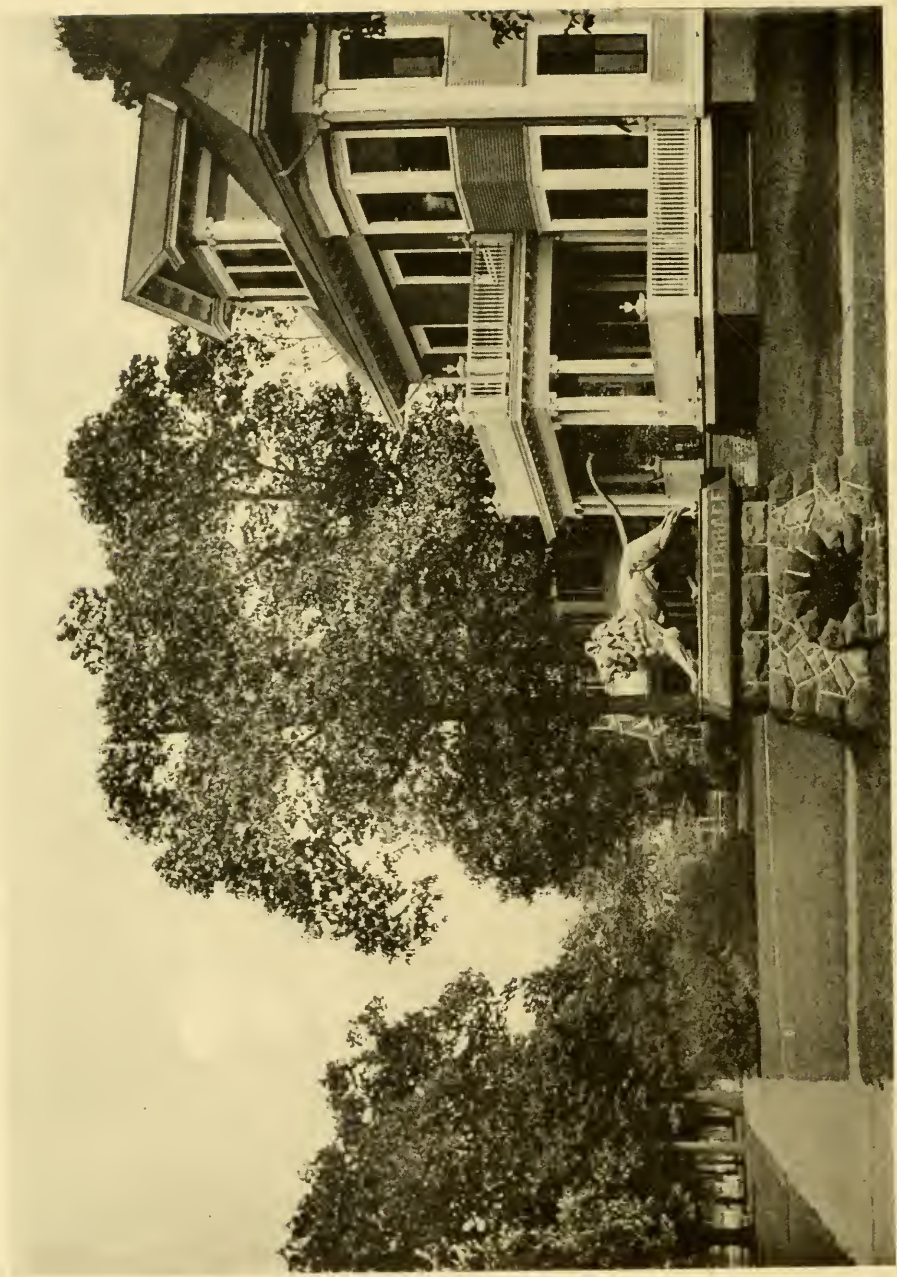
Really fine, scholarly examples of commercial architecture are so few and far between that they tend to exaggerate by contrast the homeliness of the earlier structures, while the fantastic and sometimes frantic efforts at ornament and variety, of what may be called the transition period, where each building is indifferent, if not openly hostile, to its neighbor, only produce architectural confusion and discord. Probably merchants and architects will need to be born again several times over before either will voluntarily sacrifice contemporary popular applause and a chance for vociferous advertising, in order to educate the public taste.

As might be expected from the conditions of business prosperity and freedom from political graft, and from the general culture of the citizens, our municipal buildings are usually well adapted to their various uses, of good style and quality. Indulgence in monumental features for the sake of impressive architecture is rare. The prevailing and apparently irremovable handicap in all public work is the constant change of executive. Sometimes this occurs during the progress of important undertakings, men of different tastes, divergent judgment and, perhaps, opposite ideas as to public economy and utility, are called upon to complete work begun by others whose tastes and intentions they do not approve.

Inasmuch as the average sentiment of those to whom the members of a city government feel responsible and look for their official support is never in favor of that which is absolutely the best, it follows that the highest excellence is rarely attained in municipal



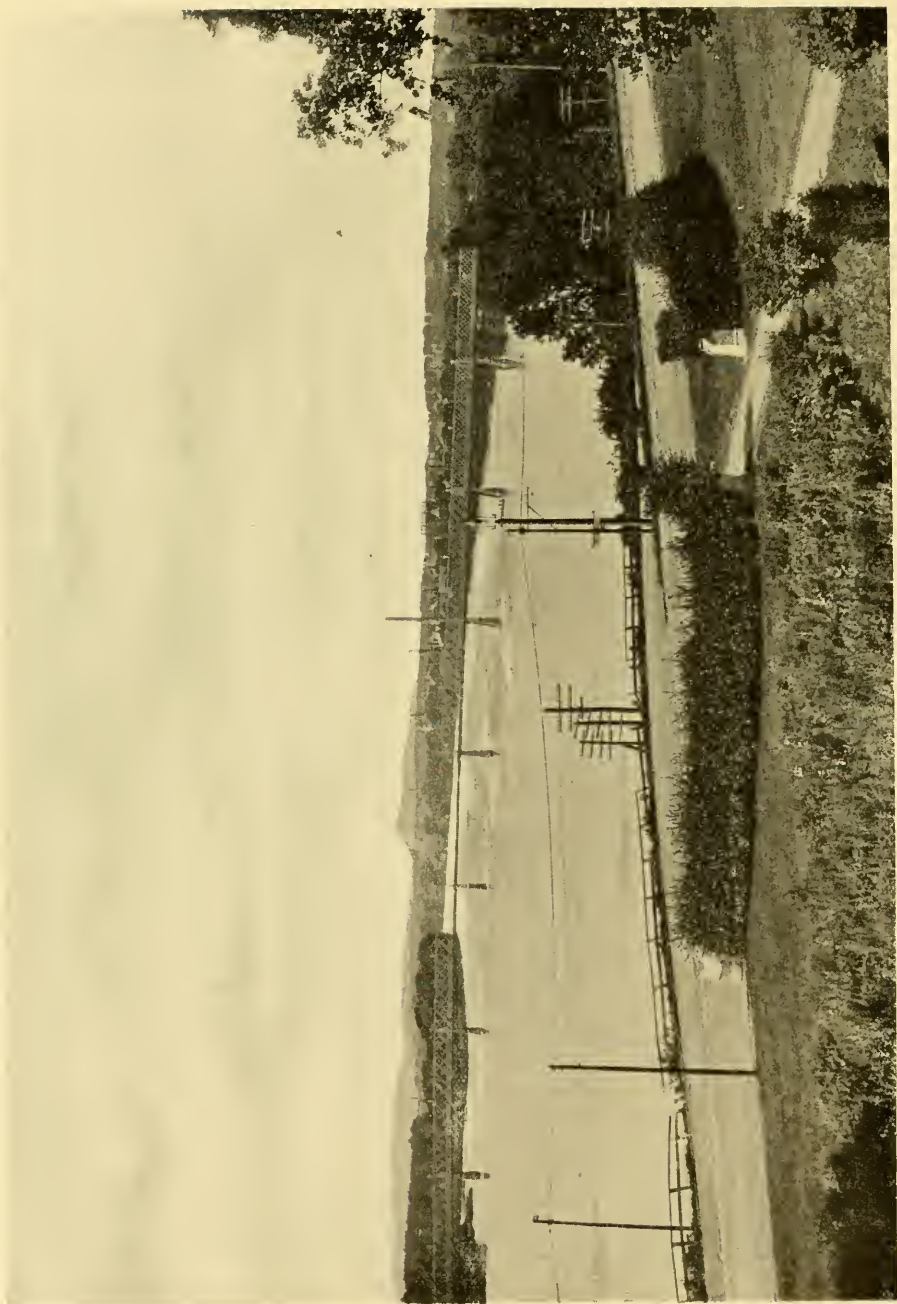
Longmeadow's Charming Thoroughfare



On Sumner Avenue



Benton Park



The River from Laurel Hill

work. Sometime we may arrive at the dignity of a permanent board of public works that shall also be a competent board of censors. We shall also learn that temporizing for the sake of present saving is culpable waste, and that thorough, high-class, fire-proof building is the only true economy.

3. CHURCHES, MONUMENTS AND CHIMNEYS

LOCAL ecclesiastical architecture is easily disposed of. There are plenty of cities in the world infested by eager tourists, sung by enamored poets, and coveted by military heroes, whose fame rests almost solely on the marvelous beauty and impressive grandeur of their churches and cathedrals. Even the buildings of state, erected by the rulers of great nations with apparent utter recklessness as to cost, are less notable on the whole than those which have been inspired by religious sentiment and devoted to its expression. It will hardly be considered unkind to say that Springfield is in no immediate danger of being ravaged by rapacious generals, preserved in ponderous poetry, or tormented by tourists, solely on account of the magnificence of her churches. Leaving out the venerable and hoary First church, which by reason of its halo of historic sentiment and hallowed associations can hardly enter the race on its architectural merits, there are four or five others that are justly entitled to admiration for their beauty; although in two or three of these it would appear that the lamp of sacrifice flickered and went out before they were completed. Aside from these, of the various buildings used for religious purposes, none rise above the commonplace. If any one of them should be destroyed, it is doubtful if it would be rebuilt in its present form solely for the sake of its architectural excellence.

Monumental architecture belongs either to some of the dead and gone golden ages, renowned for a precocious development of physical courage and intellectual refinement, or else to the tyrannical reigns of great autocrats, able to compel the unlimited resources of a kingdom, including the unrequited toil of their subjects. We have escaped the latter condition and have not yet attained the former. In our commercial age, the successful production and accumulation of material wealth makes it inevitable that the finer intellectual, æsthetic and moral qualities are often submerged under waves of

financial success and business ambition. We have no time nor inclination for "Art for Art's sake"; there must also be money in it.

In combination with other structures, spires and towers are somewhat monumental in purpose, though these were originally intended for use, either as campaniles or as observatories when enemies were expected, and for hurling hot pitch and Greek fire on their heads as soon as they arrived. When to the strength and magnitude of defensive towers, grace of form and beauty of detail were added, they came to be recognized as among the most impressive examples of the builder's art, the most effective of decorative features. Seen from a distance, the simplest of strictly utilitarian structures, be-smoked and be-sooted steam chimneys, greatly improve the landscape of a city. If beauty is ever recognized as an essential element in all the work of our hands, as it will be when we are sufficiently civilized—say, for instance, as highly civilized in this direction as the Japanese,—so obvious an opportunity for combining the two as exists in these great organs of respiration, will not be neglected, and every steam chimney, like every urban park and church spire, will be beautiful not only to the stockholders and the employés but to all good people in sight of it. Of course, long before that time the "smoke nuisance" will be not merely "abated" but abolished, and there will be no stain on the escutcheons, or the chimneys, of the great corporations.

From monumental to industrial architecture, by way of the chimney tops, is an easy step and highly suggestive of the close relation between the useful and the beautiful. If industrial architecture is given a shelf by itself, there are few cities that would make a more creditable showing than this city of homes and industry. The venerable buildings of the United States Armory are models of simplicity and agreeable proportions. It is undoubtedly through their silent influence that many of the more important factories in the city exhibit a thoughtful regard for careful, harmonious design.

It appears, therefore, that in our modification of Nature's perfect legacy by means of architectural garments, we have not gone far astray. There is health and hope and vigor in us, and while much remains to be done, there is comparatively little that needs to be undone.



TILLY HAYNES

Whose wise foresight and liberal bequest have lent much incentive
to the work of beautifying Springfield

IV. LOOKING FORWARD

I. BED ROCK

IN THIS age of science and certainty one takes large risks who ventures any other vaticination than cautious reasoning from cause to effect. "Don't never prophesy unless you know" is excellent advice, yet every man whose mind is not comatose will sometimes yield to temptation and try to describe his air castles, not always providing for them visible means of support.

Already Springfield has a foundation whereon to rear the temple of a goodly city whose extent and abiding wealth will be limited only by the intelligence, industry and unity of its citizens. Let intelligence stand first. He would be a poor student of history and human nature who failed to see that the nobler qualities that raise one community above another are intimately related to physical beauty and the cultivated appreciation of it; who does not know that if our material work gives lasting pleasure it is because of its being the expression of high intellectual and moral qualities which it, in turn, develops and sustains. We can not be too often or too forcibly reminded that it is a crime to inflict upon a city any conspicuous work that does not embody the highest skill at our command.

Every man's house is his castle, and in the absence of a king he is at liberty to make it as appallingly ugly as he pleases—provided he has no æsthetic consciousness, or conscience,—but everything for which the city is responsible—and its responsibility should be largely extended—ought to be of such a character as to excite the admiration and respect of the intelligent citizens who help pay for it and of succeeding generations who must gaze on it indefinitely, or pay for its destruction. Surely this will require intelligence of the highest order in our public officials. But the fountain does not rise higher than its source, and we can not expect our representatives to hold loftier ideals than our own.

After intelligence there must be industry in its broadest sense; that is, enterprise, public spirit, executive ability. Whether hands or heads are given the highest place, either without the other is a one-armed soldier. We may chase the devil around the stump in

an endless argument only to reach the same conclusion, which is that tireless enterprise and dauntless valor are wasted unless wisdom stands at the helm; and, conversely, that the highest intelligence is like the wind that bloweth where it listeth until it has taken form in doughty deeds.

What organization is to an army, a pilot to a ship on a rock-bound coast, a goal to a race, unity of purpose is in the effort to improve a city. This implies a well-considered, generally-approved, comprehensive plan, far-reaching, disinterested as to localities, and at the same time elastic and adaptable. Without this, chaos and confusion, æsthetically speaking, will persist to the end; Springfield will not surpass but fall behind other cities, and really noble results can be reached only at long intervals and by costly sacrifice. The one great overwhelming idea of the present age, the chief outcome of all that has been accomplished in the way of human civilization since the world began, is the unity of mankind and its corollary, the obligation and necessity for concerted action. This appears in all affairs, large and small. In families, in business and educational organizations, in municipalities and in nations. We can not afford to elevate one corner of the edifice and leave the others to sink in the quicksand; no class must be lifted at the expense of another; no portion of a city be raised to the summit of luxury while the slums are still gasping in the depths of filth and unsanitary degradation.

2. WHAT THE RIVER ASKS AND GIVES

IF AN earthquake should suddenly convert Enfield dam into a second Mount Tom, reaching from Wilbraham mountains to Blandford, the river at Springfield might possibly appear to be lost in an inland sea; but barring such an interesting cataclysm it will be safe to predict that the river will always be one of our permanent assets, as it always has been our most attractive physical feature. Whatever happens to our railroads, our streets, our merchandise and our morals, the river will never cease to run through the city. It is ours to cross, ours to embellish, ours to cleanse and to navigate.

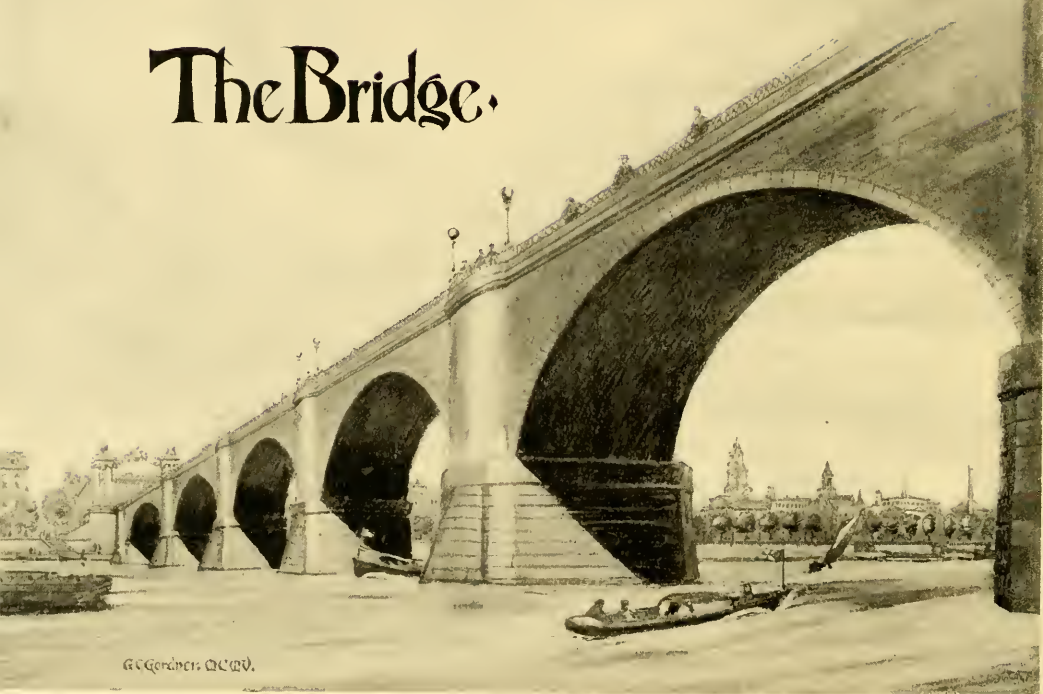
As to the crossing, the days for temporizing are over. We are too rich and too wise to build bridges that must be removed, re-built, or strengthened and enlarged during the next one or two centuries. Bridges over large streams should be among the most permanent of



O. H. GREENLEAF

Whose unselfish devotion to public improvement
was manifested in many ways

The Bridge.



G. G. Gardner: A.C.M.

all artificial constructions. Established thoroughfares are supremely conservative institutions. The Appian Way, which has existed for two thousand years and more, the Bay Path and a thousand more, indicate that nothing is more tenacious of life than a public highway. When these great viaducts, in sublime defiance of Nature's primeval arrangements, turn water into dry land, paradoxically closing a gap in the surface of the earth that never can be closed, their construction becomes a performance worthy of solemn consecration, and the thing itself a fit object for pious adoration.

In most emphatic terms, a noble bridge declares the courage and skill of its builders, and there is no grander illustration of the beauty of utility than a bridge of scientific construction and scholarly design. In no other artificial construction is there so little occasion for questionable compromise between grace and convenience, between economy and strength, between daily drudgery and perennial delight. Is it likely that Springfield will neglect an opportunity that has been a century in coming? Is it likely that the county, of which Springfield is the capital, will fail to recognize the benefit sure to follow the closer union and more intimate relationship of the parts of which the county is composed?

To say that a bridge should be built across the Connecticut river in this city in the form of a broad avenue, uniting the east and west shores as closely as Main street unites State to the streets and avenues a thousand feet to the north and south, is not a fantastic speculation, a day dream—it is the plainest common sense of the equine variety. To propose anything inadequate in breadth and strength for the multitudinous traffic sure to occupy it twenty-five years hence—fifty years—a century,—is to forget the lesson of the North-end bridge and waste the public funds by temporizing. To affirm that dignity and stateliness, graceful proportions and beauty of detail are necessarily more difficult to attain than their opposites, is to betray disqualifying ignorance. Certainly the river is ours to cross. It is also ours to cleanse and embellish.

If Adam and Eve had been left in their original state of innocence and happiness, nobody appears to know exactly what would have happened to the rest of us, miserable sinners that we are—in nothing more miserable and sinful than in our occasionally graceless fashion of introducing modern improvements, and setting up the standards

of half-civilized civilization on the ruins of semi-barbarous barbarism. In spoiling the heathen we have too often spoiled our own heritage. 'Squire Pyncheon and Deacon Chapin, of blessed memory, found the water of the great river as sweet and clean as that of the streams that fed and feed it still—Jabish brook and Little river, the branches of the Westfield, Ware and Chicopee. Could it possibly have occurred to those shrewd and far-seeing pioneers that their enlightened descendants in this adorable valley would be obliged to spend, for drinking water alone, money enough to have bought the whole of the royal grant from Nova Scotia to New Amsterdam, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all on account of their own short-sighted perversity? Those pioneers may be pardoned for thinking—if they thought of it at all—that the broad, flowing river would no more be damaged by the impurities that escaped from their scattered settlements than is the sea by the wrecks that are rotting in its depths. We know better. We know that we have deliberately and selfishly polluted the noble stream; that its impurity is increasing every year; that it will go on increasing until in sheer self-preservation we shall begin the reform that ought to have been begun a generation ago, and which will cost more and more every year it is delayed. To cure the evil immediately would be as impossible as to eradicate catarrhal ragweed and malarial mosquitoes in a single season; but that fact does not exonerate us if we leave it unchecked. It does not justify us in bequeathing an unclean legacy to our unborn heirs.

Neither is this an idle speculation. In many cities of our own and other countries, sewage and rivers are not invited to occupy the same bed to the utter waste of one and the hopeless ruin of the other, and so long as we continue this offensive habit we deserve to be written down as among those who strain at gnats and swallow camels.

Cleansing naturally precedes embellishment; but if each waits for the other in this case, it is to be feared that we shall remain ragged and dirty for many years. We leave the river in its filth because the banks are filthy; we leave the leprosy of the banks undisturbed because the river is unclean. Under wise business management the salvation of neither would wait for the other.

The reclamation and embellishment of the river bank will not require its exclusive use for park purposes; quite the contrary. Its



JUSTIN SACKETT

Who has left many evidences of his unselfish efforts to
preserve the City's natural charms



Daniel J. Mark

embellishment should be like that of a dining-table when it is loaded with an abundance of wholesome food; of a workshop decorated with the finest tools and machinery; of a fertile farm ornamented by flocks and herds and bountiful crops. The most beautiful effects will not be produced by treating the banks as ornamental pleasure grounds. The city can not afford such occupation, nor would it be suitable for land so central and valuable for commercial purposes. We may have plenty of serpents, but it would cost too much to make a Garden of Eden between Main street and the river. Court square and its proper treatment will be a sufficiently expensive luxury in the business section. There is plenty of room for riparian parks between Springfield and Holyoke, between Springfield and Thompsonville. This land is also too valuable for railroad uses, for steam railroads not only spoil all the land they occupy, but they depreciate the value of the property for a considerable distance at either side.

Doubtless this happy marriage of use and beauty would mean, except where wharves are necessary, an esplanade with the open river on one side and business buildings fronting it on the other. The expense of constructing heavy buildings at the water's edge would be great, but a protected embankment suitable for walks and drives would be simple, affording ample opportunity for decorative features next the water without loss of room valuable for building.

Inseparably connected with the development of the river bank is the question of navigation. In navigation itself, rocks are objectionable, but they make good standing ground in forecasting the future of this subject. Among these bed rocks is the stubborn fact that heavy freight can be more economically transported by floating it in water than by any known contrivance of wheels on land, or wings in the air. Another fact is well established: commercial science abhors waste as Nature abhors a vacuum. Therefore when it can be shown that moving the freight, taken to and from Holyoke and Springfield, by water instead of by land will effect an annual saving equal to a profitable percentage on the cost of making the river navigable for steam or other tugs and their trailing lines of barges, then the river will be made navigable to Springfield and Holyoke. Business common sense will not long neglect so plain an opportunity to save and make money, which is just as much a duty—provided it is done honestly—as eating. So in our treatment of the river and

its banks, we must anticipate wharves on both sides with suitable approaches and conveniences for the attendant work. They may not come this year, nor this decade, or generation, but we can not help thinking they are sure to come. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small," and they keep on grinding.

3. OTHER GOALS TO BE GAINED

Giving the river the first place in considering the future, there is much to be done in the way of perfecting the minor parks and increasing their number. In this department the first step, as in making a rabbit pie, is capturing the principal ingredient—first get the land. It would be a wild undertaking for the city to attempt to build at once river walls from Pecowsic to Chicopee, construct big wharves, complete the glories of Court square, build a new bridge, and fill up the waste and vacant places throughout the city with fountains and flowers, trees and statues; it would be the wisdom of Solomon himself to secure land that will sometime be available for both business and pleasure, while it is of little actual value.

It can hardly be hoped that the whole of Hampden park will be acquired for the sole use and occupancy of the public; it is not unreasonable to expect that a river-bank margin of suitable width may become a part of our park system. The land north of Hampden park has been mentioned; a similar piece across West street, north of the bridge on the river bank, if skillfully treated in connection with the causeway leading to the bridge, would make a dignified approach to this connecting link with West Springfield, and would be no more than a "retort courteous" to the charming approach from the other side. Beyond this the river bank further north might be secured while it is still unoccupied.

Leaving the river, there is much unimproved land in the Atwater estate, some of which is apparently impossible of utilization except for parks or pasturage, either at present or in the future, and this should not be omitted in plans for future development.

The land surrounding the Van Horn reservoir has been suggested as easily convertible into a pleasant pleasure ground. Whether these ponds are permanently retained as a part of our water supply or not, there would be great advantage in making them a part

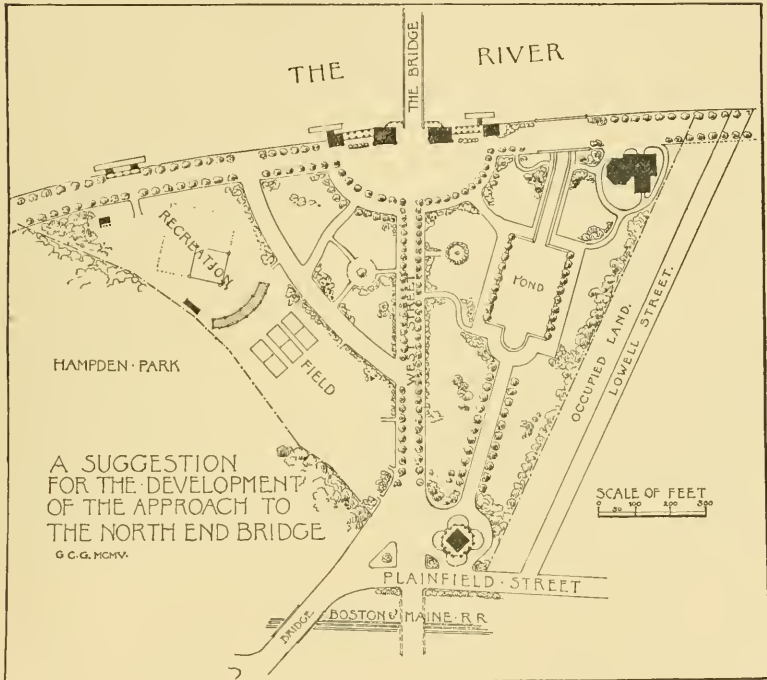
The River Front at Court St.



quare: As It May Be. GCG
MCM
VA



of our park system. And, again, the shores of the Watershops pond; it is not conceivable that any other practicable treatment of the land along this lovely body of water could add more to its commercial value than the reservation by the city for park purposes of a belt including the road, giving to the building lots fronting the lake an outlook across the intervening park and water toward the east.



In fact, the number and extent of the suburban parks and drives that may easily be established in the future round about Springfield is limited only by the taste and enterprise of the citizens.

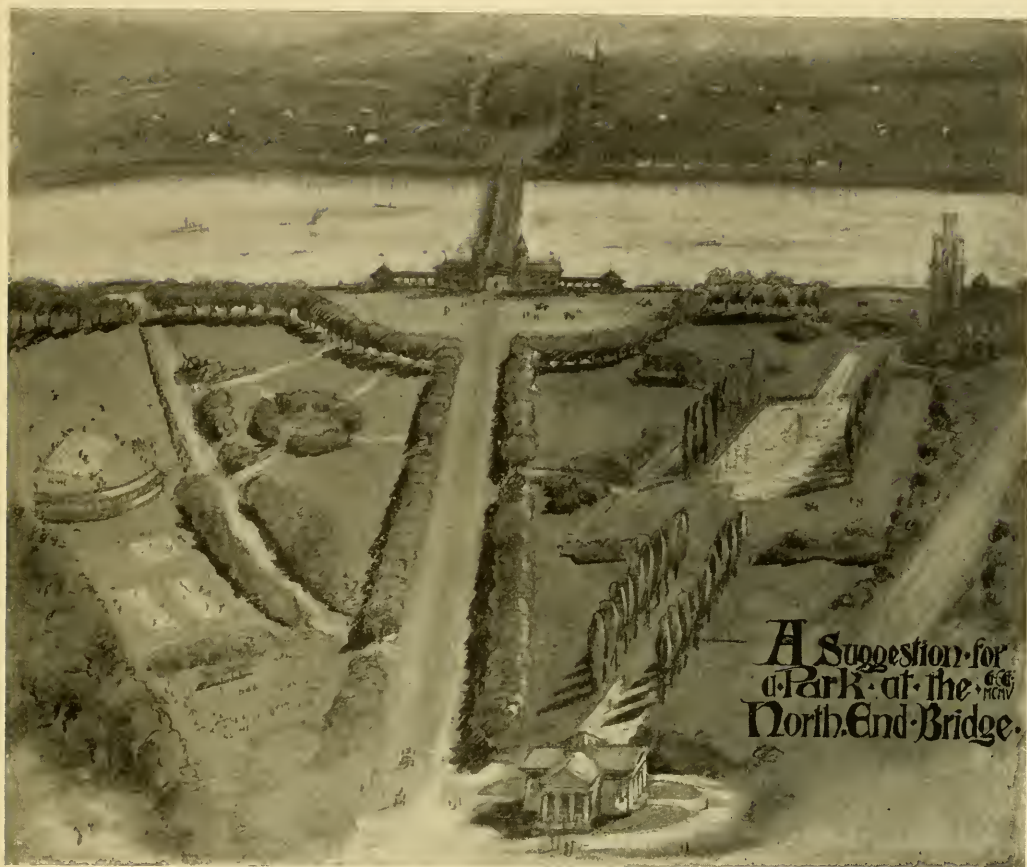
Passing from these more or less ornamental features to just plain streets, one of the obvious improvements, easy enough now but growing more and more difficult every year, is the widening of certain portions of some of the narrower thoroughfares. Most of the buildings on the minor streets, and many of those on the princi-

pal avenues, have, at most, but a few years to live, and should not be allowed to cause a permanent defect in the city. The best time to make the crooked straight is before petrification or ossification takes place; the next best is any time before the cost of straightening becomes prohibitive. Still more foolish is the sparing of an old tree. We have the best authority for hewing down the trees that cumber the ground, which is exactly what every tree does that stands in the way of something better.

Of still greater importance in the scientific evolution of the city's ground plan, is the extension of certain avenues which came to untimely ends before they had finished their course. We may not expect a Baron Haussman or "Boss" Shepard to drive their civic battering rams through palaces and warehouses, slums and railway stations, for the greater glory of the city, but we indulge a reasonable hope that some time a strenuous city government backed by an enlightened public sentiment will accomplish the same ends more economically though more slowly.

Fulton and Water streets, in their present divorced condition, can never fulfill their appointed mission; Dwight, that should be a broad avenue at least a mile and a half long, is incontinently barricaded by the misplaced union station; the convenience and business value of Chestnut street are seriously impaired by its steep descent into State; and for all of Ward one lying east of the Boston and Maine railroad, northward to the Chicopee line, there is no public highway to the North-end bridge above the Memorial church.

In regard to the future architecture of the city, we may be sure that its improvement will depend upon the cultivation of popular taste. Good architecture grows as slowly as fundamental Christianity, and, to continue the comparison, its shallow, obtrusive expression often attracts more attention, is more sure of admiration and imitation than the genuine article. Gradually examples of the best in architecture will find place in conspicuous portions of the city, and their quiet, persistent influence will lift us above the meretricious and commonplace. The significance of color, of harmony on a large scale, of proportion, which in architecture is like the lost chord in music, will be profoundly felt if never fully understood. The intersections of streets and the approaches to parks and bridges



A Suggestion for
a Park at the
North End Bridge.



Everett H. Barney.

will be emphasized by monumental features; spires, towers and domes will exemplify the abounding resources and activity. As in the elder days of Rome, "to be a Roman was greater than to be a king," so the citizens of Springfield may be nobly proud of their lofty ambitions and worthy achievements.

EUGENE C. GARDNER

IT would be impossible to mention all the public-spirited citizens who, by their generosity and wise foresight, have helped to make Springfield a beautiful city. Among these in recent years, but who have passed away, Tilly Haynes occupies a conspicuous position, not only because of his large bequest, but because of the generous spirit which prompted him to leave it without restrictions that might impair its usefulness. The extension of Court square was always a cherished purpose of his,—it would not be fair to call it a dream, because it was too explicit, too obviously practicable. In the selection of the site for a new court house a generation ago, it was anticipated that sometime in the future the extension of the square would give this notable building a worthy setting. All of that Mr. Haynes foresaw, realizing full well that the inevitable future growth of the city would require an enlargement of the central public plaza. His bequest and the courageous spirit that prompted it has been like a beacon light, encouraging and leading others to join the ranks and keeping alive the thought and purpose of a beautiful city.

Grateful memory is also due to O. H. Greenleaf for his liberal gift of land in Forest park, land which might have been sold advantageously to the owner without direct benefit to the city, and which men of more selfish character or narrower vision would have been sure to hold for private profit. His interest in this, as in all matters of public welfare, was maintained and practically manifested as long as he lived.

Another who during his life did much, very much to increase the visible beauty of the city, was Justin Sackett. He had an innate love of natural beauty and rare skill, not in attempting to create, or rival what Nature alone can achieve, but in preserving the natural beauty that only needs loving care and appreciation to become more and more lovely with the passing years. Springfield abounds with

evidences of his keen insight and unselfish and well-directed efforts to preserve and develop what a bountiful Providence has provided.

No one needs to be reminded of the long, disinterested and, happily, still active service of Daniel J. Marsh. It may almost be said that without his constant personal effort, we should have had no Forest park in its present shape; that what is growing every year to be reckoned one of our brightest civic jewels—in fact a whole case of jewelry—would not have existed, or would have been at best of little note, liable at any time to be sacrificed to private interest. Surely this is something compelling our gratitude, a direct refutation of the cynical words of the hypocritical Anthony, that the evil men do lives after them, while the good is oft interred with their bones. The reverse is true; such good deeds as these live on with increasing influence from generation to generation.

Neither can we hear of this great public pleasure ground and recreation field with its simple natural charms and the rare beauties of the southern portion without remembering how much we owe to E. H. Barney, whose untiring zeal and noble generosity have done so much to enhance and make permanent the rare charms of Forest park.

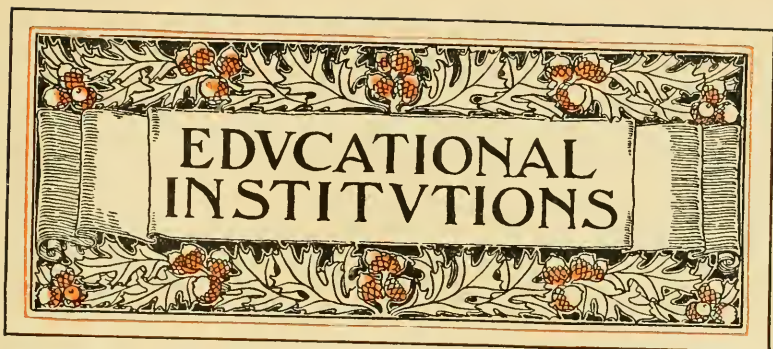
Not to complete the list even approximately, but to mention one of the younger citizens who has done much in the way of laying broad foundations for the lasting beauty of the city, Nathan D. Bill should be remembered. With the liberal devotion of his own time and energy to public interests, with his broad conceptions and quick perception of practical values, we can not help looking to him for further achievement and leadership.

These men are not mentioned as being the only ones whose unselfish devotion has been manifested in the improvement of our city, or with the idea of giving even the smallest account of what each one has done—that would make a very long story; and the most valuable part of their work is not in the actual accomplishment, excellent as these have been—it is in the example and in the incentive which they have given and are still giving to their contemporaries and successors. They have not been merely thinking and talking, they have been doing, and by what has been done they have shown the still nobler possibilities of the future.


E. C. G.



William Orr.



EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

T IS a matter of record that, in June, 1679, the town of Springfield contracted with Thomas Stebbins, Jr., to build a schoolhouse for the sum of fourteen pounds, or seventy dollars in terms of present currency. In September, 1898, this same community of Springfield opened to her youth a high school, whose cost, including land, building and equipment reached a total of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

While such a comparison does not discredit the zeal of the early fathers for popular education, it does show the readiness of Springfield to spend in generous measure for her schools, and indicates how great have been the changes in organization and method since the time of the seventeen-by-twenty-two-foot schoolhouse built by Thomas Stebbins, Jr.

In the early days no special committee had charge of the work of popular education. At town meetings and in the sessions of selectmen, questions relating to teachers, pupils and school buildings were considered and settled. The need of direct supervision was afterwards met by the organization of school districts, each under the care of a local committee. But the district system did not make for progress. Petty jealousies and neighborhood quarrels divided the town and set district in opposition to district. Thus a high school, opened in 1827, closed its doors from 1839 to 1841 because of opposition from the outlying parts of the town. A superintendent of schools, the first officer of the kind in Massachusetts, was appointed in 1840, and again divided public opinion compelled the abolition of this office after something like a year's trial.

Meanwhile the State, under the leadership of Horace Mann, was calling for a more efficient conduct of schools and for higher standards of instruction. In response to these demands the town began to consider the placing of all control in the hands of a central committee.

After much discussion the abolition of the district system was brought to pass in 1855. With this date and under the policy then inaugurated begins the modern school department of Springfield.

Next in logical order was the appointment of a superintendent of schools. The growth of the city, the increase of school attendance and the multiplication of buildings made it impossible for the committee to look after the details of school administration. Neither could any lines of progress or betterment be laid down. After the usual period of discussion and agitation the office of superintendent of schools was created and measures were taken to place the educational system of the city in charge of an expert, elected by and responsible to the school committee.

Since 1865, when Mr. E. A. Hubbard, the first superintendent, took up his duties, the city school system has made steady and permanent advance. For this progress the city is in large measure indebted to the tact and leadership of the men to whom she has given in trust the care of her public schools. Under Mr. Hubbard, from 1865 to 1873, many of the older style grammar schools, such as the Barrows and Hooker buildings, were erected. New methods of instruction were introduced. The high school grew in numbers and finally called for a new home. This was provided by the erection of a building now used by the State street grammar school. By careful selection the personnel of the teaching force was improved. Coherence and unity were given to the school system. Public confidence was secured and found expression in generous appropriations.

Superintendent Admiral P. Stone extended and perfected the work of organization. In his annual reports he brought before the people the vital facts of the schools. His term of service, 1873 to 1888, was a time of financial depression in the country at large and of reduced appropriations in the city. Mr. Stone by his ability in organization did much to bring the schools uninjured through this trying experience.



The Central High School



Forest Park School



Thomas M. Balliet.

Dr. Thomas M. Balliet assumed charge of the schools in April, 1888. He brought to his task a broad and thorough training in the philosophy of education and a mastery of the best methods of instruction. His inspiration and influence soon made themselves felt on teachers, committee and community. New lines of development were opened to meet the social and economic needs of the city. Kindergartens were placed on a permanent basis. The practical spirit of the time showed itself in the opening of cooking schools for both day and evening classes. Elementary evening schools were improved and extended and an evening high school established. With clear understanding of the city's industrial needs, Doctor Balliet encouraged the development of the manual training course. In 1898, a Mechanic Arts high school was organized. This institution is now known as the Technical high school, and is intended to join academic training with courses in shop work and applied science. An evening school of trades was opened in connection with this department of instruction.

Material equipment made rapid advances during the period from 1888 to 1904. Over a million dollars were spent on school buildings and among these are many that are recognized as among the best examples of school architecture in the country.

In May, 1904, Doctor Balliet resigned his position to enter on his work as dean of the School of Pedagogy in New York university. His successor, Mr. Wilbur F. Gordy, was chosen in June, 1904. Mr. Gordy's long and successful experience in school duties and his understanding of the practical problems of education insure the maintenance of the high standards of Springfield and a continued progress along right lines. The community has already given Mr. Gordy its confidence and looks on him as worthy to wear the mantle of his high office.

This brief historical sketch shows that in the half-century since the schools of Springfield were brought under one system of management, notable results in popular education have been secured. While there has been general advance in all lines of instruction, this city has certain characteristics that have given it a unique reputation in the land. A prime cause of the excellence of the schools is the intelligent interest of the people in education. School men and citizens are one in the purpose to maintain the schools in the most

efficient condition. The community has always been able to command the service of strong men and women for its school committee. The committee has wisely granted large powers to the superintendent and has not embarrassed him by needless limitations in the appointment of teachers or in the planning of courses of instruction. Politics and personal or partisan influence have never found an abiding place in the council of the school board. Hence in selecting teachers the only question is fitness for the duties of the position to be filled. Incompetent or inefficient teachers are not retained.

The spirit and morale of the teaching body is unusual. Personal interest in the children and care for the needs of the individual have come to be traditions of the service. There is a fine enthusiasm in their work and an active interest in promoting the well-being of the community at large. As a result of the excellence of the Springfield schools and the strength of her instructors there has been an increasing tendency on the part of other cities to seek for candidates among the ranks of the local teachers. Too often these attempts have been successful. On the other hand it is worthy of note that loyalty to Springfield has led many teachers to remain, even at some financial sacrifice.

In her educational policy, Springfield has always sought to give abundant room for individual initiative and has never hampered her teachers by petty restrictions. Routine details have been minimized. The demand has been for the impress of the personality of the instructor on the plastic nature of the child. Work under such conditions is sure to attract and hold men and women filled with the true spirit of the teacher.

The same consideration for the needs of the child is shown in methods and courses of study. One illustration from the policy of the high schools will make clear the Springfield policy. While many boys and girls are fitted for college each year and sent to a large number of different institutions of learning, the methods of instruction and curriculum are not dominated by the requirements for admission to the college. Rather is regard had to the best general training of the youth, in science, language, mathematics, history and art. Commercial and technical courses rank on an equality with college preparatory work. The high school maintains its own individuality and independence. Yet no schools rank better in

standing with the colleges and the success of Springfield graduates in higher institutions and the many distinctions that fall to them show that education for general efficiency brings in the long run better results than special preparation for an examination.

Another characteristic of Springfield's educational system is the emphasis laid on practical studies. In this respect the city has shown a progressive spirit and open-minded attitude. For many years instruction has been given in cooking, sewing, and drawing, both free-hand and mechanical. Manual training is thoroughly taught in the grammar grades, and finds its culmination in the excellent courses of the Technical high school in wood and metal work, and in the evening school of trades with its provisions for instruction in various skilled industries.

With the increase of the foreign-born population there has come a demand for increased facilities in evening schools to teach elementary branches. Such schools are maintained in the Elm street building and at Indian Orchard. In 1904, there was a total enrollment in these schools of 1,430. All the evening classes, including the high school, evening draughting, free-hand drawing and trades school, gave a total enrollment of 2,421 students.

Practical studies are given a large place in the evening high school and the classes in bookkeeping, arithmetic, stenography, typewriting and laboratory work in science are well attended. While the Central high school holds firmly to the idea of general as opposed to special training, opportunities are given for a commercial education. The ready demand for high school graduates by business men testifies to the value of the instruction in both academic and technical subjects. Yearly more positions are offered than there can be found graduates to fill.

In this connection attention is called to the growth and development of the Technical high school. The experimental stage of manual training lasted from 1886 to 1898. At first the courses were mainly in the grammar grades, but in 1896 a four-years' course was established in connection with the Central high school. In 1898 an independent school of secondary grade, known as the Mechanic Arts high school, was organized. In May, 1904, the name was changed to Technical high school. The school for a long time occupied rented quarters in the Springfield Industrial institute at Winchester Park

but a fine building is now under construction on Elliott street at a cost of over \$300,000, and planned to provide large facilities for instruction in academic and technical studies. Courses in home economics and domestic science will be given in this school. The building will accommodate nine hundred pupils.

The practical side of education is kept in due subordination to the claims of general culture. Such studies as free-hand drawing and music have been recognized in the curriculum of all grades. In the Central high school, classes in musical analysis and harmony mark an advanced line of study, and have received special mention from the state board of education.

Within recent years expert attention has been given to the proper physical development of children. A supervisor of physical culture has the oversight of the pupils of the grammar and primary grades. Games and light gymnastics are provided. Outdoor sports are encouraged and directed. In the high school all athletics are under the supervision of a competent physical director, while every boy is required to do definite gymnasium work. The school board is now earnestly urging the organization of a system of medical inspection.

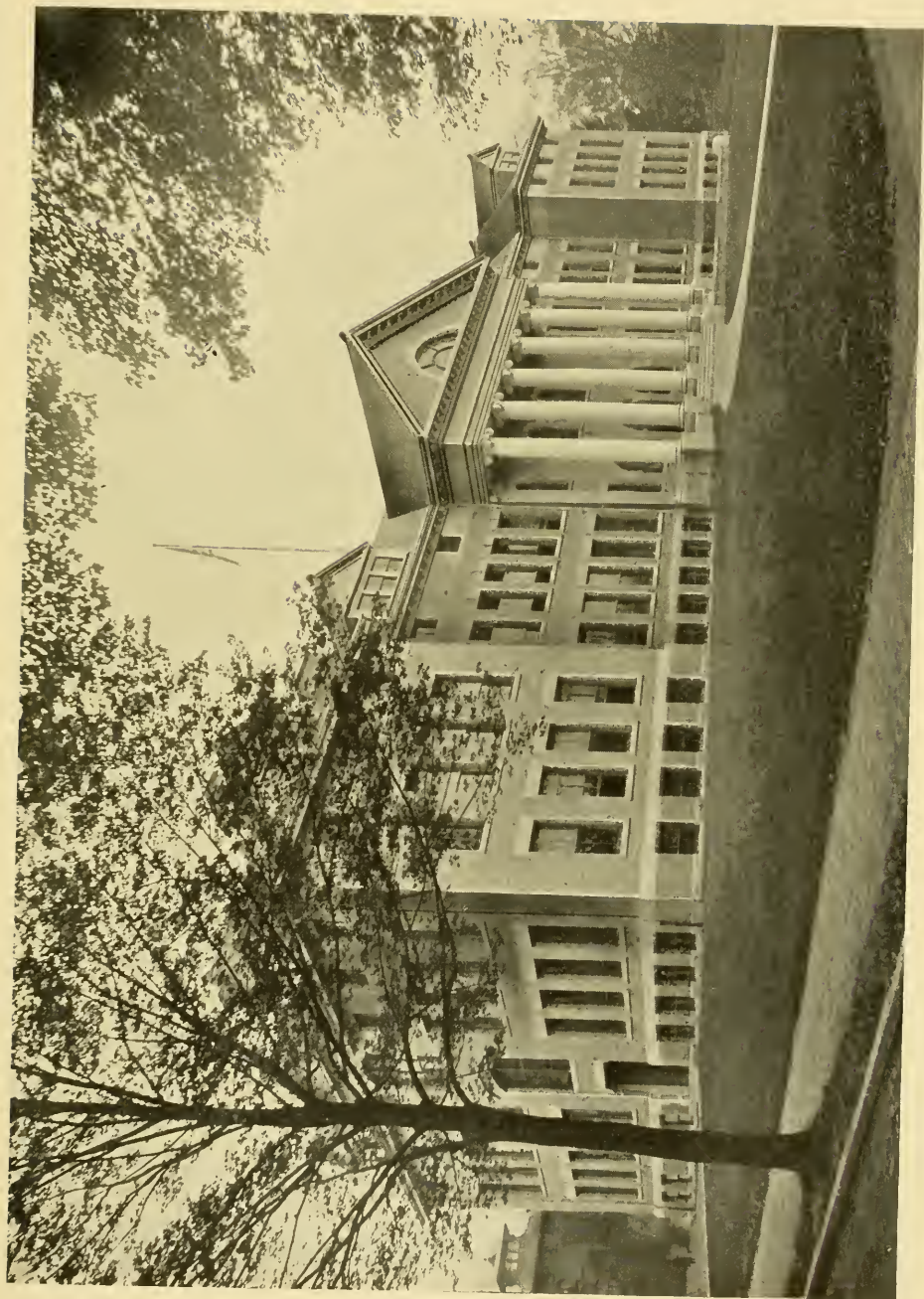
In material equipment, the city has provided most generously for her schools.

The buildings recently erected for grammar and high school purposes have attracted favorable comment from visitors. Mention has already been made of the Central and Technical high schools. In 1903, the Chestnut street grammar school was completed at a cost of \$135,961. The Forest Park building, dating from 1899, represents an outlay of \$90,000. The William street school, including land and building, is valued at \$76,000. Provision is made of the most modern and efficient appliances for sanitation, including heat and ventilation. Such buildings with their tasteful decorations and neat surroundings constitute no small factor in the education of the child's taste and contribute to right conduct.

Tribute to the excellence of Springfield's school system is given in the attention her schools have received from students of education. In 1902, commissioners from New South Wales, officially delegated by their government to examine the school systems of the world, spent two days in Springfield, and in their report gave high praise to what they saw in this city. Many foreign delegates to the educational



WILBUR F. GORDY



Chestnut Street School



*Young Men's Christian Association Training School—The Dormitories
Wood's Hall*

congress at St. Louis in 1904 made a point of inspecting the schools of Springfield on their way home. Most significant was the visit of Dr. Paul Albrecht, minister of public instruction for Alsace-Lorraine, who made a special study of methods of teaching ancient and modern languages, a field in which Germans are supposed to be masters.

These visits were due in part to the impression made by the exhibition of the Springfield schools at the expositions at Chicago in 1893, Buffalo in 1900, and finally at St. Louis in 1904. At the St. Louis fair three gold medals were awarded, one for elementary education in arithmetic, one for evening trades classes, and one for secondary education.

Springfield, now fully entered on her second half-century of existence as a city, possesses a great treasure in the organization, equipment, standards and spirit of her schools and teachers. Generous appropriations from the public treasury, cordial support of the school board, freedom from political and personal influences in the city government, are the civic factors that have contributed to this result. Under such favorable conditions, capable, broad-minded and expert superintendents, joined in a common work with loyal and efficient teachers, have instilled through the schools into the youth of the community the best of their life and character. No better foundation can a city lay for continued prosperity. Economic success depends on an abundant supply of trained workmen. These the schools are furnishing, and in greater numbers and variety as departments of instruction multiply. Public peace and safety depend on the right attitude of the citizen towards all questions of law and order. Such lessons faithful teachers supply by example and precept. Great problems of the municipality call for minds capable of grasping details and reaching sound conclusions. The exercises of the classroom give this mental power to the coming voter. Above all else should the spirit and atmosphere of the schoolroom influence the youth to consider his higher duties to the city and state, duties that call for self-sacrifice in the interest of the community, the true civic spirit that alone makes democracy possible.

As Springfield has loyally supported her schools in the past, she will in the future provide fully the means and conditions necessary to assure progress and an even better adaptation to the needs of the public weal.

CERTAIN OTHER SCHOOLS

SPRINGFIELD, through the enterprise of her citizens, aided by her advantages of easy access to New York and Boston, and by her attraction as a residential city, has been selected as a home for two institutions of learning that are doing interesting, unique and valuable work. These are the International Young Men's Christian Association Training school and the American International college, formerly known as the French-American college. The International Training school was founded in 1885 by Rev. David Allen Reed in connection with the School for Christian Workers. In 1890, it became independent, and in 1891 was established in its present home on the shores of Massasoit lake. Here it possesses a property of thirty acres of land with the use of the lake two and a half miles long for boating purposes.

The first building, a model gymnasium, was erected in 1894. Connected with this is a fine athletic field. Since 1894, there have been added a dormitory, boat house and Woods hall, a building that provides dining-room and kitchen, together with facilities for social purposes. The total value of the property is estimated at \$150,000.

As its name indicates, the special function of the school is to train workers for the service of the Young Men's Christian association. Two distinct fields are recognized, secretaryship and that of physical director. This work has been done with great success and the reputation of the school is so high that application for its graduates are five times greater than the number of men available. Universities, academies and high schools are also looking to this institution for men to take charge of their athletics and physical training. Graduates of the school are to be found in many of the important cities of the United States and Canada and widely scattered through the foreign field.

As an equipment for instruction the school has a library of seven thousand volumes and over sixty thousand pamphlets and magazines. Many of these books are of unique value as they relate to the history, methods and development of the Young Men's Christian association. Laboratories are also provided for practical experimentation in physiology, physics and psychology.



¹*The American International College—Women's Building*

²*The McDuffie School on Central Street*



1 "The Elms," on High Street 2 The Drawing-room

The faculty is composed of nine professors whose work is supplemented by the assistance of eleven instructors and twelve lecturers. Among the courses given are those on history and literature of the Young Men's Christian association, anatomy, psychology, sociology, physiology, anthropometry and the Bible. The graduates of the school are exerting a potent influence on the youth of America by their teaching and example. Purity of life and high ideals are inculcated through the medium of the association, while a positive work is being done through schools and universities to elevate the tone of athletics and to make out-door and in-door sports a means of character building.

As a factor that makes for a vigorous manhood the International Training school is winning general recognition and the generous support of men of means. Its location in Springfield is an advantage to the school and a credit to the city.

The French-American college was founded in Lowell May 1, 1885, to provide for the needs of the great and growing French population of New England. Immigration from Canada had assumed such proportions as to cause serious concern to those interested in the social and religious condition of Massachusetts and neighboring states. To train up teachers and leaders for this new element of our citizenship was felt to be an imperative need of the times. After an interval of three years the college was transferred to Springfield, where a building, Owen Street hall, was erected for its accommodation. A dwelling-house known as the Cottage, was purchased and put at the disposal of the institution. The college now possesses in addition a gymnasium hall, a printing office, a dwelling-house, occupied by one of the professors, and the Woman's hall. The last structure was finished in 1899 and contains a chapel, reception hall, dining-room and kitchen, and dormitory provisions for young women in attendance on the college. The college grounds contain five and one-half acres, and the total property is valued at \$90,000.

Since its foundation the institution has broadened its scope to include, besides French speaking peoples, students from the Italian, Greek, Armenian, Polish and Spanish races, and in 1905 the name was changed to the American International college. Rapidly changing conditions in New England have made advisable such a widening

of the influence of the college. To meet the needs of its constituency two courses of study are offered by this institution. The college proper aims to provide instruction similar in range and thoroughness to that commonly accepted as included in the requirement for the degree of A.B. Those who complete the collegiate course are qualified to enter on professional training and to become teachers among their own people.

The second department, known as the French-American academy, covers the ground of a secondary education. Its regular classical course calls for a term of study of four years. In connection with the academy is the Gymnasium Hall school, which provides special training for pupils who are deficient in some branches. It supplements admirably the work of the academy proper. Religious training constitutes an important part of the curriculum in both college and academy.

Students are given the opportunity to learn the art of printing and to care for the grounds and buildings under supervision. The American International college has under great difficulties succeeded in doing a valuable work in training the young people who come under its care in the duties and responsibilities of Christian living and good citizenship.

Springfield is fortunate in possessing two private schools of high grade. The older of these is The Elms, a school for girls, with fully organized courses of instruction of high, intermediate and primary grades. This school was opened in Hadley in 1866, and in 1881 it removed to Springfield, where it has an attractive location on High street. The removal involved no change in management. The Elms has a high standing and is recognized for the excellence of its college preparatory work by the leading women's colleges, such as Smith, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke and Wellesley. All these institutions have granted this school the right of admission by certificate. The Elms has a reputation for thorough instruction in all branches. It offers good courses in music, art, physical culture and the study of current literature.

The MacDuffie school for girls is most fortunate in its situation. It occupies the homestead of the late Samuel Bowles on a spot near the center of the city and yet quiet and retired. Well organized

courses of study are pursued in this school under competent instructors. The departments cover the entire period from kindergarten to entrance to college. Music, language and art are given careful attention. Graduates of the school are accepted on certificate by New England colleges for women. Preparation is also made for the examination for admission to Radcliffe. The school is attended by day pupils from the city and has a number of resident scholars who come from a distance.

WILLIAM ORR

Technical Education

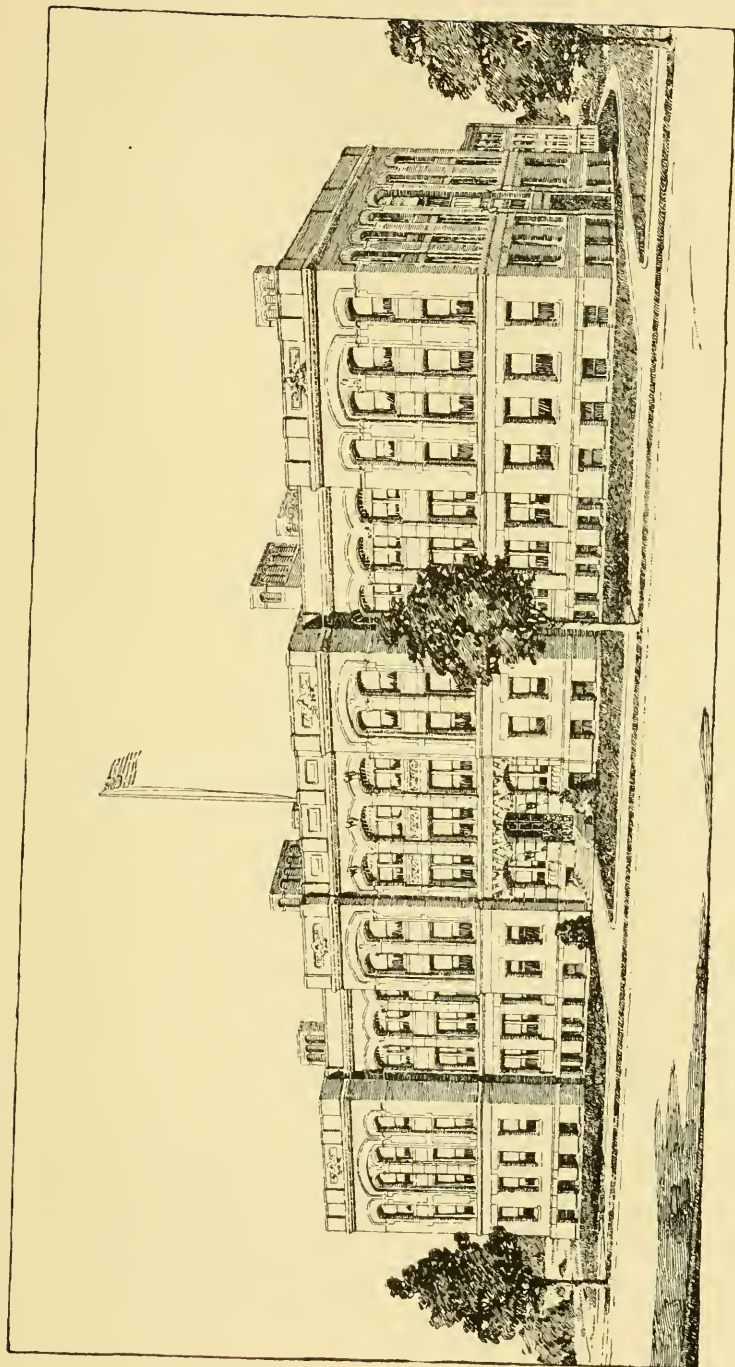
SPRINGFIELD stands foremost among the cities of the country in the prominence given in her educational system to those school exercises which give training and information that may be quickly turned to practical account. She was among the first to introduce manual training. This was to be expected. The first city in Massachusetts to elect a superintendent of schools, a city that has always been characterized by the keenest interest on the part of her citizens in the education of her youth, generously supporting the schools and taking a pride in keeping them well up to the times in equipment and efficiency, was sure to be the first city to appreciate the industrial needs of the age and to make an effort to meet them.

Nineteen years ago manual training was introduced into the schools of this city. It is a credit to the wisdom of the school committee then in power and to the intelligence and public spirit of the citizens that a beginning was made in this important form of educational work eight years before the law requiring it was written in the statutes. Nor is this fact the only evidence in the city's belief in the policy of making the schools thoroughly practical. In 1898, after twelve years of experimenting, Springfield entered upon a distinct and comprehensive system of manual and technical training. An independent high school was then organized, of which the distinctive feature was that every student enrolled must take a four-years' course in the mechanic arts, together with a full course in the

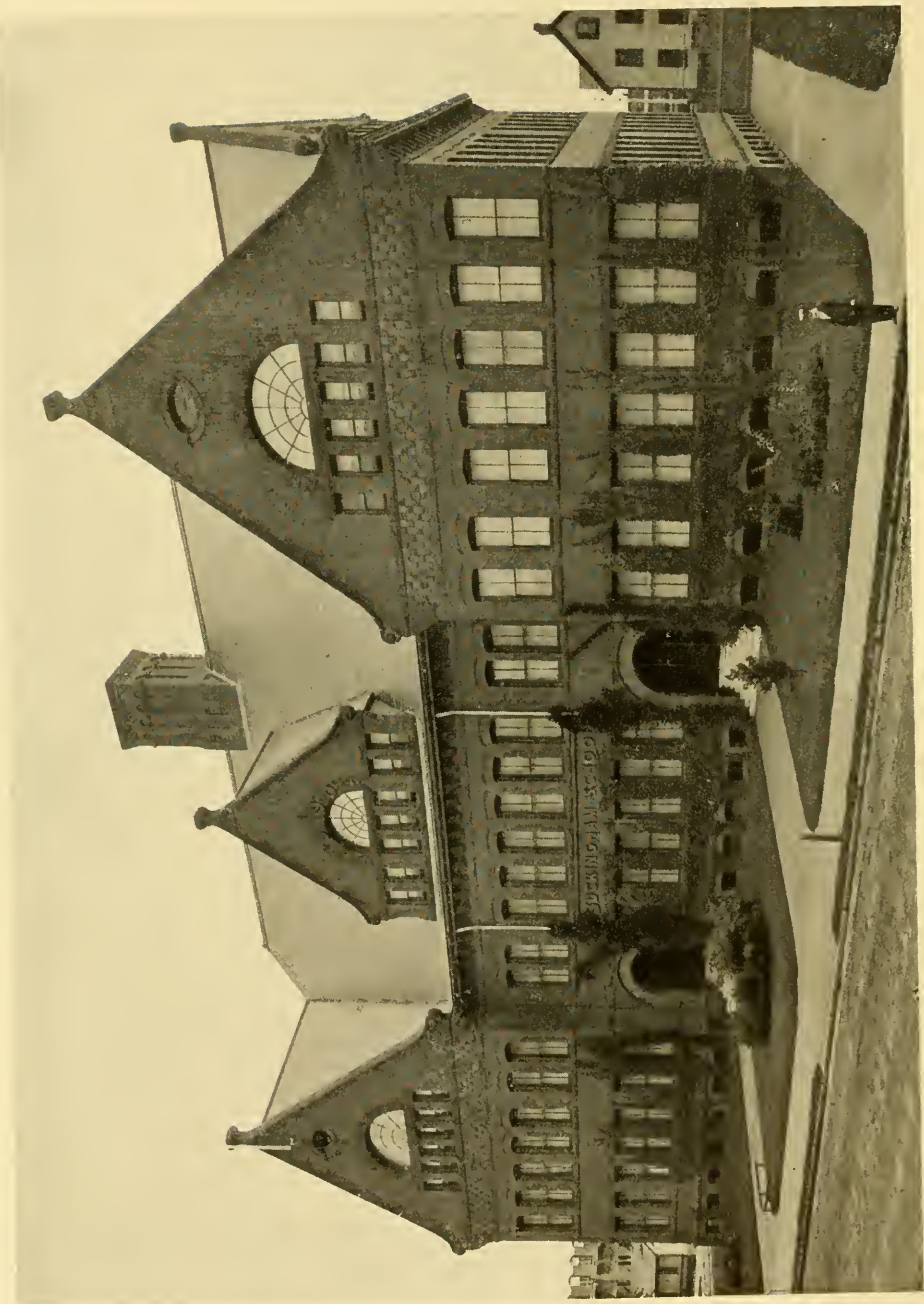
usual academic studies. In the same year an evening trades school was opened, which, at small expense to the city, offers free instruction and practice in fundamental trades.

Meanwhile, the manual training, sewing, and cooking lessons of the grammar grades took their place side by side with other school exercises in regular school hours, and were greatly improved. At the present time there are well-equipped manual training-rooms and school kitchens in nearly all of the grammar schools. Instruction in bench work with wood is given to all the boys of the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades, and for the boys of the ninth grade these lessons come once a week. Probably no city in the country has so thorough a system of elementary manual training as that now in force in Springfield. The high grade of mechanical work done in the Technical high school is largely due to the excellent preparation which most of its students receive under the manual training teachers of the grammar schools.

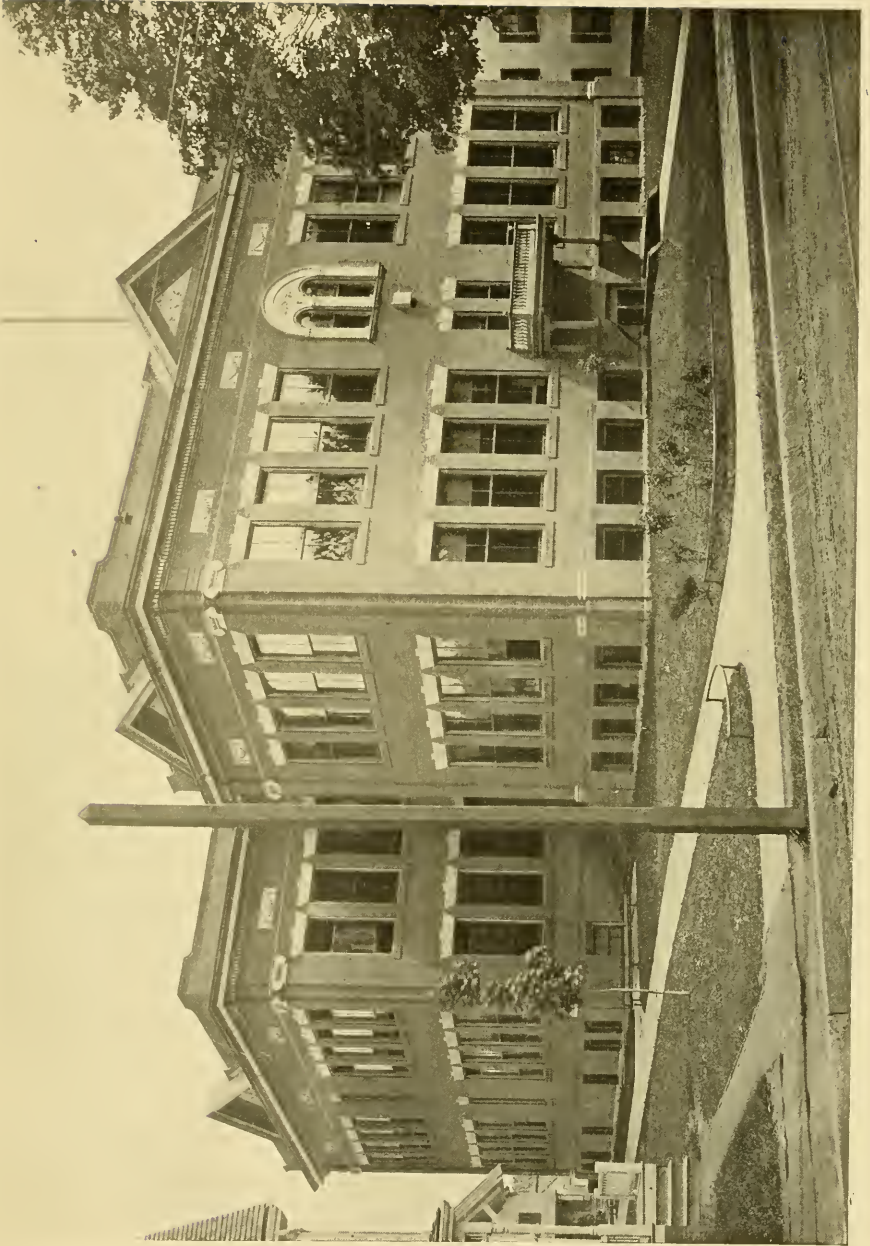
But the crowning evidence of Springfield's educational enterprise and of her sympathy with modern tendencies in education is seen in the liberal provision made for the development of the new Technical high school. The building now being erected on Elliott street, designed by the local well-known architects, E. C. and G. C. Gardner, will be, when completed, the largest and probably the best equipped high school building of this type in New England. It is 238 feet long by 214 feet deep, and is designed to accommodate nine hundred pupils. There are twenty-two classrooms in the main building, varying somewhat in size, the largest accommodating eighty pupils and the smallest twenty-four. Besides the regular classrooms in the main building, there are eight rooms on the top floor to be devoted to physics and chemistry. Four large rooms on this floor are also available for work in domestic science and the industrial arts. In the basement there is a gymnasium 76 feet long by 57 feet wide, including corridors, with two large rooms for lockers and baths and four other rooms to be given over to athletic purposes. A capacious lunchroom and other accessory rooms are also located in the basement. The running-track of the gymnasium opens into the main corridor on the first floor directly opposite the front entrance to the building. Above this, on the second floor, is located the assembly hall, which has a gallery entered from the third floor.



The Technical High School



The Buckingham School



Carew Street School



William Street School 2South Main Street School

The mechanical wing, situated in the rear of the main building, is of peculiar design and construction and well suited to its special uses. In the basement of this wing is the forge shop, 67 feet square, covered by a monitor roof of special design which admits light and provides for ventilation. On one side of the forge shop are located the boiler and engine rooms, and on the other the foundry and wood-turning shops. The basement also contains two rooms for the plumbing classes and the necessary locker rooms. On the first floor of the mechanical wing are three rooms designed for machine-shop work and three for joinery and pattern-making. All these rooms are well lighted by large and numerous windows, and some of them receive light through the low roof which covers the main part of the mechanical wing. The rear of this wing is carried up two stories higher than the main part, and on the first of these additional stories are three rooms, one for electrical work, another for wood-finishing, another for free-hand drawing. The top floor of this elevated portion is to be entirely given over to the department of mechanical drawing, and is divided into two large drawing-rooms, a lecture-room, and several accessory rooms.

The building is designed to be of moderate cost and yet provide everything essential to a thoroughly-equipped technical high school. It will cost, exclusive of the lot, but including the necessary equipment, not less than \$265,000. Ordinary red brick is the principal material used for its construction, but the main building is finished in a special grade of red brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings. The central portion around the main entrance is entirely of Indiana limestone. The entire building is of fireproof construction of the modern reinforced concrete type. This form of construction not only furnishes complete protection against fire, but insures durability, freedom from sound transmission and from dust and other unsanitary conditions. The corridor floors are of granolithic or terrazzo material, and the stairs have concrete treads. The heating and ventilating system depends upon the forced circulation of hot water with direct radiation and an abundant supply of fresh air at a moderate temperature under the control of pressure and exhaust fans. A 125-horse-power engine with a direct-connected electrical generator furnishes the power for the heating and ventilating system, for the machine work of the mechanical departments,

and for a considerable portion of the artificial lighting. Great care has been taken to give the building a thoroughly modern and efficient equipment.

The new building will furnish facilities not only for more effective training along lines which are followed at present, but it will afford an opportunity for the development of many other lines of technical training which are much to be desired. On general principles there is no reason why the advantages of a technical high school should be offered exclusively to boys, as has hitherto been the practice in Springfield. The general policy of the school is to connect the education of youth during the high-school period with the practical life of the times, without sacrificing a strong academic course in all the essentials. Girls need this practical training during the secondary school period as well as boys. In view of the direct influence upon the home life, the teaching of home economics and domestic arts to girls in a practical way is of the greatest importance. Many of the industrial arts also offer to young women larger opportunities every year. In several cities where schools of this type have been carried on, girls were admitted from the first. In this respect Springfield is behind other cities; but with the opening of the new building for the Technical high school it need not long remain in that position.

The value of technical education to the individual and its importance to the community are sure to be realized more and more as the opportunities for acquiring it are extended. This extension is an assured fact in Springfield; and in providing liberally for practical training the city is but keeping well abreast of the times in her educational policy. The most notable fact in the educational world of the present day is the rapid expansion of technical schools. For many years such schools have formed a large part of great national systems of education in continental Europe, where they have been most important factors* in determining industrial and commercial progress. In America they are of more recent origin, since they are, for the most part, the result rather than, as in Europe, the cause of material development. They have come in our country as the natural consequence of great discoveries in applied science which have given men a new and greatly enlarged control over natural forces, revealed unexpected stores of wealth in our vast

natural resources, enormously multiplied our manufactured products and correspondingly increased our capacity to supply the world's markets. They have come in answer to a demand for men of scientific education and special training to study the problems and direct the enterprises of the day or to take the humbler but no less important places in the modern industrial world. They have come because a practical age needs practical schools.

The first answer to this demand in this country came in the establishment of technical schools of college grade to train men for the engineering professions. These schools have been supported partly from private endowments and partly from funds appropriated by the states in which they are located; and they have also received assistance from the general government through the sale of public lands. But it was not enough that the colleges alone should shape their courses to the needs of a scientific and industrial age. The public schools under municipal control, always quick to follow the lead of the higher educational institutions, are responding to the demand for practical studies and a training designed to connect school life more closely with the life of the times. To the popular mind the new education means better training for the vocations. To the leaders in educational thought it means much more than this. It means a new force appealing to the interest of pupils, and a certain completeness in the pupil's development through the influence of motor activities. It means an increased educational value in the work of the schools.

But however justified in theory, the idea has taken firm hold of the public schools under the general name of manual training. In Massachusetts it finds recognition in a law requiring all cities and towns of twenty thousand inhabitants or more to maintain manual training as a part of its elementary and of its high school system. In every state of the union the pressure of public opinion has been felt in favor of vitalizing the work of the schools by the introduction of studies and exercises that have close relation with the industrial and home life of the times. All classes and grades of schools, those supported by endowment and tuition fees, as well as those maintained at municipal expense, are feeling the influence of this great movement for a more practical training than that which obtained in the schools and colleges of the country during the first three-quarters of

the century just passed. It is doubtful if there has been for many years any improvement in educational thought and practice of greater present value or of better promise for the future than the emphasis now being given to the practical side of education through the various forms of manual and technical training.

But the present development of the practical element in the schools of Springfield has not been brought about at the expense of general culture, nor is it likely to lead to that result. The too early and perhaps over-emphasized specializing of some foreign schools will not be copied anywhere in America. It is certainly not the province of technical high schools to develop special skill by practice along narrow lines. The aim is breadth of training combined with effectiveness. All the older studies of proved value are retained and their value increased by giving them vital relations with practical life.

CHARLES F. WARNER



Charles Goodrich Whiting



HERE is probably no other city of its rank in this country so distinguished for its possession and its appreciation of art as Springfield. Its own production in painting or sculpture is not large,—in fact it has not produced a single sculptor; even its mortuary monuments are designed if not executed in Italy; while its painters, though we shall presently do them deserved honor, do not transcend in ability or exceed in number those of other cities no larger or more cultured. But the city which gives a home to the great and various art collections of George Walter Vincent Smith,—a home of beautiful architecture, without a fellow in its proportions and contents,—has no rivalry in comparison; and the support which for thirty years it has given to an annual exhibition of the art of American painters testifies to something very unusual in the constituency of the region.

The most extraordinary feature of the culture of this city is undoubtedly the Art Museum. It is now famed even beyond the boundaries of the continent; it is known in the European capitals and in the great east of far Asia. This is because it houses the collections of Mr. Smith. To this remarkable man is in simple truth due the credit for our reputation. The way in which he came to make his collections, and the causes which led him to choose the people of this city and its vicinage for his beneficiaries, must be known in the first place.

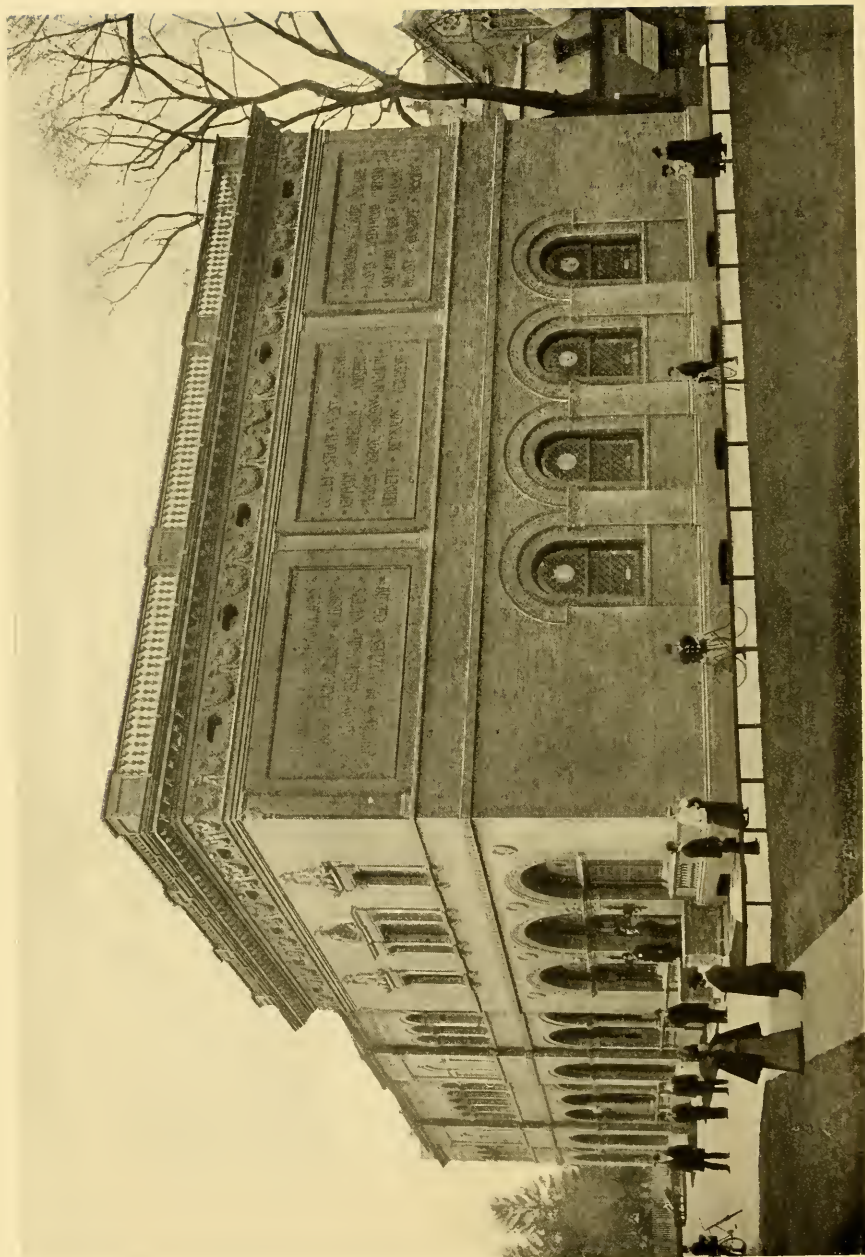
Mr. Smith is descended of a long New England ancestry, clearly traced from 1639, when Giles Smith settled in Hartford; and in his eight generations in America there came into his Puritan heritage

twice a strain of the French Huguenot, which he regards as of moment in coloring his temperament and inducing his irresistible passion for art; which, while it never led him to essay any field of production, has swayed his whole life. Not to dwell upon the business career of many prosperous forebears, including his father, who died when he was two years old, it must be noted that he himself began work as a youth with a New York importing house, and rose to be its confidential assistant and manager; that later he engaged in a manufacturing enterprise on his own account and was prospered therein, but retired from it in 1867, when he was but thirty-five years old, to pursue a career more to his preference—the cultivation and development of his æsthetic tastes. He gave up money-making except as an incidental means of indulging these tastes, and having when only eighteen years old begun the acquirement of beautiful examples of art, this has been, ever since his retirement from active business pursuits, the one object of his life. Abjuring all display and luxury of living, he devoted his years to the culture of the art sense in Europe, in the society of artists and connoisseurs, and among the treasures of its galleries and museums, never neglecting interest in American art, and becoming the friend and patron of our home artists. He traveled widely, and became known first in Europe, and then by his purchases to the purveyors of Japanese and Chinese art. It is by this devotion to a single purpose that Mr. Smith gathered his marvelous collections, a considerable part of which are now in the Springfield Art Museum.

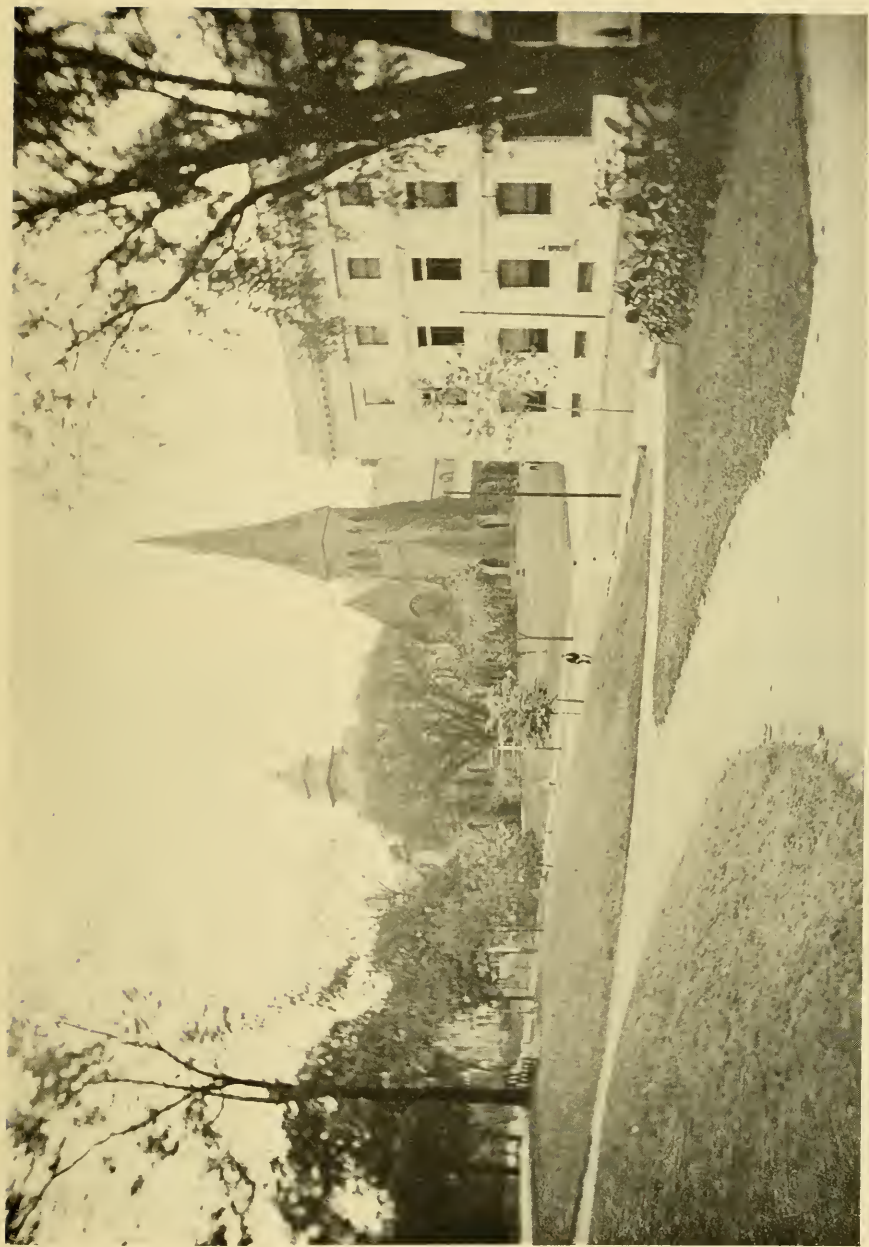
He came to be a resident of Springfield through marriage with Miss Belle Townsley, daughter of George R. Townsley, a highly-esteemed citizen of large public spirit and individual character. Various circumstances contributed to his determination to make here the final home of his collections and the repository of his life-work. The City Library association, under the wise management of Rev. Dr. William Rice, its first librarian, had been so chartered that it could include as a part of its educational scheme a permanent display of art in all fields, and when the time came, Mr. Smith offered to bequeath to the association his collections, and to endow them, on condition that they should be provided with suitable rooms for their display and their preservation intact and apart from all other gifts. At the same time Mrs. Smith offered her rare and fine



George Walter Vincent Smith



The Art Museum



Looking across Merrick Park



¹Gallery of Paintings in Art Museum (west end), with Wood's Portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Smith

²The Bronze Eagle of Shokichi in the Gallery of Paintings

collection of laces and embroideries. The conditions were accepted and the beautiful building, planned by the late Walter Tallant Owen of Springfield, in the noted architectural firm of Renwick, Aspinwall & Renwick, was built. From the bequest of \$50,000 made by Horace Smith, \$35,000 was drawn for the land, and toward the erection of the building sixty-nine individuals and firms of Springfield subscribed some \$90,000, the largest contributors being Miss Harriet B. Hitchcock, John Olmsted, James A. Rumrill, James Kirkham, Mrs. Amelia Chapin Haile, P. P. Kellogg, Mrs. C. L. Covell and Mrs. Horatio N. Case. The names of all are inscribed on a bronze tablet at the entrance. The building, in Italian renaissance style, is one of the most beautiful examples of befitting architecture in the country. It should be noted that along its frieze, on the south-west side and on the front, are wrought in metal letters the names of great artists, and for the first time in the world the names of Japanese and Chinese artists rank with those of Europe. In all this work, interior and exterior, Mr. Smith's taste was the governing factor.

There has not been too much space given to these preliminaries, since after all the collections are what make the city exceptional. Mr. Smith's scope of choice has been catholic; while the principal and striking feature of the collections is the predominance of the art in porcelains, cloisonné ware, bronzes, jades, iron, lacquer, and ivory, of Japan and China, there are also shown here noteworthy examples of the armor of past ages, from complete suits of mail of the days of chivalry in Europe and Japan to the curious weapons of savage nations; missals and gospels of the Christian church before the days of printing, Jewish scrolls and Mohammedan manuscripts, Japanese books, and so on. There are also many examples of ancient carved furniture from Venice and other Italian cities. A striking rarity is a shrine by the famous Jacopo Sansovino. There are also vestments of the Roman church, and aristocratic coats and waistcoats and small clothes of the days "when a gentleman did not dress like a waiter." Several cabinets contain stuffs of the richest weaves and patterns from various lands. Wall cases contain rugs, the finest products of the patient weavers of Hindustan, Cashmere, Kurdistan, Turkistan, Daghestan and other Asiatic countries where this work is done. Musical instruments are not made a

specialty in the collection, but there are a few of these of curious interest—as curious as, more pleasing than, the kreeses of the Malay and the beheading knives—the cimeters—of the Filipinos, which make real to us the barbarisms of the East.

The display of Mrs. Smith's exquisitely chosen and arranged laces and embroideries occupies a number of cases in the largest hall of the museum, which was originally intended for a gallery of paintings, and which now has a few noteworthy canvases, among which is a portrait of a young Spanish grandee by Velasquez—presented to Mr. Smith by Mr. Renwick the architect, and in itself a distinction for a provincial town. There is also in this room a statue of modern Italian art given by Mr. Carnegie, in token of his admiration for the collections and the museum. It is a "Mercury in Repose." A noble wood interior by R. M. Shurtleff hangs on the walls, and a stunning example of the metallic style of painting, "The Village Tinker," by Henry Mosler. Around this gallery are distributed some of the most remarkable items of the Smith collection, among them a number of Greek amphoras, rescued from the Ionian Sea a few years ago; some great Imari jars, beautiful old cabinets and fine suits of Japanese armor.

In the same building, on the first floor, is a large gallery of casts from the great Greek and Roman statuary, from the Italian Renaissance, from medieval religious sculpture, and though not a great collection, it is one wisely selected, and the room is called the Horace Smith hall of sculpture. There are two attractive audience halls, which open into each other, for the purpose of special meetings and of lectures in behalf of education and culture. These are adorned with many portraits of eminent citizens of Springfield, connected with the great city library institution, and in the halls and reading-rooms of the William Rice building are many more portraits of historical value, not a few being also of importance in art; the works are by Chester Harding, William S. Elwell, Joseph O. Eaton, Thomas Waterman Wood, Irene Parmelee and others. The portraits of Doctor Rice, Samuel Bowles, Chester W. Chapin, Dr. David P. Smith, Horace Smith, George Bliss, Maj. G. W. Whistler—the railroad engineer, father of the celebrated artist James Abbott McNeil Whistler,—William Merrick, a generous benefactor of the city in many ways, after whom Merrick park was named, are here to be mentioned.

The other extraordinary record of Springfield in the line of art has been the series of exhibitions of American paintings which James D. Gill (now collector of internal revenue in Boston) has carried on for twenty-seven years, with a success unrivaled in the country. If any man can assert himself a friend and the furtherer of American art, it is Mr. Gill. These exhibitions, however, owe their initiative, their launching, to George Walter Vincent Smith, who in 1878 enlisted the ready interest of Mr. Gill, then dealer in books, art and stationery, who had already held some picture exhibitions in his store; and Mr. Smith filled an improvised gallery with a collection of somewhat more than fifty paintings by noteworthy American artists—his wide and intimate acquaintance with them all enabling him to secure a fine representative collection. He succeeded in selling here thirty-six out of the number hung, and in the next year gave valuable service in establishing that standard of excellence which ever since has been maintained by Mr. Gill, with resulting success in reputation and pecuniary reward that is quite unparalleled in the country. Mr. Gill has in the course of these nearly thirty years brought into Springfield more than three thousand oil paintings (and for one season, water colors also), and has sold from twenty-five to forty out of each separate display; thus he has placed in the homes of this city and its neighbors—sometimes, indeed, in cities hundreds of miles away—at least eight hundred, and probably more than a thousand, representative works of American art. In all this time, though often tempted to exhibit foreign paintings, Mr. Gill has remained true to that patriotic feeling; the only European work to receive a place in his exhibitions during these many years being a landscape by Rosa Bonheur—which, we regret to say, found no purchaser here. Mr. Gill has thus gained room in Springfield for some of the most admirable landscapes or marines of Inness, Wyant, Swain Gifford, Sanford Gifford, Jervis McEntee, Worthington Whittredge, Frederick E. Church, Winslow Homer, J. C. Nicoll, Maurice De Haas, John G. Tyler, Francis Murphy, Samuel Colman, R. M. Shurtleff, Thomas Lachlan Smith, Robert C. Minor, James M. Hart, William Hart, Thomas Moran, Edward Moran, J. B. Bristol, F. K. M. Rehn, among others; the figure pieces of J. G. Brown, T. W. Wood, Leon and Percy Moran, F. S. Church, F. E. Bridgman, Hamilton Hamilton, Edgar M. Ward;

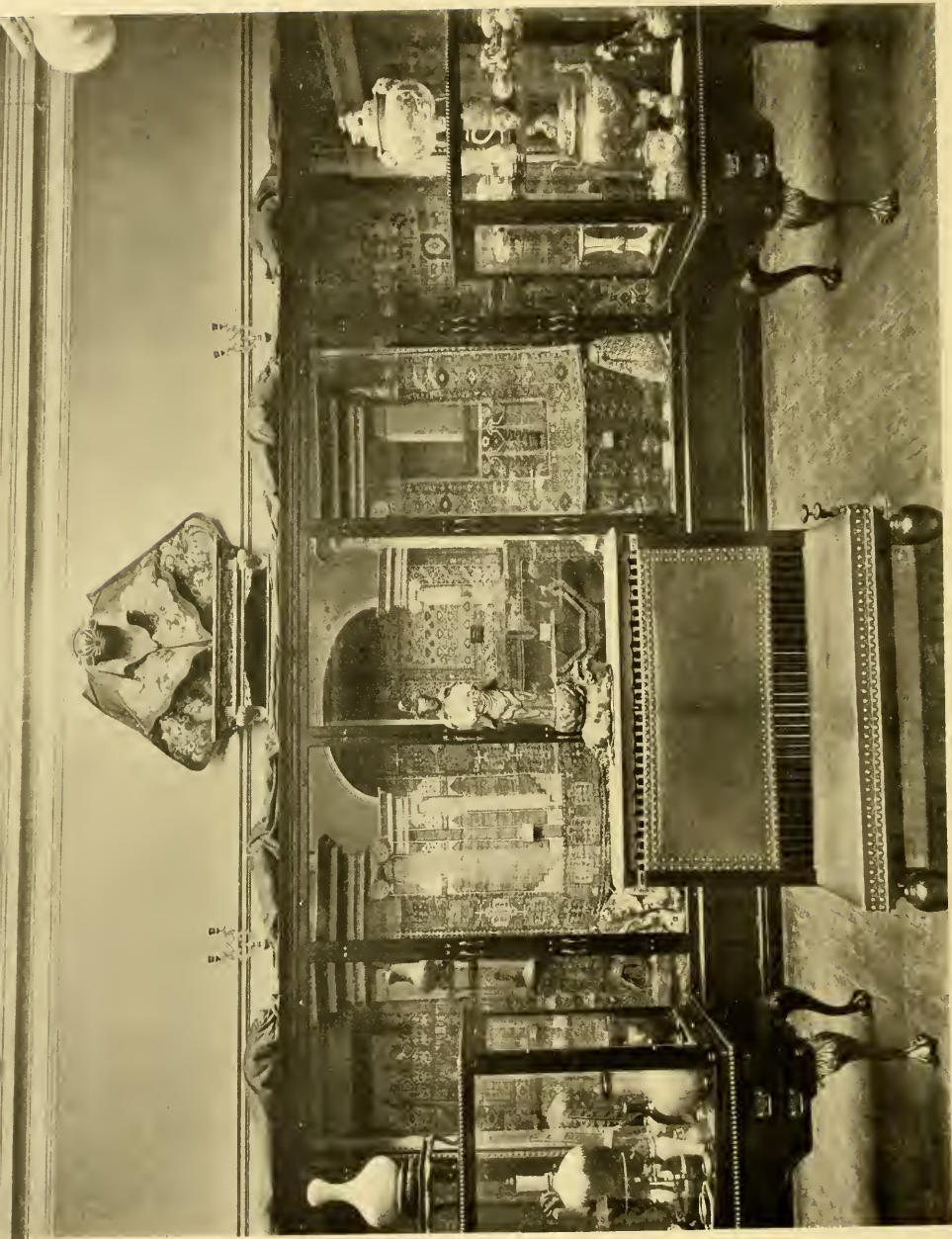
the cattle or sheep pieces of Howe, Wentworth, Tait; the historical compositions of Wordsworth Thompson, the genre work of E. L. Henry and Harry Roseland,—and more whom to name would make the list tedious. The exhibition of Mr. Gill has thus been for over a quarter century the art event of the year, and bids fair still to remain so. That American art has been encouraged and helped by Mr. Gill's ceaseless and intelligent business enterprise is patent to all who note this unrivaled record. He has known how to bring to his market the pictures that will surely sell, and with them also works of such eminence as must dignify the exhibition and may find a wise buyer. Many masterpieces of the foremost of our artists are owned in the city or near by because of Mr. Gill's shrewd judgment and educated taste.

The city is fortunate in possessing two works of art of the first order in their respective lines, the heroic bronze statue of "The Puritan," by Augustus St. Gaudens, on Merrick park, and the stained glass painting of Mary of Magdala at the Tomb, by John La Farge, in the parish house of Christ church. The statue is the gift to the city of the late Chester W. Chapin, president of the Boston and Albany railroad and member of Congress, in honor of the ancestor of all "the Chapin tribe," now a very great one in this country, who was Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the early settlers of Springfield and a sturdy man, as befitted the time and his duty. The statue is no portrait of any Chapin, but a composite in the sculptor's mind of the family type, and fitly given the ideal name, "The Puritan." Under that name it is famous in the wider world, and a cast in the Luxembourg ranks it in France with the foremost sculptures of the day, and indeed St. Gaudens is by worthy critics placed beside the men of the Italian Renaissance.

John La Farge is represented here by one of his most beautiful of glass paintings through the desire of Mrs. Daniel Putnam Crocker to memorialize her husband, a prominent parishioner of Christ church. There is in all this artist's work a quality of individual inspiration, especially in religious subjects, which glows in his very device of color. The window is one to remember. There are also in the parish house several other memorial windows, of simpler subjects, from the studio of Mr. La Farge, and others; and in the chancel of Christ church there is a group of windows wrought by



¹*A Gallery of Porcelains and Curios* ²*Arms, Armor and Cloisonné Ware*



Gallery of Porcelains in Art Museum (North End)



Horace Smith Hall of Sculpture



the most eminent glass painting house in England, that of Heaton, Butler & Payne of London, which is well worth seeing. The Church of the Unity is adorned with a series of beautiful windows, mainly from the Tiffanys, but also from the Church Decorating company, and of these a copy of Correggio's "Holy Night," and a noble figure of Heosphoros, the Light Bringer, by Edward Simmons, are to be noted. The last mentioned is in memorial of Samuel Bowles.

Besides the St. Gaudens statue, there is on Court square a memorial of another first settler of Springfield, in the statue of Sergeant Miles Morgan with bell-mouthed gun over his shoulder and hoe in hand, as wrought in bronze by Jonathan Scott Hartley; a gift to the city by a New York banker, Junius S. Morgan, descendant of the sergeant. Also there is the soldiers' monument on Court square, given by Gurdon Bill,—a sentinel surmounting a granite shaft; while in the Springfield cemetery there is another soldiers' monument in the burial plot of the veterans, done by Manuel Power. The bust of President McKinley, the work of Philip Martiny, is erected in Forest park, on the southern point over the Pecowsic valley. It was placed there through the subscription of citizens. The treasures of art that are kept in Springfield homes are numerous, as the record of Mr. Gill's sales bears witness; but besides these are many paintings which the local public has not seen, the purchases of citizens in New York of foreign art. There are several collections, largely of the art of Paris, in the city and in near towns, such as that of James T. Abbe; and Dr. Luke Corcoran has a fine picture gallery at his home on Maple street. In the privacy of some of the few old houses and old families there are noteworthy portraits of past generations; perhaps no Copley, Stuart or Smibert, but work of artists of much fame in their day, as, for example, Chester Harding; one of the most striking portraits of the many Harding painted of Daniel Webster long hung in Highland Place, the mansion of the late Col. James M. Thompson, and is now the property of the Algonquin club of Boston.

Art has not been without its representatives in Springfield, but with few exceptions these have been born elsewhere, and generally have elsewhere gained their fame, though we are bettering that of late years in an increasing number of painters in oils and water colors. Our most distinguished artist of the earlier days was

Chester Harding, who made his home in the town from 1830 to his death in 1866, when he was nearly 74 years old, and as full of honors as of years. Harding belonged in the Connecticut valley, for he was grandson of a Deerfield farmer on the father's side and of a Whately farmer on the mother's, while he himself was born in the adjoining town of Conway, Sept. 1, 1792. He had a youth of petty adventure in peddling, and scrambled into portrait painting through sign painting, with little education of any sort and none in art. Yet he became the vogue in Boston to so great a degree that, in 1822, when 30 years old, as he has recorded, he had a long waiting list, and "Mr. Stuart, the greatest portrait painter this country ever produced, was at that time in his manhood's strength as a painter, yet he was idle half the winter. He would ask of his friends, 'How rages the Harding fever?' " And he had as great a success in Great Britain, not only on one visit, but on several, painting royal highnesses and so on. These facts are worth recalling, because Mr. Harding should not be forgotten in the town which he chose as his home in his prime and in which he died. Among his intimate friends were George Ashmun and Daniel Webster. His "Egotistigraphy," which he wrote for his family and which was published with further notes by his daughter, Mrs. White, ought to be known as a record of a noteworthy man. His personal appearance was remarkable, for he was six feet three inches in height, nobly proportioned, and his portrait in the city library will indicate how it was that he, with his air of Nature's nobleman, won so well in life.

Mr. Harding had a pupil in William S. Elwell, whose career as artist was cut short in his prime by paralysis though he continued to paint throughout his life, producing beautiful miniature landscapes. He learned in the school wherein the painter made his own palette, and used a score or two of colors, mixing them as he chose, and there was a fashion of delicacy and refinement which critics of the "Hudson River School" have characterized as feebleness. Yet if one of these critics should look upon Asher Durand's great mountain view in the Metropolitan Museum, or Frederick E. Church's "Cotopaxi" in the Lenox library galleries, he would be hard put to it to tell where the work could be improved. This is only to say that Mr. Elwell painted beauty in the way in which he could with his limited opportunities behold it, and was to his last



CHESTER HARDING

From the Portrait painted by himself



WILLIAM S. ELWELL

From a Crayon Portrait by Willis S. Adams

bit of gray matter an artist. One who has a miniature Elwell may value it highly. Mr. Elwell died in 1881, at the age of 71, and his body was buried in Springfield cemetery, where a rude granite boulder, overgrown by vines, as he desired, marks the place. His name and dates are cut in a palette-shaped place on the rock; while not far away is the freestone monument of Harding.

The artists of Springfield have grown to larger numbers than of old. Among them one pays respect first to Roswell G. Shurtleff, who, like Mr. Elwell, paints with careful elegance, and is particularly fortunate in his portrayal of autumn scenery in the hills. An artist long associated with Springfield, by years of residence, by friendship and by neighborhood, is Willis Seaver Adams, who lives now in the house where he was born, in Suffield close by the old Enfield bridge, and there paints wondrous landscapes, such as would make him famous if he exhibited in the great cities, as he sometimes does in Hartford and Springfield. He is a great artist, in both oils and water colors, but he would like to conceal it from the public. He studied and sojourned in Antwerp, Munich, Venice and elsewhere in Europe; was associated with Whistler, David Neal, Otto Bacher, the late Robert Blum and others in those years. The portrait painter of our region is Miss Irene Parmelee, who has assured her lasting fame by her excellent portraits of Justice Justin Dewey, in the court house; Judge William S. Shurtleff in the probate court room; Henry S. Lee, and many more of prominent citizens. She divines character while she depicts likenesses, and her technical work is broad and strong. Among the elder landscapists now is to be reckoned Edmund E. Case, faithful in his presentation of mountain brooks and forest interiors and also of the stern scenery of the north shore. Mr. Case and Miss Parmelee studied in Paris with noted masters. Joseph J. La Valley has grown close to Nature in his years of devotion to the brush, and he also paints with skill those still life artificialities which are so much liked, and the fruits of each season. George N. Bowers has been industriously following art a long time; and loves the seashore; one of his truthful representations of Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, with its colored clays, is properly placed on the walls of the Science museum, where there ought to be more such canvases to illustrate Nature's phases. Among other artists who have been associated

with the city may be named Henry H. Ahl, a native of Agawam, who studied in Munich; George S. Payne, Bertus P. Pietersz—who has gained repute in New York by his cattle pieces especially,—George Harrington and Luther Knight, the pansy painter.

When John Cotton Dana was librarian of the City library, he entertained the notion of making the city a center of artistic industries, by means of a yearly exhibition which should comprise the artists of the valley north and south, in crafts as well as in pictile and sculptural art—if indeed anything in that last line should ever be developed hereabouts. This would draw here as a common center the work of the Deerfield and Greenfield independent societies, painters like Augustus Vincent Tack, the great engraver and painter Elbridge Kingsley, and others. It must be hoped that this idea may yet be brought to fruition.

CONCERNING Springfield on the side of letters, it may be said that a highly intelligent old society, growing less as time went on, had a certain old culture from the libraries, often small, but always choice, of books which had stood the test of trial in England. For a long time this culture gave a tone to the social gatherings, and it is but recently that this has markedly changed—before it had simply lingered, without development. We have now the culture of the great library, where everything can be obtained for reading, but where as a matter of fact it is not so much cultivation of the mind and exaltation of the soul that is the object of reading, as it is the acquirement of information. The Chautauqua idea is really dominant, and it develops a clear intelligence of facts without that old-fashioned training of thought which resulted from acquaintance with masterpieces of literature, such as came over here from England in the days when we had no writers or publishers of anything except political pamphlets and religious tracts, and all our literate furniture was of the greater and the lesser periods from the Elizabethan classics to the Restoration production. Then our forefathers and foremothers thought with the noble English version of the Bible, with Milton, with Bacon and Shakespeare, or with Addison and Pope, with Dryden and Goldsmith and Dean Swift. Such are the books that are found in the ancient collections. Later we had Scott and Burns,

Crabbe and Bloomfield, Young's "Night Thoughts" and Pollock's "Course of Time." Blair's "Grave," and the poems of James Montgomery; Cowper and Gray and the works of Flavius Josephus, "that learned Jew." It was really a slur to call Josephus so, as if Jews were not vastly more learned than all the rest. But not to go further, it was from such meaty food that the thought of New England was developed, and in the little Pynchon settlement of Springfield as elsewhere.

Now we have many a club, of women or of men, who are esteemed to have a literary outlook on life; and indeed their number is so great that it is impossible that some intellectual result should not come from all these admirable voluntary associations, with the rich treasures of the city library to draw from. But they read Browning and Tennyson, Walt Whitman and Emerson; or in prose still Emerson, and also Thoreau; Herbert Spencer is read more than Kant or Hegel, sometimes Aristotle or even Plato is ventured on; and John Fiske or Edward Bellamy is endeavored. Thus we get more serious year by year. Still it can not be said that Springfield has developed a true literary or philosophical society. It waits for the fusion of diverse elements.

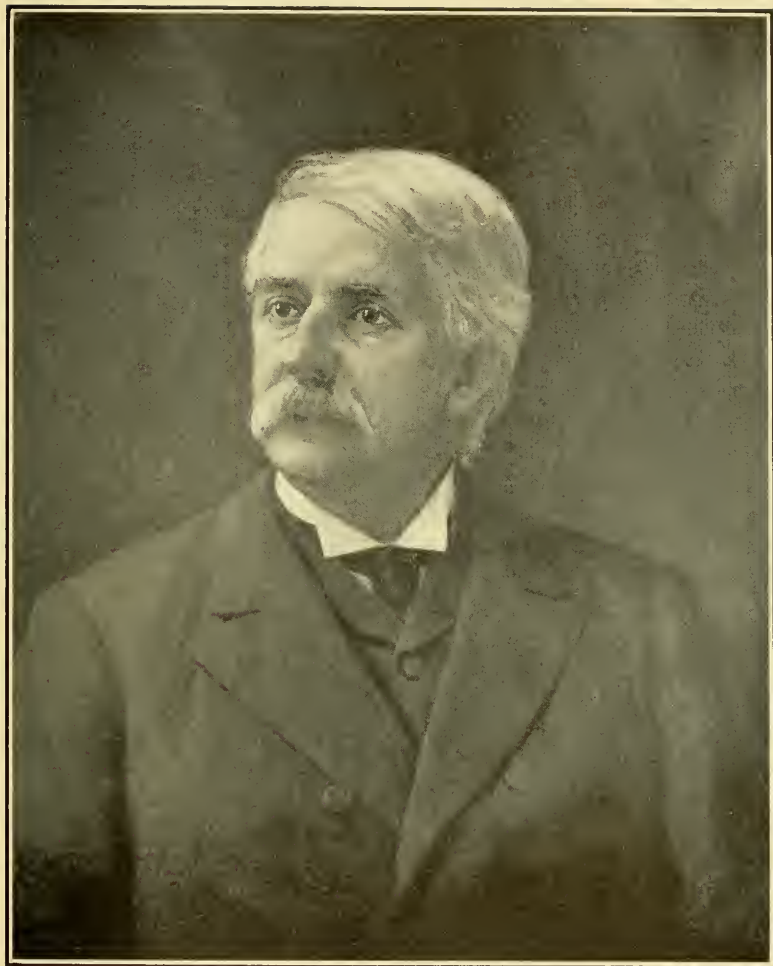
It is well to turn from this general consideration to the history of letters in the city and its vicinity, which is necessarily the record of those individuals who have themselves formed or represented literature.

In letters, as in arts, the possession of Springfield is in the labors of those who have come here, rather than from those who were born here. But that is the fact with relation to the great centers of literature. What was London in Elizabeth's day but a field that received Shakespeare, Marlowe, Jonson, and their peers? What has New York been, or Boston? though the Hub has had more native growths than most other cities, especially in the old days. Even Concord had few native authors, perhaps none besides Thoreau, for Emerson, Hawthorne, Sanborn, Alcott, the other famous men of Concord, were all born elsewhere—Emerson in Boston, Hawthorne in Maine, Sanborn in New Hampshire, Alcott in Connecticut. They were all immigrants so far as Concord was concerned. So why should Springfield differ? As Schiller expressed it in one of his parables:

It was the mountain springs that fed
The fair green plain's amenities.

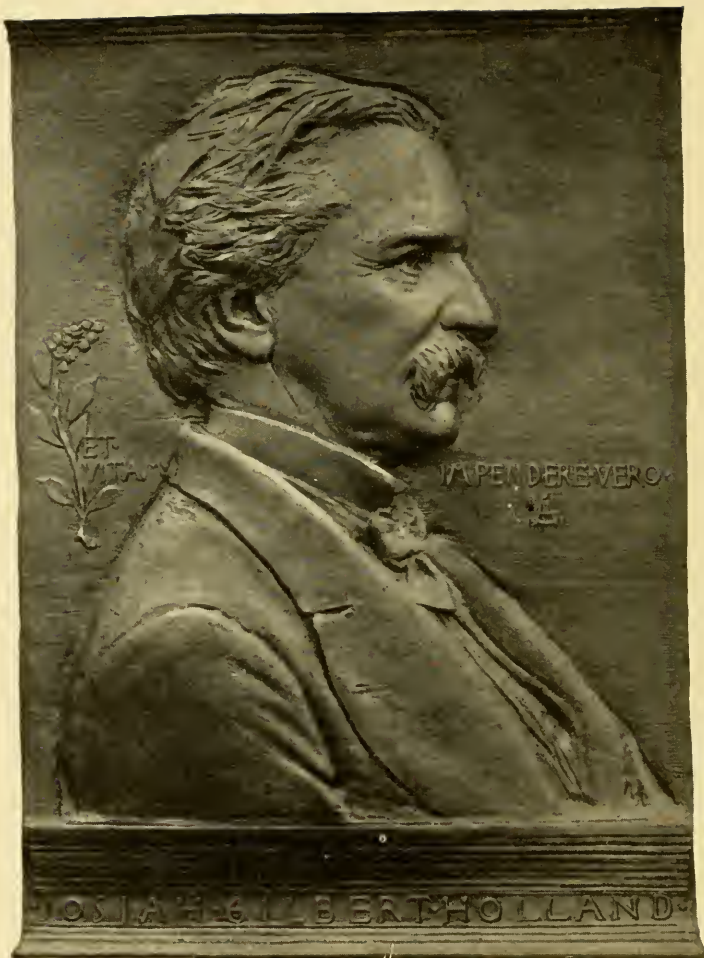
Our first literary work was by the original immigrant, the pioneer and founder, William Pynchon; and it may be too much to class "The Meritorious Price of Man's Redemption" with real literature, for assuredly Charles Lamb would have put it among his "Biblia a biblia"—books which are no books. Yet it hit a psychologic moment, and was burned in Boston by the Puritan authorities, though its heresy was small in proportion to what has been thought since. It was Springfield's first distinction in the way of opinion, and it made the settlement of Agawam famous in England for a short time. The "Simple Cobbler of Aggawam," also famous in England, was not of this locality; he belonged to the Pennacook region, for "Agawam" was a common Algonquin word.

Literature in this community really began with the Springfield Republican, long the most famous institution of the town, which early devoted columns and pages to that phase of human life, and gradually enlisted the services of many a writer afterward noted, and some eminent. The first of Springfield's essentially literary figures was Josiah Gilbert Holland, who was born in Belchertown, but here entered upon his career as moralist, novelist and poet. His local historical romance of the Puritan days, "The Bay Path" was written here; and here also he made that characteristic New England poem, "Bittersweet," centering in the Thanksgiving feast; and the idyl of "Kathrina," by "the winding and willow-fringed Connecticut." It was as an editor of the Republican that he began his essential calling as preacher, especially seen in his three series of "Timothy Titcomb" letters to young folks, which were rather of moral than literary merit; and for that paper he wrote his "History of Western Massachusetts," the first effort at the subject since Hubbard made his collections. Also he wrote "Letters to the Joneses" and "Gold Foil,"—all advices as to the conduct of life which were wholesome, and did much good among the class of people for whom they were meant. Nor should it be forgotten that Doctor Holland wrote the first "Life of Abraham Lincoln," to appear after the great man's death,—a triumph of real newspaper enterprise and rushing labor, and notwithstanding errors from insufficient knowledge, still an interesting book. Holland's second novel, "Miss Gilbert's Career," deserves a place among novels truly illustrative of old Massachusetts life; it gave us one character, "Cheek" the stage driver; and one word, "jasm,"



JUDGE WILLIAM S. SHURTLEFF

From a Painting by Miss Irene Parmelee

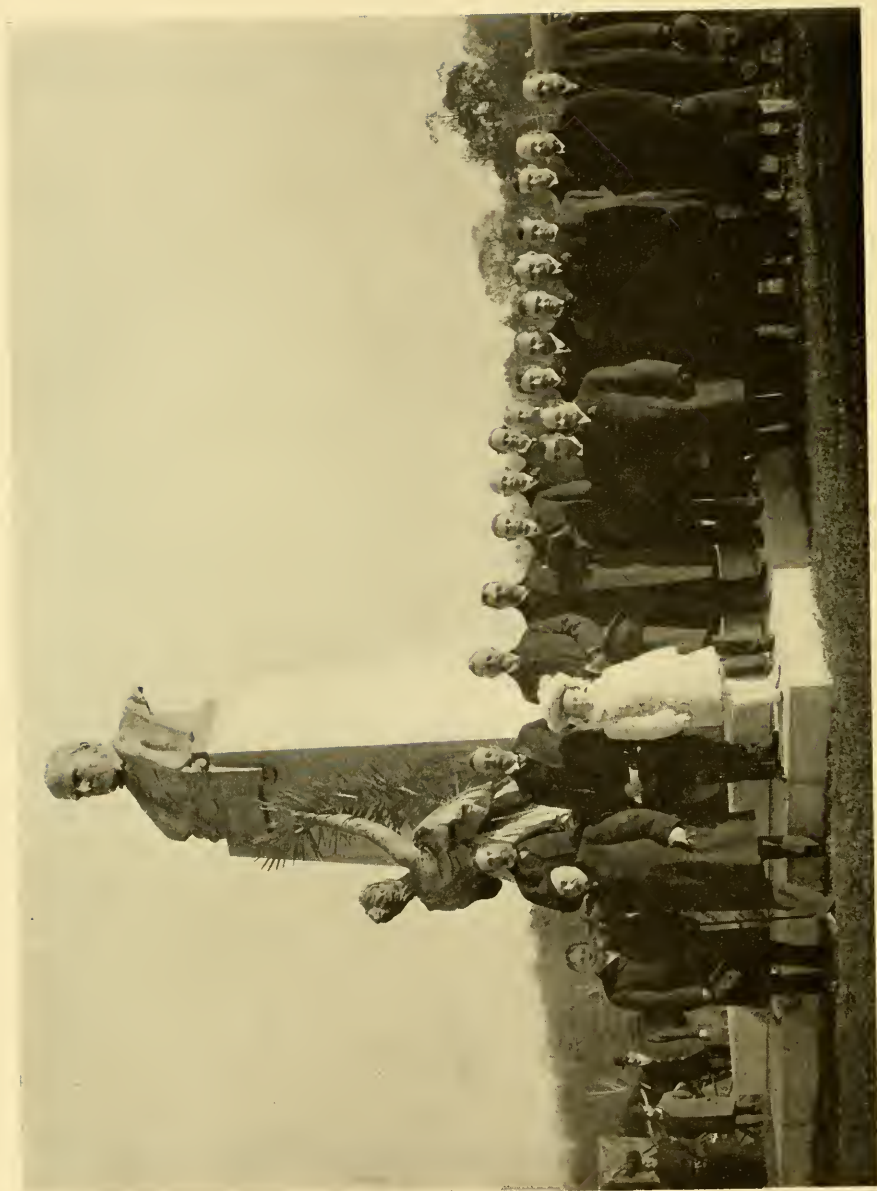


JOSIAH G. HOLLAND

From a tablet in the Springfield Cemetery



The Holland Homestead in Brightwood



The McKinley Memorial at its Unveiling, October 26, 1905

which expresses the inexpressible personal force of the Yankee. The subsequent career of Doctor Holland, as editor of Scribner's Monthly (since become the Century), his addition of several novels to the list of fiction, "Sevenoaks" the best, his further poems, and his growth into an authoritative place;—in all these Springfield may take a just share of pride.

But while Holland first definitely brought to the Republican that literary flavor which became an irrefragable tradition, the determining force was Samuel Bowles, the master-mind that set the model for concise and pointed newspaper writing, with proportion, without waste, which other and metropolitan journals have followed in such degree as they may. He also gave to the day's literature, at the time when they were needed, the first books about the great West, journeying to the Pacific coast by stage and producing "Across the Continent," "The Parks of Colorado," "Our New West" and "The Pacific Railroad—Open." But his calling was not that of letters,—he had his own work to do, and in the course of it introduced to their first public a good many notable persons, such as Bret Harte, who signed his California letters "F. B. H."; the humorist "John Paul," who under his proper name of Charles Henry Webb wrote two choice volumes of lyrics—the last, "With Lead and Line," containing several stirring verses which first appeared in the Republican; Rose Terry Cooke, a writer of New England general stories worthy to rank with Mrs. Stowe's, and far better than Miss Wilkins ever wrote; Julia D. Whiting, in the same class and level; "Octave Thanet" (Miss French), an excellent story-teller; Katharine Lee Bates, professor in Wellesley college; Edwin Morton, a remarkable but too reticent poet; the scholarly essayist, A. W. Stevens; and so many more that the list would become tedious.

One of the most remarkable men of letters who began his career on the Republican staff was Edward King, the Parisian, who was born in Middlefield, the son of a Methodist minister of the same name. He came to Springfield a youth of seventeen, went to Paris as correspondent of the Republican, at the exposition of 1867, and wrote that brilliant book of sketches of life called "My Paris." He made the journey of the southern states for Scribner's Monthly, and his articles were gathered into "The New South." His novels include "Helen Bell," "A Gentle Savage," "Kentucky's Love" and

"Joseph Zalmonah," and his poems "Echoes from the Orient" and "A Venetian Lover"—and he wrote the interesting book, "Europe in Storm and Calm," which Charles A. Nichols published twenty years ago. Because for so many years King was a well-known figure here, and for the fact that his early life was of the contributive countryside, it is well to recall so much of the life of a brilliant and too early vanishing man of real talent. He died in New York in 1896.

Among the authors native to Springfield especially noteworthy was the late David Ames Wells, grandson of Col. David Ames, whose fame as political economist, statistician and sociologist is more than national. He was both born and bred here, and never lost touch with his birthplace. His son, David Dwight Wells, was born in Norwich, Ct.; his untimely death cut short a career as novelist of unusual promise. Also born in the town, and still resident here, is an author of rare and beautiful gifts, both literary and spiritual. George Spring Merriam, in his "Life and Times of Samuel Bowles," produced one of the few absolutely truthful of personal biographies, linked to the story of the nation. His distinctive writings have chiefly concerned the life of the soul, from the volume entitled "A Living Faith," through that finer treatise, "The Way of Life," the chronicle of "William and Lucy Smith" (honoring the author of "Thorndale" as he deserved), the personal memoir of Mrs. Briggs and the choice anthology entitled "A Symphony of the Spirit." To these he has lately added "The Story of Slavery in America"—an admirable survey of the striking moral advance of the nation to the ending of human chatteltry, wrought with optimistic view of the future.

There have been many clever writers of fiction, of whom note must be made of Adeline Trafton (Mrs. Samuel Knox), who wrote here "His Inheritance," "Katherine Earle," and other novels and records; and of Mrs. Katharine B. Foot, whose excellent short stories, "Tilda," "Marcia's Fortunes," "An Orphan in Japan," and others are to be published in a volume. Edward Bellamy, son of Rev. Rufus K. Bellamy, a noted minister of Chicopee Falls, here wrote, besides many exquisite short stories in the school of Hawthorne, that extraordinary book, "Looking Backward," which gave so great an impetus to the gospel of socialism by its Utopia, the Boston of the year 2000. His brother, Charles J. Bellamy, is the

author of certain interesting novels and other books, "The Breton Mills," "A Man of Business" and "The Return of the Fairies."

Poetry of genuine quality has not been lacking in the contributions to the newspapers and magazines, here and elsewhere, from Springfield citizens, but to begin to name the writers of these, or of sketches and tales, would be a rash essay. If there be mention made of Aella Greene, Christopher C. Merritt and Mrs. Frances H. Cooke, that will have to be the end.

Much worthy historical writing has been done, by George Bliss, the first and second; by Judge Oliver B. Morris and Judge Henry Morris his son; by Col. John L. Rice and Judge Alfred M. Copeland, and by Judge William Steele Shurtleff. Colonel Shurtleff indeed had a marked literary bent and taste, and wrote much verse of refined and fluent grace, while he personally encouraged the life of letters and arts. Several veterans of the civil war have written regimental histories of value, among them James L. Bowen, W. P. Derby and J. K. Newell. Mason A. Green wrote a history of Springfield in connection with the 250th anniversary in 1886, and Charles A. Nichols published it. Mr. Green's study of the early history of the town, and into the first part of the 19th century, is valuable and full of attractive quality. But to simply name the books that have been produced in Springfield—well worthy of comment as well as mention—would require more than our limit of space.

One of the interesting and individual figures of our local life for years has been Eugene C. Gardner, whose essay on Springfield as it is and may be begins this book. He was one of the first to make literature out of house-building, and with that, of housekeeping. The fresh, vigorous and cordial impact of his early books on these subjects, treated at once from the architect's and the householder's standpoint, is not forgotten. And ever since he began with the chronicles of "John"—in fact, of "Jack and Jill,"—he has been writing delightful critiques on everything pertaining to Springfield. His books are numerous; they include "Homes and How to Make Them," "Illustrated Homes," "Home Interiors," "The House that Jill Built," "Town and Country Schoolhouses," "Common Sense in Church Building." Mr. Gardner is a satirist and a humorist, with a poetic feeling.

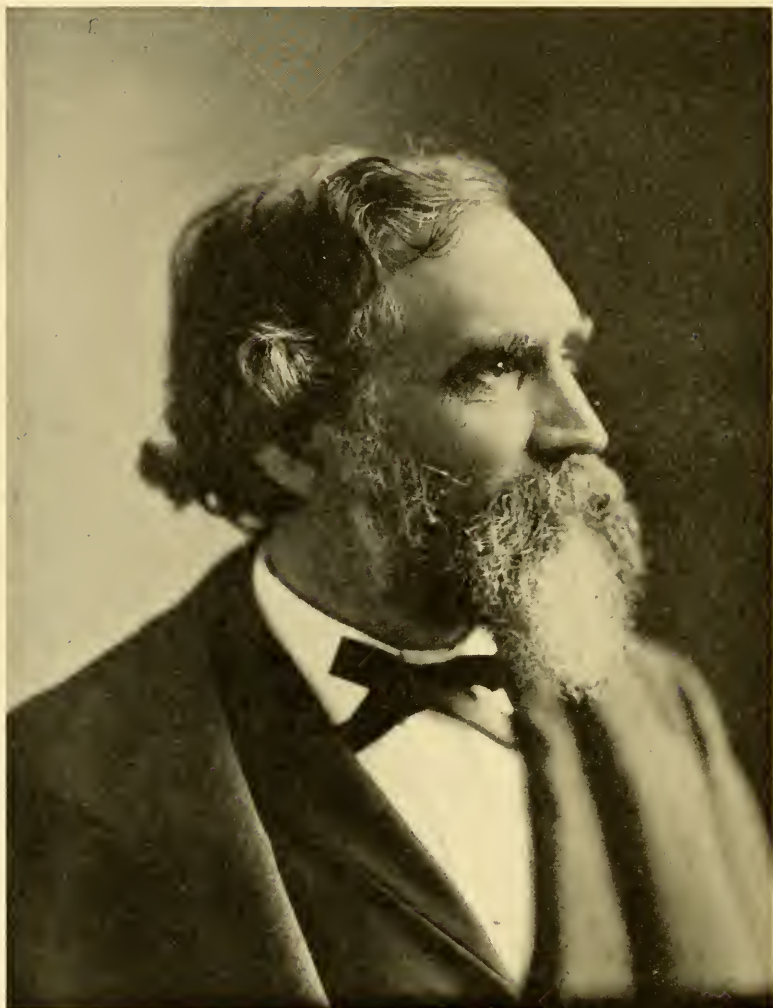
Among writers of consequence in Springfield is Franklin H. Giddings of the Berkshire family, professor of sociology at Columbia university since 1894, and before that at Bryn Mawr college, whither he went out of Springfield journalism. His books are well known, and his position among economic thinkers is notable for a scholarly socialism. He has written many books, and his "Principles of Sociology," published in New York in 1896, has been translated into many languages, including the Japanese.

Bradley Gilman, for some years minister of the Church of the Unity, begun here as author, and wrote seven or eight volumes, some for children, but the principal ones—"The Parsonage Porch," "Back to the Soil" (a new Utopia), and "Ronald Carnaquay: a Commercial Clergyman," for the larger audience. A predecessor, in fact, the original Unitarian minister in the town, Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, a beautiful soul, wrote many hymns, among them, "Behold, the Western Evening Light." To him also was due the cemetery where he is buried and which ought to bear his name. Washington Gladden, when pastor of the North church in this city, wrote several of his books, but not his important ones,—nevertheless, he belongs in the affection of the people to Springfield. James F. Merriam has written many charming articles of literary criticism and appreciation that deserve remembrance. Lately Gerald Stanley Lee, also a preacher, has turned author, and by his clever, fantastic and witty genius has drawn attention. Miss Mary Louise Dunbar has written graphic and happy sketches of European experience. Mary Catherine Lee has produced excellent fiction in a richly sympathetic rendering of characteristic life. Miss Maude Gillette Phillips years ago made an excellent manual of English literature, and has since written much for reviews and otherwise. Charles Clark Munn, author of "Pocket Island," "Uncle Terry" and other stories, has touched the "Old Homestead" vein of rustic wit and pathos successfully, and has won a public of his own. But it is impossible to complete with perfect justice the list of literary work done in the city and its neighborhood in these later years.

It should be mentioned that among the books drawn from the files of the Republican, which would in themselves necessitate pages of titles, is to be noted "Mexico of Today," by Solomon Bulkley Griffin,—the result of travel in that country in 1885. It should also



Longmeadow Birches



SAMUEL BOWLES

be said that Charles Goodrich Whiting's two books of *Nature and the Spirit*, "The Saunterer" and "Walks in New England," are made up chiefly from the editorial and literary columns of the *Republican*. In the later years many remarkable contributions have been made to true literature by such contributors as the north of Ireland singer, Moses Teggart; and the noble poet, Stuart Sterne, whose name in common life was Gertrude Bloede. And in the line of scientific philosophy there are seldom to be found so remarkable and masterly writings as those of Dr. Chester T. Stockwell, "The Evolution of Immortality" and "New Methods of Thought." These are leading the way to a spiritual examination and ideal of eternal spiritual life. There is no nobler utterance in this direction to be found in American or English literature.

Springfield has had its literary periodicals, and among them there are three which for one cause or another require especial mention. The first of these was *Sunday Afternoon*, begun by Rev. Washington Gladden, when he was pastor of the North church, and continued by Edward F. Merriam. It was an original scheme of sociologic thought which animated it, and much of high quality in the furtherance of elevated ideals was embodied in its editorial conduct and its contributions. Conceptions of service to humanity then freshly broached had voice in *Sunday Afternoon*; Mrs. Clara T. Leonard gave to it some of the most important of her too few writings, and indeed the table of contents, were it to be reprinted, would show that there was not a little opportunity afforded for the literary life of this city, if there were such, to exhibit itself.

The brief career of *Sunday Afternoon* found no following until Will Bradley came here, a really brilliant designer of strange grotesqueries, akin in one way to that abnormal creature, Aubrey Beardsley, who became a London favorite, but unlike Beardsley merely grotesque, not vile. Bradley had good magazine ideas, and while "*Will Bradley: His Book*," in its brief existence, failed of success, it produced a real sensation. Its literary features, under the editorial charge of Julia D. Whiting, possessed originality and a high intellectual poise, but life was not in it.

The present magazine, *Good Housekeeping*, has passed through vicissitudes; Clark W. Bryan made it interesting for a while; others

assumed its management; but now, published by the Phelps company, and edited by James E. Tower, with his fine literary taste, it is an excellent magazine of the household.

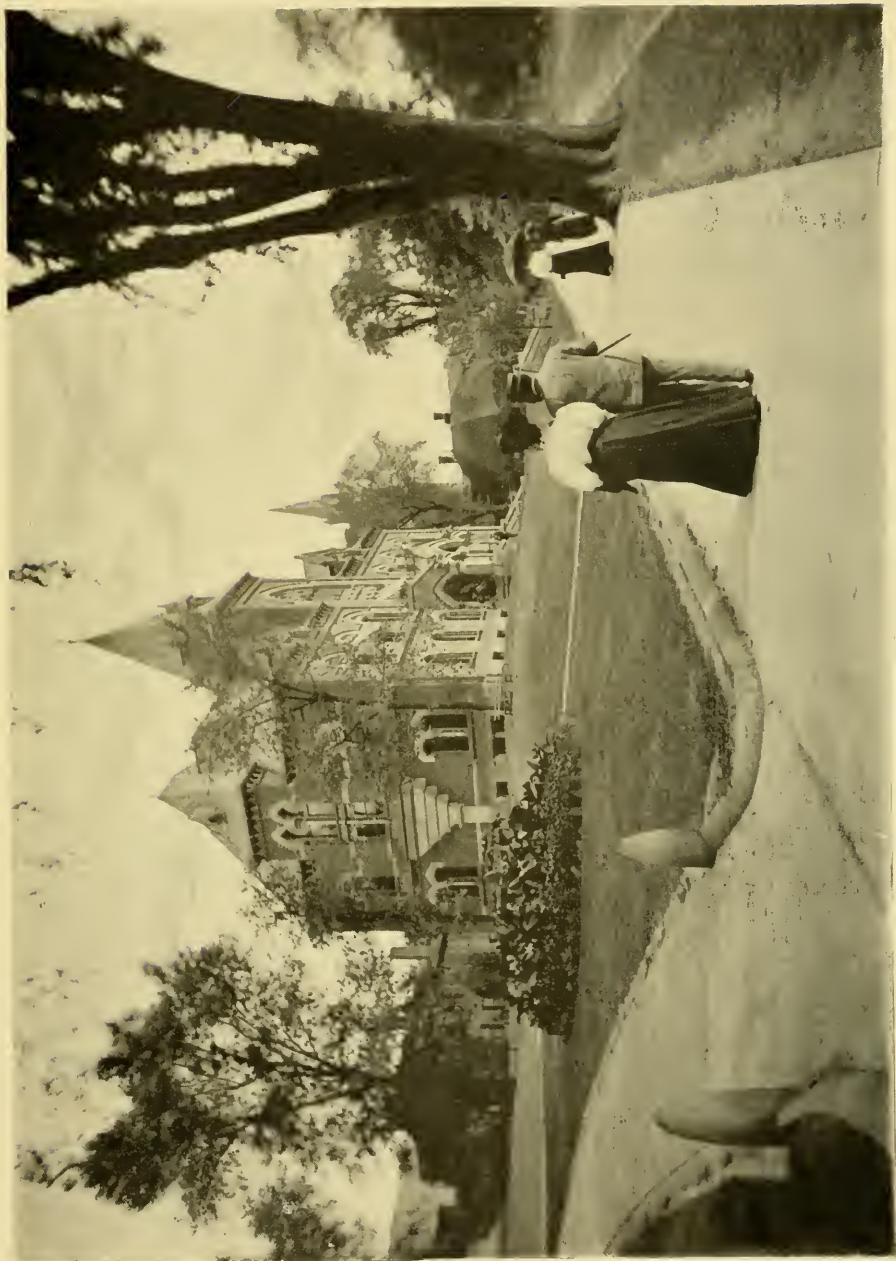
Among the remarkable men who have distinguished the Springfield Republican should be mentioned two who possess in common an incisive and trenchant personal power of expression on all topics which they touched,—the late William S. Robinson, “Warrington,” who chose that pen name from the friend of “Pendennis” in Thackeray’s novel,—a strenuous character; and Frank B. Sanborn, Boston literary and political correspondent for many years,—a radical of the radicals, a man who, in Hosea Biglow’s words, “ain’t afeard.” He has given salt and spice to life by his commentary on affairs, while his great scholarly equipment has constantly enriched the criticism of that journal for over thirty years.

CHARLES GOODRICH WHITING

City Library Association

JUST half a century ago, twelve hundred citizens petitioned for the establishment of a public library. But the city government, which was then facing heavy expenditures for the new city hall, delayed action. Two years later, in 1857, some of the citizens, too earnest to be balked longer in their project, formed a voluntary association “to establish and maintain a public library in the city of Springfield accessible to all persons,” and obtained the use of a room in the new city hall. This was the humble beginning of the present City Library association which after fifty years of surprising growth—due to the same intelligent and liberal spirit that animated its early promoters—today occupies the three large buildings on State street dedicated respectively to literature, art, and science, and fills so important a place in the intellectual life of the community.

From the start the association was fortunate in winning the support of the most broad-minded and influential citizens. The conspicuous achievement of the librarian to whom “more than to any





Merrick Park, adjacent to the Library



William Rice

man living or dead, this community is indebted for the priceless advantages afforded by our institution,"* as well as the devotion of the early officers, are fittingly summarized on a bronze tablet in the library entrance:

"This building erected in 1871 on land given by George Bliss with money contributed by Springfield citizens stimulated by the zeal of John L. King and Daniel L. Harris, the first two presidents of the City Library Association, was by vote of the directors May 10, 1892, named

THE WILLIAM RICE BUILDING

in honor of the man who as librarian from 1861 to 1897 devoted thirty-six years of enthusiastic service to his native city in the development of a great educational institution for the free use of all the people."

Land, buildings, museum collections, and books, with endowments of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, all contributed by private citizens, today amount in value to upward of one million dollars. This property the association, which is incorporated, holds in trust for the people of Springfield. The cost of maintenance is borne by the city, which makes an annual appropriation of about \$38,500; and this, with the receipts from endowments and other sources, gives a yearly income of nearly \$50,000.

The library—among the oldest and largest public libraries in the country—contains 136,000 volumes. But figures mean little. One must work daily as a student among the shelves lined with books to realize the wealth there garnered. No city in the country the size of Springfield has a public library collection approaching it in value. Few cities of any size take so genuine a pride or so active an interest in their library, contribute for its support from both public and private sources so generously, and in return expect and enjoy so large a use of its treasures.

The control of the association is vested in a board of directors whose policy is conspicuous for liberality toward the public. The reading-room is kept open every day in the year, and the reference collection from nine in the morning till nine at night every day except the Fourth of July and Christmas. The public have the freest access to the shelves in all parts of the library except the medical section, browsing at will and helping themselves to books. Instead

*President's Report, 1895.

of one volume at a time, in Springfield each card-holder may borrow one volume of fiction and any reasonable number of other works. "Reasonable number" is construed liberally, and students requiring books for purposes of serious scholarship have borrowed eighty or a hundred volumes, retaining them by renewal indefinitely, though in such cases books are subject to recall if wanted by other persons. In summer, readers draw a half-dozen or a dozen books and keep them several months. If a book asked for is out, the reader may have it reserved for his use when returned to the library. From six to eight thousand dollars is spent annually for books, and every serious request for books not owned receives prompt consideration, and the books are usually bought or else borrowed from other libraries. Thus the whole book resources of the country are practically at the command of any student in Springfield.

The library is free to all residents, even temporary residents, and to non-residents employed in the city. Other persons may use books in the building, and by paying the purely nominal fee of a dollar per year may borrow them for home use.

As a result of the liberal policy pursued, a large portion of the population are registered as card-holders, and the annual circulation amounts to nearly 350,000 volumes, a use per capita that is seldom equalled in cities of the same or greater size. Another result is that not a few university professors and literary workers spend their summers in or near Springfield, attracted partly by the valuable collection of books, but chiefly by the freedom with which they may be used.

Not only are English readers provided for, but the foreign elements in the population receive consideration. French, Germans, Swedes, and Poles borrow books in their own languages, while the Yiddish books that have been recently added are extensively read.

The modern public library is not content with merely serving such readers as come to it, but resorts to branches, delivery stations, traveling libraries and other means of getting the books to the people. The old proverb has been revised by somebody to read, "a book in the hand is worth two in the stack." In Springfield the distributing system includes branches in the Forest park district and in the manufacturing village of Indian Orchard and two hundred and forty-four other distributing agencies such as classrooms in the

schools, fire engine houses, various Sunday schools, women's clubs, church clubs, settlement houses, and similar organizations, to which traveling libraries of fifty or a hundred volumes each are sent. In addition, to households paying eight and one-third cents weekly the library delivers books at the door. Information about what the library offers is disseminated by numerous printed lists on special subjects; by a bulletin with library news, notes on books, and lists of current accessions, published monthly; and by descriptions of new books as soon as they are ready for circulation printed weekly in three newspapers.

A large and attractive room lined with carefully-chosen books and adorned with beautiful pictures and casts, swarms with children who form nearly a third of the library's clientage. In charge is a children's librarian, especially trained for this work, who with a corps of enthusiastic assistants welcomes the children, aids them in the selection of their books, and strives to inculcate a love of good reading. Schools and library coöperate in teaching the children the resources of the library and the use of catalogues and reference books, that as these young persons grow up they may become intelligent users of the best the library offers.

In a city with so large a proportion of well-educated people there naturally exist many women's clubs—and men's also—devoted to study and mutual improvement. With these clubs as most active agencies in promoting general culture and stimulating intellectual progress, the library is heartily in sympathy; and it aids them in the selection of books, in the preparation of programs when desired, and not infrequently by issuing printed lists on special subjects.

The commercial interests of the city are by no means neglected. Books on banking and exchange, on business and advertising, various trade publications and financial papers are provided, as well as business and city directories and a collection of the standard cable codes. Particular efforts are made to assist the young working-men who in increasing numbers seek books on their trades. Up-to-date works, including text-books issued by the correspondence schools, are supplied on architecture and building, machinery, electricity, carpentry, steamfitting, locomotives, boilers, mechanical drawing, printing—in fact on any industry about which the employees ask for information. To promote this use, various lists of

the best books on particular trades, selected with the advice of experts, have been printed and distributed among the artisans.

The art department is unusually strong, and besides costly books includes photographs and other reproductions of the masterpieces of painting, sculpture and architecture. There is also a wealth of illustrative material for designers of laces, carpets and other textiles, wall papers, book covers, stained glass, furniture, and similar objects of industrial art. A recent endowment insures a good collection of wood engravings, and there is a growing collection of music scores.

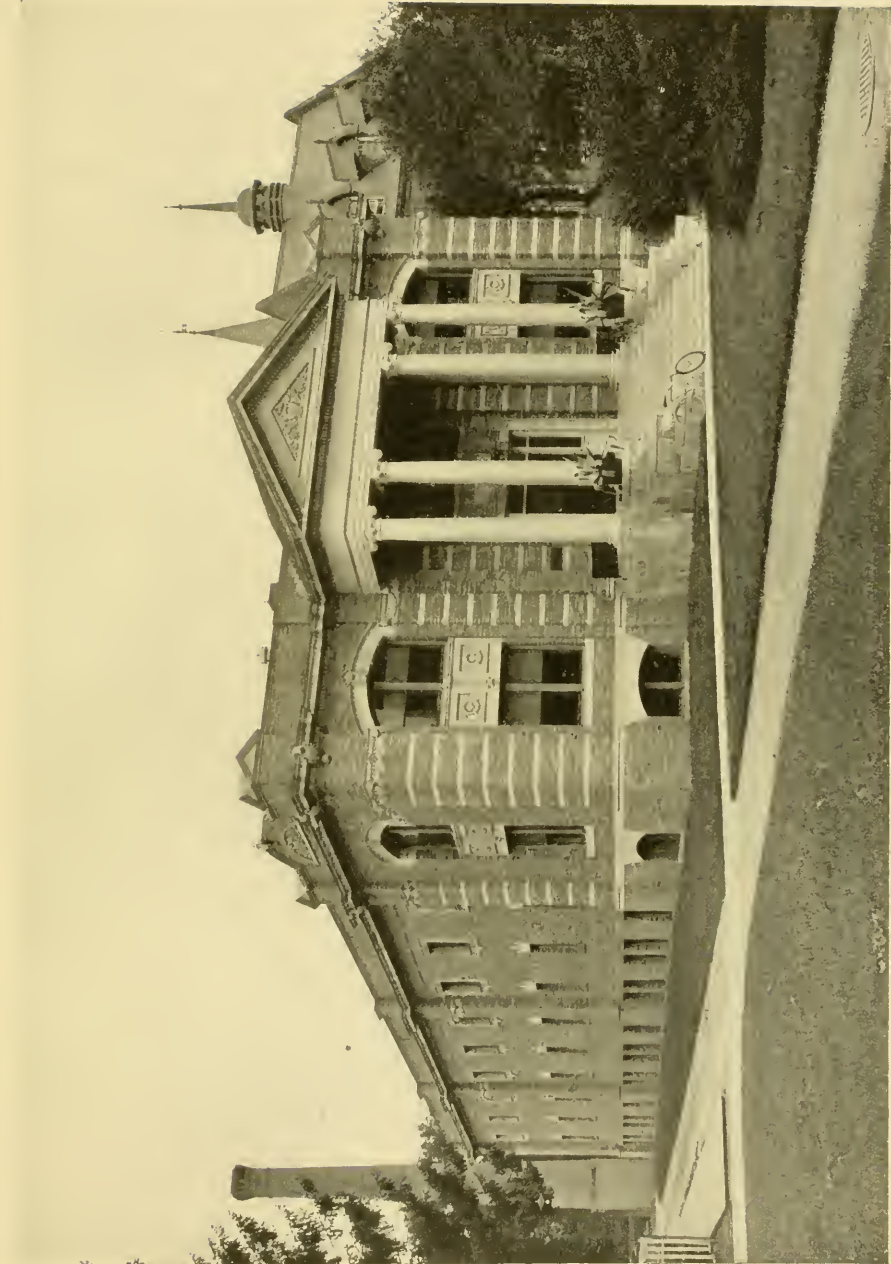
The reading-room is always well filled with readers. Four hundred periodicals are received currently, including representative newspapers from the United States, England and Canada. In this room also there is absence of all unnecessary formality, and the reader helps himself freely from the shelves around the walls where are found both current and back numbers.

It is seldom that the annual report of the association does not record some important bequest, and under the leadership of Mr. Nathan D. Bill, the president, the citizens of Springfield have, within four years contributed, largely for the purchase of additional land, over \$40,000. Endowments have been received for the purchase of books in history, biography, and travel, industrial art, natural history, reference work, English literature, and dental science. The late librarian, Doctor Rice, endowed the department of theology, providing generously books for the clergy, Bible students, and Sunday school teachers, with the result that the use of the library by these classes is general. The David A. Wells fund, the largest single endowment, yields annually \$2,000 for general purposes and an equal amount for the purchase of books on "economic, fiscal, and social science subjects." The collection of genealogies and New England local histories, though not endowed, deserves especial mention because it is unusually extensive and is in constant use by genealogists, members of patriotic societies, and historical students. In the building are deposited also the collections of the Connecticut Valley Historical society.

Besides the commoner bibliographical aids the library owns the great card index issued by the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich, which catalogues all the literature of zoölogy and allied subjects—both books and periodical articles, English and foreign—issued



NATHAN D. BILL



The Science Museum



State Street, opposite the Library

during the past decade. The Springfield library is said to be the only subscriber in New England to the complete set of cards, which is a bibliographical tool of high value to scientists.

After the remarkable development of the past half century, it is not surprising that the library has entirely outgrown its present building. New quarters are now assured through the munificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has contributed for the purpose \$150,000. The directors of the association are giving careful study to the problem of securing a substantial building, architecturally beautiful, in harmony with the museums, commodious, and in every way worthy of the noble library it is to house. The art museum with its hall of sculpture and the magnificent George Walter Vincent Smith collections of industrial art are described elsewhere. Under the will of the late James P. Gray, the association will in time receive more than half a million dollars to endow a gallery of paintings.

The museum of natural history is in a separate building erected in 1899 at a cost of \$30,000. At the entrance one of the first objects to catch the eye of the visitor is a fine basaltic column from the Giants' Causeway. Near by is a huge cross section from the elm that excited the admiration of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" who wrote, "The queen of them all is that glorious tree near one of the churches in Springfield. Beautiful and stately she is beyond all praise." In a large room at the left with graceful colonial furniture is the Catharine L. Howard memorial library of science—a laboratory collection of reference books.

In the rear is the main hall, 125 feet long, containing the collections of natural history. Minerals, geology, botany, shells, insects, birds, birds' eggs, sponges, corals, mammals, and other subjects, are represented by exhibits carefully classified and attractively arranged. The large basement is not used for exhibition purposes but contains duplicate material and study collections.

Naturally especial emphasis is laid on exhibits illustrating local conditions, such as the Samuel Colton Booth collection of local minerals, the Luman Andrews herbarium of local flora, and the Robert M. Wallace collection of birds. Unusual exhibits have been given by Mr. George S. Lewis, Jr., illustrating the cocoanut palm, varieties of Indian corn, vegetable fibres, and their multiform commercial uses. Besides the classified collections for scientific study,

there are nearly a score of groups, given by Mr. Gurdon Bill, showing varieties of birds and some common quadrupeds like the muskrat and fox in reproductions of their natural environment. Mr. Nathan D. Bill has also given among many other things two notable groups, one showing the male, female and young of the elk among the logs, leaves, and moss of their native forest, the other representing a family of bison set on a bit of the open prairie. These exhibits do much to stimulate popular interest. The rooms on the second floor contain colonial and Indian relics, the latter a large collection of especial value since the stone implements with few exceptions were found in the vicinity of Springfield.

The museum is not simply a show place or intended merely for the edification of casual visitors, but is active in fostering scientific study. Loan collections for nature study are sent to the schools, and at stated times classes accompanied by teachers inspect the specimens in the museum. From time to time prizes are offered to the pupil making the best collection and study of certain insects or minerals, and in this work the children are taken on long nature rambles. Special exhibits show the birds and wild flowers when they appear each season.

To persons making a more advanced pursuit of science the museum is most hospitable, and affords a meeting place for the geological, botanical, and zoölogical clubs of the city. Under the museum's auspices an old Indian steatite quarry at Wilbraham was excavated, and soapstone bowls with the trap implements used in making them were gathered, illustrating in a very complete way an Indian industry of the stone age. To this has recently been added a large and valuable collection of Indian baskets, many over a century old, representing another branch of industry.

It has been possible to sketch but a few of the activities of the library and allied museums. Adequate knowledge of the extent and wealth of the collections, literary, artistic, and scientific, enjoyed by the residents of Springfield can be gained only from actual use. But for a majority of the people description is not necessary. They own and support these institutions, and that they understand and appreciate their value is shown by the two thousand visitors who throng the different departments daily.

HILLER C. WELLMAN



The Orpheus Club in the Days of its Youth



MUSIC · AND THE · DRAMA



SPRINGFIELD has been rather fortunate musically in its position half way between New York and Boston, not near enough to either to be reduced to servile subordination, and yet convenient enough to both to make it easy and natural for good attractions to visit the city.

In the number and quality of the operas, symphony concerts, recitals, and miscellaneous musical entertainments that are offered, it is to be rated among the more favored of the smaller American communities, and these advantages are an appreciable factor in its attractiveness as a place of residence. It is the natural musical center of western Massachusetts, and the spread of a network of electric roads has in recent years greatly extended the population upon which it draws for the more important events, both musical and dramatic. On the other hand the music lovers of Springfield can considerably extend their opportunities by an easy trip to Northampton, sixteen miles to the north, or Hartford, twenty-five miles to the south, in both of which cities first-rate concerts are to be heard.

It would perhaps be excessive to speak of Springfield as a musical city. As in other American communities, the mass of the population has not yet been brought to the point of taking an interest in the art, and that the general standard has been kept so high is due to the enthusiasm and sacrifices of a comparatively small number of persons. Nor has Springfield been at all noted for its contributions to musical art. It has given to the world no musician of national reputation—no distinguished composer, singer or instrumental performer. It has not been specially distinguished for the number or talents of its amateurs. It is the home of no important school of music, nor has

any single personal influence been strongly stamped upon its musical life. That musical life is what might be expected of a predominantly American community, not exposed to any of these special influences, but favorably situated and intelligent and appreciative enough to take advantage of its opportunities. Like other communities in which the Puritan strain prevails, it has approached music from the side of religion and of general culture rather than from the side of æsthetics or of instinctive craving. The standards have been kept high for the reason that even those who are not by nature musical are intelligent enough to appreciate the difference between the best and the second best, and to sustain the best as an invaluable instrument of culture.

The two great facts in the musical history of Springfield, the things that have rather distinguished it among the cities of its class, are the Orpheus club and the Music Festival. These have served both to stimulate local interest and make sure of opportunities for hearing the best artists in the country, thus setting from the very beginning a high standard of technical skill. The Orpheus club, to take the older organization first, was founded in 1873 as a men's chorus, its first leader being the late Louis Coenen, a talented Dutch violinist of a noted musical family, who had come to Boston as a young man and after playing for a time in orchestras had settled in Springfield as a teacher. There had of course been choral societies before that, but the present sketch concerns only existing conditions, and the Orpheus club is the earliest organization that has survived the stress of years. It perhaps achieved the height of its success under the leadership of Mr. Sumner, an exceptionally popular musician whose death was a serious blow. After his death it was conducted for a number of years by E. W. Cutter of Boston, and for a brief time by the composer Horatio W. Parker of New Haven. Its uncertain fortunes revived when in 1895 John J. Bishop, a Springfield organist who had had experience as a choir leader, and the director of a small chorus of his own, took charge, and although its existence has from time to time been threatened, it has weathered its thirty-second season successfully, and is looking forward to a larger field of usefulness.

By its original plan the Orpheus club was a male chorus, limited in membership, and with social as well as musical features. Its



Wm. T. Trask



Fountain on Court Square, showing Theatre in Background

concerts were open only to its associate members, who subscribed to a certain number of tickets for the season, and those concerts long held a central place in the musical year. As other lines of musical activity were developed, the Orpheus concerts naturally became relatively less important, and the club had the experience of most male choruses that have had to compete with increasingly rich and varied music of other sorts. Some years ago the experiment was made of adding an auxiliary chorus of women, and although more lately the original plan was reverted to, it is now the intention to have both men's and women's voices, and to vary the male choruses with cantatas and other lighter works for mixed voices, leaving the oratorios and other heavier choral works for the larger festival chorus. The tickets for the separate concerts have also during the past year been thrown open to the public, so that the Orpheus club is likely to be in the future an even more influential musical agent than it has been in the past. It has been noted for the loyalty of its membership, and it still contains several of its original members, among them Henry F. Trask, who has from the beginning been its president, and has been one of the most notable figures in the musical life of the city. A feature of the season of the club is its annual banquet, of which much is made.

The club formerly gave four concerts a year, but since its members have been concerned in the festivals the number has been reduced to two. They were always given in the city hall till that was burned, and will hereafter be given in the high school hall until that proves inadequate. The programs are composed usually of a brief cantata with lighter compositions for chorus, and three or four solo numbers by some singer or violinist of ability. The club has made something of a reputation for its luck in finding talented young artists who have since become stars, and engaging them while they could still be had for a not impossible price. These concerts have been of great value to the city, both by bringing musicians of ability at a time when opportunities to hear good performers were infrequent, and by stimulating an interest in chorus singing. On the orchestral side it has done nothing, though in recent years a small orchestra has sometimes been engaged when the program included a cantata of some pretensions.

The Music Festival, which is the most important musical enterprise that Springfield has undertaken, dates back to 1889, although in the sixteen years intervening it has been under three different managements, and in one year (1900) there was no festival at all. The first organization was the Hampden County musical association, which gave eleven festivals, from 1889 to 1899. But the association itself goes a little further back than this, for in 1887 it was organized and gave three concerts in the course of the season. The first concert was a performance of "The Messiah," December 26, 1887, with a chorus of three hundred, and the Germania orchestra of twenty-six players from Boston. The soloists were Mme. Blanche Stone-Barton, soprano, Miss Hattie J. Clapper, contralto, Theodore J. Toedt, tenor, and D. M. Babcock, bass. The season closed April 3, 1888, with a performance of "The Creation." On the program of the first concert of the second season, "The Messiah" being given again December 25, 1888, was the announcement that: "The Hampden County musical association will give, if sufficient encouragement is offered by the residents of the city and county, a series of concerts for three consecutive days in May next, and will endeavor to make them equal in quality and performance to those of the famous Worcester festivals."

This promise was carried out, and the first festival—the most important date in the musical history of the city, was held in city hall May 6, 7, and 8, 1889. There were two conductors, Frederick Zuchtmann, a German teacher of music in the city, who had been influential in organizing the chorus, and Carl Zerrahn, who was at that time the foremost choral conductor of Boston, and also conducted the Worcester festivals. The board of government upon which responsibility for the festival devolved was as follows: President, Orlando M. Baker; vice-president, Rev. George H. Griffin; secretary, Thomas W. Coburn; treasurer, Thomas H. Stock; librarian, Benjamin F. Saville; directors, George A. Russell, J. S. Webber, W. E. Wright, Dr. W. H. Chapin, Varnum N. Taylor, F. E. Tuttle, E. Porter Dyer, and Thomas L. Cushman. Mr. Saville, upon whom a large share of the executive burden fell in this and following years, had come to Springfield from Worcester where he had been connected with the management of the famous festivals held in that city, and this experience was of great value. Both in essentials and in details the Worcester model was followed very closely.

The chorus at this first festival numbered two hundred and seventy-six, and the newly-organized Boston Festival orchestra formed out of the Germania by George W. Stewart, who was quick to see the field opened by the growth of the festival idea, numbered forty. Its leader was Max Bendix, whose place was taken in the following year by Emil Mollenhauer. The first 'cellist in the orchestra was Victor Herbert, of whom the public apparently could not get enough, as he appeared twice as soloist in the course of the festival. This was the longest festival undertaken, six concerts being given in the three days. They were chiefly miscellaneous, the only choral works presented being "Elijah" and Rossini's "Moses in Egypt." It was a great occasion, and Miss Emma Juch was the star among more good singers than the public had before been privileged to hear at one time.

The second festival was notable for the fact that G. W. Chadwick of Boston, who was already noted as a composer, was engaged as conductor, a post which he held till the lapse of the association in 1899. Victor Herbert was engaged as assistant conductor, but at the third festival Mr. Chadwick stood alone, and after that Mr. Mollenhauer was always assistant conductor so long as that orchestra was used. The festival was fairly prosperous for a half-dozen years or so, and while it was not intended to make it profitable, the deficits were slight. The policy of engaging the most famous "stars" was adopted to arouse the interest of the public when it began to lag, and the festival audiences were given a chance to hear the reigning favorites of the opera—Mmes. Eames, Nordica and Melba, with Calvé as a climax of expensiveness. The plan in the end proved unprofitable, and the association was crushed under an accumulating burden of debt. The cost of the festival was further increased in 1897 by the engagement of the players from the Boston Symphony orchestra who had long been serving the Worcester festival. That was the disastrous Calvé year, and although for the next festival a policy of severe retrenchment was adopted, it was too late. The excitement of the Spanish war made it difficult in 1898 to arouse interest in the moribund festival. The association did not dissolve after the festival of 1899, which resulted in further loss, but it remained in a state of suspended animation from which it never emerged.

There was no festival in 1900, and in 1901 Charles S. Cornell, a Holyoke music teacher, seeing that the field remained open, organized the Springfield Oratorio society, which gave two festivals on a smaller scale in 1901 and 1902. The Boston Festival orchestra was engaged, and Mr. Cornell organized a chorus of three hundred singers which lacked the experience needed to reach the standard of choral singing to which the city had been accustomed. The second festival resulted in a disastrous failure, and the field was taken by the Springfield Music Festival association, under whose management the festivals are still given.

This association was formed by a small group of representative people of the city who had made up their minds to put the festival upon a firmer basis than in the past. A guaranty fund for a period of five years was subscribed, and it was decided to make the Orpheus club the nucleus of the festival forces and to put the conduct of the festival in the hands of the Orpheus leader, John J. Bishop. Thus the function of the festival association is that of a supporting body. The Orpheus club is enlarged for the festival into a chorus of over two hundred, and is assisted by the Boston Festival orchestra, Mr. Mollenhauer acting as assistant leader. The first festival of the new association was given in April, 1903, the principal works given being Sullivan's "Golden Legend" and H. W. Parker's "Hora Novissima." In 1904 Verdi's "Aida" was presented in concert form, and in 1905 the Verdi Requiem was the chief work. The festivals are shorter than were those of the Hampden County association, the maximum thus far being four concerts, but the standard of performance has been sustained, though high-priced stars have not been engaged.

For orchestral music Springfield has until quite recently been obliged to depend upon the festival, which for the first time assured the public at least a taste of symphonic music. In the older days there were occasional concerts by Theodore Thomas' orchestra, the Boston Symphony orchestra, or such less permanent organizations as those of Anton Seidl and Walter Damrosch. The usual result, however, was a loss that discouraged similar ambitions for a number of years. The festival has undoubtedly done much to stimulate an interest in orchestral music, and a few years ago the Boston Symphony orchestra was so well received that an annual feature was made



GEORGE W. CHADWICK



Fountain on Armory Grounds

first of one concert and then of two. These concerts are the most important events of the year aside from the spring music festival, and draw large numbers of music lovers from other towns. By an easy trip to Northampton and Hartford six Boston Symphony orchestra concerts are at the disposal of the Springfield public each season.

Springfield does not as yet support a local symphony orchestra such as New Haven and Hartford enjoy, though music lovers have hopes that this will come within a few years. There have been many promising beginnings, but most of them have not received enough support to encourage a continuance. In the '70s and '80s the chief mover in this form of musical activity was the late Louis Coenen, who conducted a number of orchestras, and did much to build up a considerable force of competent orchestral players in the city. In the '90s the most important orchestral enterprise was that of Edmund Severn, a composer of merit who at that time made Springfield his home. Financial difficulties abruptly put an end to a very promising experiment. Since then no fusion of professional and amateur talent has been attempted, but for the past two years two amateur orchestral bodies have been sustained, the Springfield Symphony orchestra, conducted by Miss Rebecca Wilder Holmes, and the Springfield Symphony club, conducted by Emil Karl Janser. The former of these is open to women as well as to men. These orchestras give but one concert apiece each year, and therefore do not materially affect the musical season, but they have been of service in arousing an interest in orchestral playing, and in training amateur players. Each numbers about forty.

Of miscellaneous concerts, recitals, etc., the city has in recent years had an allowance very creditable for its quality and by no means despicable in quantity and variety. The principal factor has been the High School course conducted by the music department of the high school but open to the public as well as to pupils. Concerts of the best sort, including an annual concert by the Kneisel quartet, have been given with an admission fee of but fifty cents. This course has during the past year been suspended because the greatly increased number of other concerts has made it at present unnecessary. The high school has done much for music, and was one of the first schools in the United States to introduce courses in harmony, ear training and the appreciation of music. The success of this experiment has

done not a little to bring about the striking recent developments of high school music.

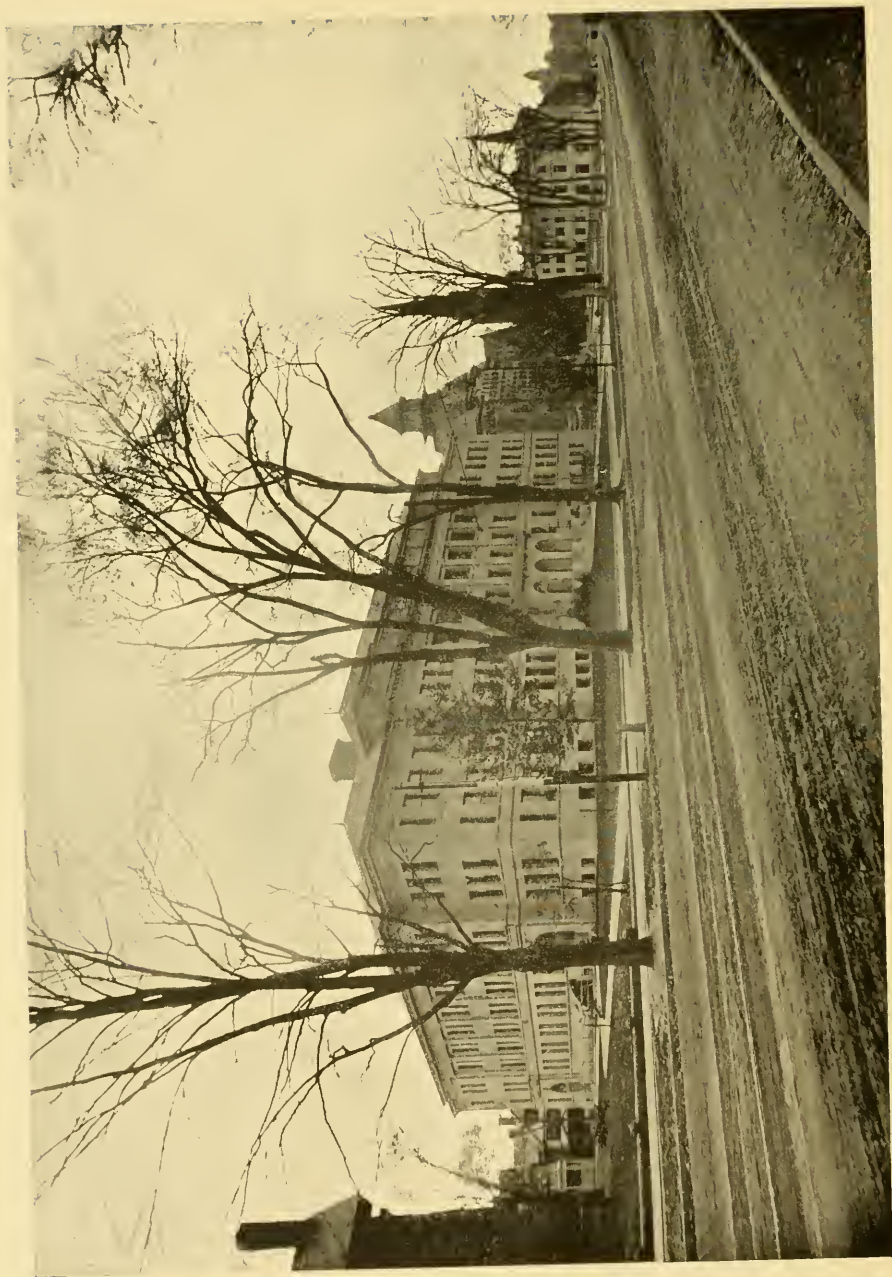
Another considerable factor in the musical life of the city has been the various musical clubs, but there has been no such general organization as in some towns where the women's music club manages the concert and drums up the audiences. The organizations here have as a rule been of a smaller, neighborhood sort, and have confined their work to private musicales and meetings for coöperative study. In this way they have done much to foster a healthy interest in the art. Not a great deal in the way of concert giving has been done by Springfield musicians except in the field of organ music, in which formerly John Herman Loud, then at the First church, and at present Arthur H. Turner of the Church of the Unity, have been active. The choir music of Springfield has as a rule been of the conventional quartet form, but there have been some very successful larger choirs, notably the chorus of the South Congregational church, conducted by Mr. Bishop, the musical services of which always draw large congregations. Organ music has been somewhat handicapped in Springfield by the lack of adequate modern instruments, and a suitable concert room with a large organ is at present the most immediate need of the city. The destruction by fire of the old city hall destroyed what had long been the home of music, and since then only the Court Square theatre has been available for the larger musical affairs, while the high school hall serves for recitals.

As an educational center for music Springfield stands well in spite of the fact that it has never had a central school of music. The public schools are doing much for the art, and the city is well supplied with excellent teachers in all branches. Entirely adequate instruction can be had in piano, violin, violoncello, bass, many of the wind-instruments, singing, and musical theory, a fact which parents who desire to give their children a musical education appreciate. Altogether Springfield has done as much musically as almost any city of the same rank in the United States, and its advantages have so steadily increased in recent years that a marked development of musical culture may be confidently looked for.

In theatrical matters there is of course no such opportunity for municipal individuality as in music, and what little individuality there may once have been has steadily decreased as the development



John J. Bishop.



A View of State Street from Elliott, showing the Central High School

of the theatrical business crowded out amateur performances, and the control of the stage by the syndicates reduced all provincial towns to the same level. At present they all drink out of the same tap; they take what the syndicate sends, and the lists of attractions at any two cities of the same class are as alike as two peas. But while there is in the theatrical life of the city nothing distinctively local, it is still, as it has always been, rather unusually favored in the quality of the attractions offered. Its position as the center of a considerable outlying population, and the character of its population, have given it standing as a good "show town," and this, together with its strategic position on the map, has always given it a very generous share of the best things, things that under ordinary circumstances would not be brought to a town of its size. There are few noted actors, native or visiting, who are not seen in Springfield sooner or later.

Until recent years the quality of what was offered was perhaps more notable than the quantity: it may be suggested that at present the tendency appears to be the other way. Until 1891 a single small theatre (in the years just preceding that it was what is now the New Gilmore) sufficed perfectly, and there were not more than two or three performances a week through the season. With the opening of the fine new Court Square theatre by Dwight O. Gilmore his opera house seemed rather superfluous. The extraordinary development of the cheap theatre which has lately been so wide spread has been nowhere more conspicuous. There are at present four playhouses, all of which are usually in operation—the Court Square theatre seats 1,800 people, the New Gilmore, the Nelson, and Poli's theatre. Of these the Court Square is chiefly devoted to "the legitimate" and has all the important attractions that are brought. The function of the other three buildings has fluctuated from time to time, one usually having vaudeville, another "burlesque" and a third melodrama. Enough theatrical entertainment is now given in a week to last the Springfield of ten years ago for an entire season, and people who would have then attended a performance perhaps once in a fortnight now seem to go almost daily. Yet the enormous development of the cheap theatres seems not to have hurt the patronage of the best plays, though the city could no doubt support more of the first-rate productions but for this diversion.

While the number of important theatrical performances is small, some of the very choicest productions find their way to Court Square theatre, including more or less grand opera. In recent years until 1894-5 the Metropolitan Opera House company of New York has usually given one performance each year, and "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," "Il Barbiere," and "Don Pasquale" have been among the works presented. At present the place of these performances is taken by the Henry W. Savage company which gives an annual operatic festival. That for 1904-5, the first, included "Otello," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," and "Lohengrin," and there was in addition a performance of "Parsifal." These performances of grand opera in English will assuredly do much to stir popular interest and will be an important reinforcement to the musical season.

It is in the operatic field that the local theatrical talent has had the fullest opportunity, and the chief leader has been the late Mrs. W. P. Mattoon, who after her marriage devoted to the amateur world talents which she had trained for a broader stage. The brilliant performance of "Pinafore," which was given under her direction when the opera was quite new and had not been presented in this country except in Boston, kindled a strong local interest in this form of entertainment, and was the first of a series of highly successful local performances the exceptional merit of which was largely due to her gifts.

FRANCIS E. and HOWARD K. REGAL



MRS. W. P. MATTOON



The Wading Pond at Forest Park



Alfred M. Copeland



THE · STORY · OF SPRINGFIELD



IN the spring of 1636 the little band of hardy forefathers, who were the germs of the present city of 72,000 inhabitants, made a settlement on the banks of the river, which was called by the Indians, who were not particular about their spelling, "Quinnektuqt," and transcribed in the deed by the settlers, who were equally careless orthographically, "Quinneckiot."

The settlement was named Springfield, not because it was settled in the spring, nor on account of the numerous springs that to this day flow from the hillsides, but in honor of old Springfield in England.

For a consideration, much less than the land is now held for, two of the "ancient Indians of Agaam" representing eleven other Indians, who claimed joint proprietorship, conveyed to William Pynchon, Henry Smith, and John Burr, their associates and heirs forever, a large tract of land on both sides of the river, including a greater part of the land now occupied by Springfield and West Springfield and Agawam. It is almost a shame to publish the purchase price, but it is in the ancient deed, and stands as a monument of clever financiering. One parcel of land, without doubt the largest, was paid for with "ten Fathom of Wampam, Ten Coates, Ten howes, Ten hatchets and Ten knives," and two other parcels for four each of the same coin. The deed states that the Indians agree to "truck and sel al that ground" for said consideration, a vivifying glimpse at the way we got our sense of the word "truck."

In the year 1647 the General Court made very large additions to the territory of Springfield, so that it included Westfield, Suffield, a

considerable part of Southwick, the whole of West Springfield, Holyoke and Agawam on the west side of the river, and the present sites of Springfield, Chicopee, Enfield, Somers, Wilbraham, Ludlow, Longmeadow and Hampden on the east side. Later years found these towns set apart and conducting their own business, but they do not forget that they were once part of the old stand.

The village was burned by the Indians in 1675, but was quickly rebuilt, and the ashes used to fertilize the Indian corn and early settlers' potatoes. There have been some amateur attempts to burn the city since by white people, but never again was it so thoroughly done.

In 1812 the southerly part of the old county of Hampshire was named Hampden, and Springfield was made the shire town. The necessary court house was erected in 1821.

By 1850 the population of the town had increased to 12,498, a bewildering lot of people in those days, and it was proposed to incorporate the town as a city. There was abundant opposition to consummating the plan, the township spirit being strong, but two years later the charter was secured and Springfield became a city corporation May 25, 1852.

Springfield celebrated the 250th anniversary of its settlement the week of May 25, 1886, in memorable fashion, that date being the anniversary of the first recorded town meeting, and the same month in 1902 the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation as a city.

GLIMPSES OF EVENTS AND INCIDENTS AND MEN THAT FIGURED IN SPRINGFIELD'S HISTORY

COTTON MATHER, in his writings, explained the inception of Springfield in this way: "The fame of Connecticut river, a long, fresh, rich river, had made a little Nilus of it, in the expectation of the good people about the Massachusetts bay, whereupon many of the planters, belonging especially to the towns of Cambridge, Dorchester and Roxbury, took up resolutions to travel an hundred miles westward from those towns, for a further settlement upon the famous river." John Cable and John Woodcock were sent forward in the spring of 1635 to build a house, which they did, on the west side of the river, in the Agawam meadow. They remained there during the summer and cultivated some land, and returned to

Roxbury in the autumn. But being informed by the Indians that the meadows were frequently overflowed, the settlers located on the east side of the river. It is believed that William Pynchon, alike the founder of Roxbury and Springfield, with Henry Smith, his son-in-law, and John Burr, had visited the spot in 1634 and selected the location of the city of today, so that as far back as we can go the descendants of the Pynchons, Burrs and Smiths can claim the sponsorship of Springfield for their families.

William Pynchon, a man of wealth, education and piety, became the principal man of the town, and, too late for him to appreciate the honor, had a street, a bank, and a hotel named after him. There is to be a Pynchon statue in Springfield some day. In 1638 Mr. Pynchon was made the first magistrate, and served till 1651, when he fell under the displeasure of the General Court because of his book, "The Meritorious Price of Man's Redemption," and he soon after returned to England. His son, Major John Pynchon, succeeded him in importance in the town affairs.

Rev. George Moxon was the first minister, his services beginning in 1637. The meeting-house, which stood not far from the site of the present First church, was not built till 1645. It was the first church edifice in the state outside of Boston.

In 1649 witchcraft broke out, and raged for several years. There was nothing then like our state board of health that would have secured germs and investigated and reported on the analysis later. Suspicions were confirmation enough for prosecution in those days. In 1651 Mary Parsons was charged with bewitching the minister's two daughters, for which she was tried and finally acquitted. Pastor Moxon was dismissed at his own request in 1652. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Peletiah Glover in 1661.

Major John Pynchon, who in the heyday of his activity was the personified trust of the town, being banker, importer and exporter of merchandise, land speculator, farmer, stock raiser, beaver trader and village merchant, owning sawmills, gristmills, cider mills, ware-houses and boats, was also a mining prospector, and could never get it out of his head that the hills about Springfield contained iron and other valuable minerals. The story goes that he, as did his father before him, spent much money prospecting, going as far north as Deerfield.

John Pyncheon built the Pyncheon house—commonly known as the Fort, on the west side of Main street and a little north of Fort street, sometime prior to 1660, and it was occupied by the Pyncheon family until about 1831, when it was taken down. The main part of the house was built of brick; and it was often a place of refuge for the people during the Indian troubles.

The first recorded marriage was in 1640, when Elizur Holyoke became the husband of Mary Pyncheon, daughter of William. The groom has a town up the river named after him. The records of the same year divulge a fine for profanity. Goody Gregory was accused by John Woodcock of saying to him with a profanatory preface, "I could break thy head." Three hours in the stocks was Goody's punishment.

The town was incorporated June 2, 1641. In 1647, "Woronoko" was made part of Springfield. Certain common lands were annexed March, 1648, and May 19, 1669, these lands and "Woronoko" were separated from Springfield and established as the town of Westfield. May 31, 1670, the bounds between Westfield and Springfield were established. The boundary between Springfield and Northampton was established in 1685, and that between Springfield and Wilbraham June 15, 1763, and that between Springfield and West Springfield February 23, 1774. February 28, 1774, a part of Springfield known as Stony Hill was established as the town of Ludlow. October 13, 1783, a part of Springfield was set off and established as the town of Longmeadow. June 11, 1797, a part of the town called "The Elbows" was annexed to Wilbraham. June 5, 1830, the boundary between Springfield and Ludlow was established. April 29, 1848, a part of Springfield was set off and established as the town of Chicopee. And what was left of the original town was incorporated April 12, 1852, as the city of Springfield. A part of Longmeadow was annexed to Springfield June 2, 1890.

The following is a list of the inhabitants of Springfield from 1636 to 1664, as given in Barber's book:

William Pyncheon, Henry Smith, William Blake, Edmund Wood, Thomas Ufford, John Cabel, Matthew Mitchell, Samuel Butterfield, James Wood, John Reader, Thomas Woodford, John Seele, Richard Everitt, Thomas Horton, Rev. George Moxon, Thomas Mirrick, John Leonard, Robert Ashley, John Woodcock, John Allin, John Burt, Henry Gregory, Samuel



WILLIAM PYNCHON



The Pynchon Memorial in Springfield Cemetery Mary Pynchon Holyoke Headstone



The Wait Guide Stone at Federal and State Streets



¹Washington Elm ²Parson Tavern

Hubbard, Elizur Holyoke, William Warriner, Henry Burt, Rowland Stebbins, Thomas Stebbins, Samuel Wright, Richard Sikes, John Deeble, Samuel Chapin, Morgan Johns, Thomas Cooper, James Bridgman, Alexander Edwards, John Dobie, Roger Pritchard, Francis Ball, John Harmon, William Vaughn, William Jess, Miles Morgan, Abraham Mundon, Francis Pepper, John Burrhall, Benjamin Cooley, John Matthews, George Colton, Joseph Parsons, John Clark, James Osborne, Thomas Rieve, Wid. Margaret Bliss, Nathaniel Bliss, Thomas Tomson, Richard Exell, William Branch, Griffith Jones, Reice Bedortha, Hugh Parsons, John Lombard, John Scarlet, George Langton, Lawrence Bliss, Samuel Bliss, John Bliss, Anthony Dorchester, John Lamb, Samuel Marshfield, John Dumbleton, Jonathan Taylor, Rowland Thomas, Thomas Miller, Benjamin Parsons, Obadiah Miller, Abel Wright, Hugh Dudley, William Brooks, Simon Beamon, Samuel Terry, John Lamb, Benjamin Mun, John Stewart, Thomas Bancroft, Thomas Noble, Richard Maund, Thomas Gilbert, Simon Sacket, Richard Fellowes, Rev. Peletiah Glover, Tahan Grant, Nathaniel Ely, Samuel Ely, John Keep, Edward Foster, Thomas Sewall, Thomas Day, John Riley, John Henryson, William Hunter, John Scott.

In Elizur Holyoke's list of "allowed and admitted inhabitants" were the following names not in the above list: Henry Chapin, John Bagg, Peter Swinck, John Baker, Capt. John Pynchon, Timothy Cooper, David Ashley, Jonathan Burt, John Lombard, Thomas Bancroft, Joseph Crowfoot, James Warner, Jeremy Horton, Syman Bemon, Charles Fferry, Wid. Burt, Jonathan Ball, John Horton. Many named in the former list had left, so that Holyoke's list contained but seventy-four names in 1664. Assuming that each was the head of a family, the number of admitted inhabitants was probably as many as three hundred.

Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came to Springfield about 1640, became a man of prominence in affairs of town and church. He was a typical Puritan, was made selectman for many years, and held other positions of trust.

Miles Morgan, another worthy of the same period, was of the rough-hewn type of pioneer. The records show that although he was elected selectman, he could not write, but made his mark by drawing something the shape of an anchor. He made his mark in other ways in the growing town, and his namesakes have done likewise. One of them is J. Pierpont Morgan.

In 1662 Hampshire county was established embracing all the territory between Berkshire and Worcester counties and extending

from the Connecticut line to the north line of Massachusetts. Springfield was the shire town; and it was provided in the act establishing the county that the courts be held alternately at Northampton and Springfield.

The first board of selectmen in Springfield, elected for the years 1644-45, were Henry Smith, Thomas Cooper, Samuel Chapin, Richard Sikes and Henry Burt.

The early settlers were for the most part farmers. One of the early industries was the gathering and preparing of turpentine from the pine trees in the vicinity, and some regulations were established touching the manner of conducting the business. No one was allowed to work more than one thousand trees at the same time. Those engaged in this business were required to take a license, for which a fee was charged. The money thus raised was devoted to the public schools.

In 1716 Springfield had six precincts: the west side of the river, now West Springfield, Longmeadow, Agawam, Upper Chicopee, Lower Chicopee, and Skipmuck. Each precinct was obliged to keep a school running, with financial help from the town.

The Dwight family began to appear in the town affairs about the time of the Revolution, and the old Dwight store, at the corner of Main and State streets, was for many years a leading feature of the town, conducted successively by Jonathan Dwight, Jonathan Dwight & Son, James and Henry Dwight, and J. and E. Dwight. It was a general store, the forerunner of the modern department store in the variety of goods carried. The Dwights owned boats running between Hartford, New York and Boston, and a line running from Springfield to Hartford. They were also interested in the banking business here and in other towns. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., was at one time president of the old Springfield bank. The family were also alive to other institutions in the profit-making class of banks, and Col. Thomas Dwight and Jonathan Dwight were with Colonel Worthington and John Hooker in establishing a gin distillery on Main street in 1792.

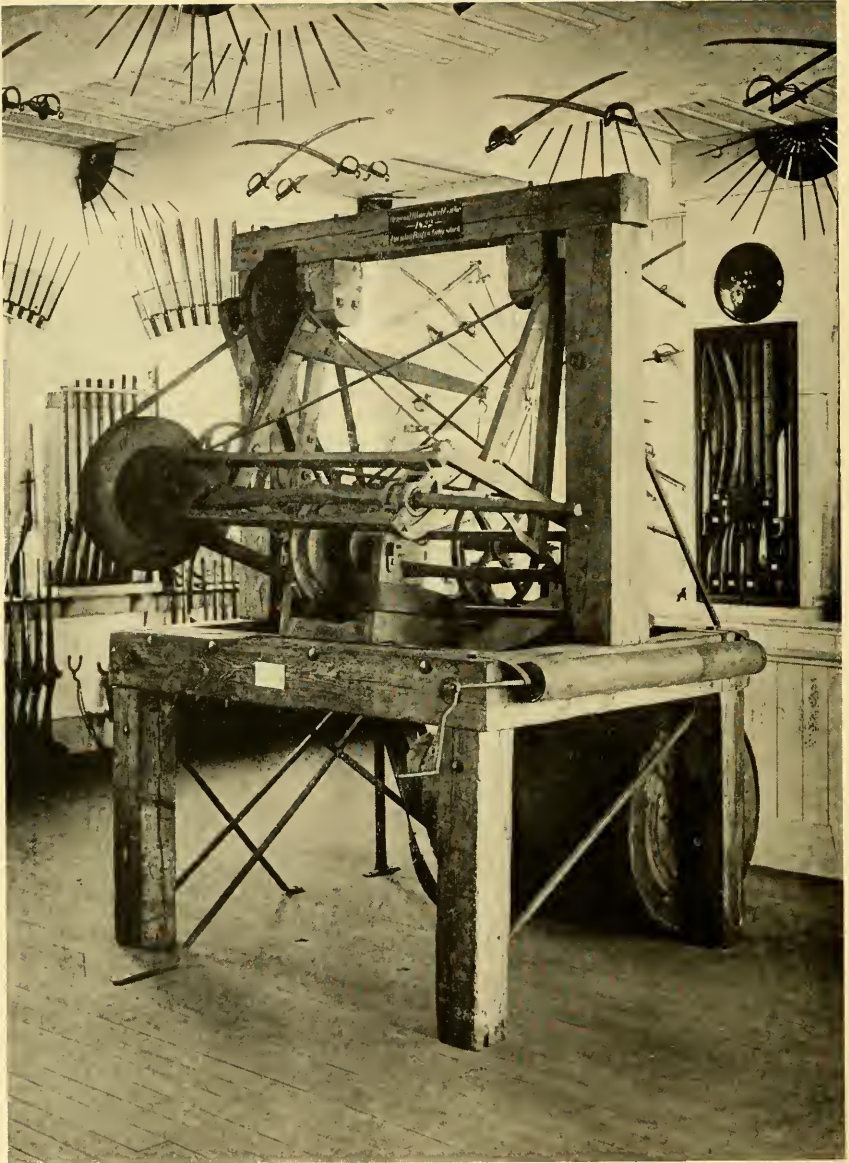
The first Springfield paper was The Massachusetts Gazette and General Advertiser, published by Babcock & Haswell in 1782.

The industrial possibilities of Mill river, Chicopee river, and of other available streams, were not neglected. Cornmills and sawmills were of the earliest industries of the town. A fulling and cloth



¹ The old Dwight House, which stood at the corner of Dwight and Sanford Streets

² The old Day House in West Springfield; now preserved and used by the Daughters of the Revolution as museum for ancient relics of local interest



The Old Blanchard Invention for Turning Gun stocks

mill, a bleachery, a small tannery, were established on Mill river prior to the government work on the same stream. About 1800 the Ames paper mill was established.

Springfield had much less population than West Springfield at the beginning of the eighteenth century. By 1810 it had gained noticeably on the rival side of the river, the figures being 2,767 for Springfield and 3,109 for West Springfield. In 1820, for the first time in the memory of those then living, Springfield gained the lead, having 3,970 inhabitants to West Springfield's 3,246. From that time on our neighbor has been outclassed, though it would have been a different story had the Armory been located over the river. Legends say it was almost the toss of a penny which location was chosen.

In the eighteenth century many prominent Springfielders were slaveholders, such names as Pynchon, Dwight, Colton, Day, Mirrick, Ely and Bell appearing as the owners of black chattels. Slavery died out in Springfield early in the last century.

Up to the war of 1812 it was not the custom to bolt the doors of houses in the town. A series of burglaries, however, made it fashionable.

An advertisement of the second toll bridge lottery in 1816, over the signature of H. Brewer, showed that the modern style of advertisement writing is no novelty. The public was beseeched in this wise: "There's a tide now flowing and is almost flood tide. Springfield bridge lottery is a fine tide of riches. Improve it. Set every sail. Soon it will be too late. The 26th is at hand."

Thomas Blanchard's invention of a lathe for turning irregular forms, which was perfected at the Armory under Col. Roswell Lee in 1820, was a device that caused a revolution in mechanics and gave Springfield international fame.

At the annual town meeting held in 1848, the year in which Chicopee was set off from the town of Springfield, the last boards of town officers were elected to serve the undivided town. It was a mixed list of Springfield and Chicopee men. Joseph Ingraham, whose service before and after the separation covered many years, was chosen clerk and treasurer. The selectmen were Henry Vose, Titus Amadon, John B. M. Stebbins, Harvey Butler, all Springfield men, and Bildad B. Belcher and Nathaniel Cutler, Cabotville men.

The assessors were Lewis Girham of Springfield, Ira M. Bullens of Cabotville, and Pliny Cadwell of Chicopee Falls. Of the overseers of poor, Elijah Blake, David Hitchcock and William Hatfield were Springfield men, Andrew Hubbard was of Chicopee Falls. The board of health were Elijah Blake, Josiah Hooker, Daniel Hitchcock of Springfield, Clark Albro of Cabotville, and Andrew Hubbard of Chicopee Falls. The school committee was composed of Rev. Henry W. Lee, Hon. William B. Calhoun, Samuel McNary of Springfield, Rev. Eli B. Clark of Cabotville, and Rev. Robert C. Mills of Chicopee Falls.

The Massasoit house, under the management of members of the Chapin family, which has continued to this day, was opened in 1843, and long has served to distinguish Springfield. The Springfield house, owned by Charles Stearns and conducted by Bugbee & Clark, made the corner of Bridge and Water streets important in 1844. The Wason car works were started in 1845.

A little strike followed by trouble with strike-breakers interested the Springfield police and militia in 1847. The workmen on the Holyoke canals struck because their pay was reduced from seventy-seven and seventy-five cents a day to seventy cents. The men who took their places at that munificent wage were mobbed, even as today.

The periodicals in Springfield in 1848, just before Chicopee was set off, were as follows: Springfield Gazette, weekly and daily, by William Stow, at No. 12 Main street, upstairs; Hampden Post, weekly and tri-weekly, by D. F. Ashley, office Elm street; Springfield Republican, weekly and daily, by S. Bowles, Exchange row; Hampden Washingtonian, by A. G. Tannatt; Springfield Sentinel, by Hawley & Tenney; Chicopee Telegraph, by J. C. Stove & Co., at Cabotville; Cabotville Mirror, by Henry Russell.

The Springfield Young Men's institute was organized in October, 1843. The library numbered about 2,000 volumes. The officers for 1848 were John Mills, president; Ariel Parish, Erasmus D. Beach and Henry Morris, vice-presidents; Ephraim W. Bond, corresponding secretary; Samuel Bowles, recording secretary; John R. Hixon, treasurer; and the counselors were Lorenzo Norton, Elisha Gunn, Jr., Addison Ware, C. B. Bowers, William W. Billings, Allen Bangs,

George B. Morris. This institute was one of the links in the evolutionary efforts that finally culminated in the formation of the city library, and seems to have absorbed the earlier literary societies of the town. It had a large membership, and had acquired an excellent local reputation, and received material support from prominent citizens. Its officers were prominent men, some of them of more than local reputation.

Another organization of much local interest was the Springfield Light Guards, organized in 1844, as company E of the 10th regiment, 6th brigade, 3d division of the M. V. M.; and made its first public parade on the fourth of October, 1844. Its officers in 1848 were J. M. Thompson, captain; B. F. Warner, E. W. Bond and James Kirkham, lieutenants.

The Hampden agricultural society, incorporated in 1844, was another organization of great local popularity, and numbered among its members many well-known men from all parts of the county. Its president in 1848 was William B. Calhoun, one of Springfield's most able men. Its annual fairs were attended by people from all the towns in the county, and it did much to encourage agriculture in the Connecticut valley.

The banking institutions in Springfield in 1848 were the Springfield Institution for Savings, incorporated in 1827. Its office at that time was at the Springfield bank. Its president was Josiah Hooker. The Springfield bank, with a capital of \$250,000 in 1848, was incorporated in 1814 with a capital stock of \$200,000. Its president in 1848 was John Howard, and the cashier was Lewis Warriner.

The Chicopee bank was established in 1836 with a capital stock of \$200,000. Its president in 1848 was Samuel Reynolds, and the cashier was B. F. Warner. The Agawam bank was incorporated in 1846 with a capital stock of \$100,000. In 1848 its president was Chester W. Chapin, and the cashier was F. S. Bailey. The Mutual Fire Assurance company was incorporated in 1826. Its president in 1848 was Philo F. Wilcox, and the secretary was Justice Willard.

The meeting-houses and clergymen of Springfield in 1848 were the following:

First Congregational, Court square, Samuel Osgood, D.D.

Second Congregational, Chicopee street, E. B. Clark.

Third Congregational (Unitarian), State street.

Fourth Congregational, State street, E. Russell.
 Fifth Congregational, Chicopee Falls.
 Sixth Congregational, Cabotville, S. G. Clapp.
 Seventh Congregational, Bliss street, S. G. Buckingham.
 Eighth Congregational (Unitarian), Cabotville, C. Nightingale.
 North Congregational, Free church, R. H. Conklin.
 First Methodist Episcopal, Union street, G. E. Landon.
 Second Methodist Episcopal, Chicopee Falls, D. Sherman.
 Third Methodist Episcopal, Cabotville, L. Crowell.
 Fourth Methodist Episcopal, Pynchon street, M. Trafton.
 First Baptist, Main street, M. G. Cask.
 Second Baptist, Chicopee Falls, R. C. Mills.
 Third Baptist, Cabotville, J. G. Warren.
 Protestant Episcopal, State street, H. W. Lee.
 Wesleyan Methodist, Main street, W. Bevins.
 First Universalist, Main street, A. A. Folsom.
 Second Universalist, Cabotville, Z. Thompson.
 Roman Catholic, Cabotville, Father Cavanaugh.
 Roman Catholic, East Union street, G. T. Reardon.

There were twenty-two lawyers in the town in 1848, among whom were George Ashmun, R. A. Chapman, E. D. Beach, E. W. Bond, Henry Morris, Ansel Phelps, Henry Vose, George Walker, John Wells, and Justice Willard, who attained more than a local reputation; and there were thirty-five physicians.

CITYHOOD, AND BETTER COMMUNICATION WITH TRIBUTARY COUNTRY

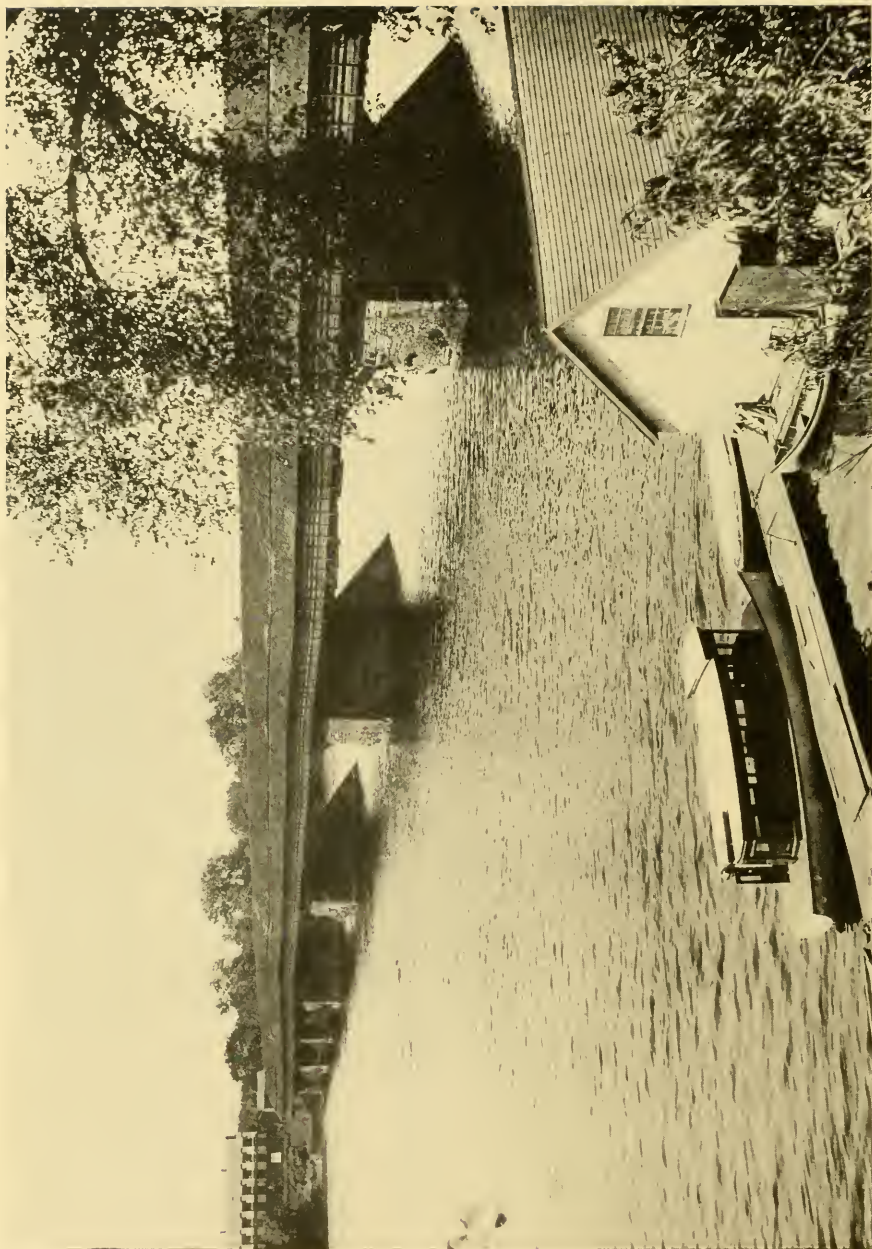
SHORTLY after the separation of the two principal villages and the creation of two separate towns, the political affairs of Springfield became so intolerable that it was decided to apply for a city charter; which was granted April 12, 1852, and was accepted by the town April 21, 1852, by a vote of 969 yeas against 454 nays.

William B. Calhoun, John B. Kirkham, Theodore Stebbins, Eliphalet Trask, and James Ingraham were chosen to be a committee to divide the city into eight wards. The population of the several wards when so divided was stated by the committee as follows: Ward One, 2,222; Ward Two, 2,294; Ward Three, 2,120; Ward Four, 1,711; Ward Five, 1,935; Ward Six, 710; Ward Seven, 688; Ward Eight, 730.

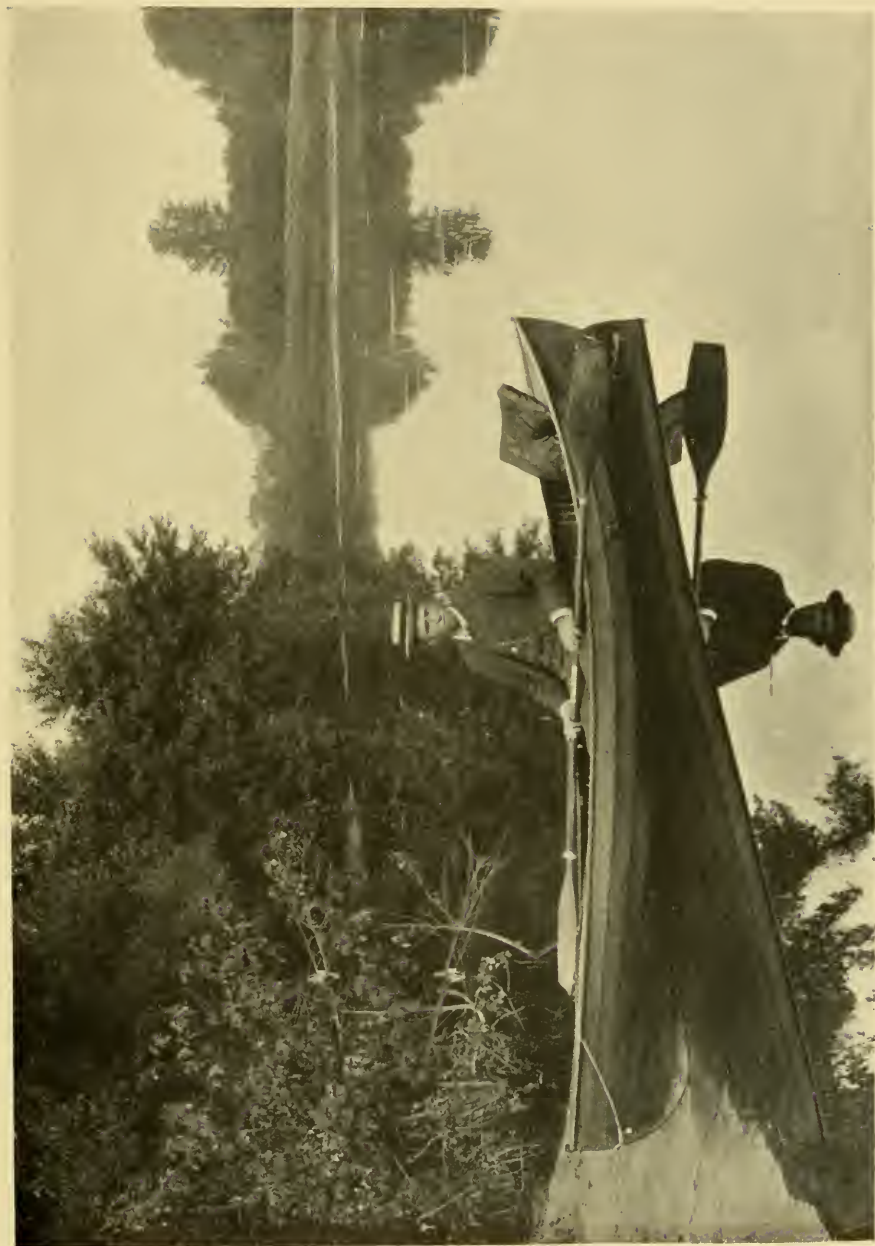


¹The Old First Baptist Church, where the Republican building now stands

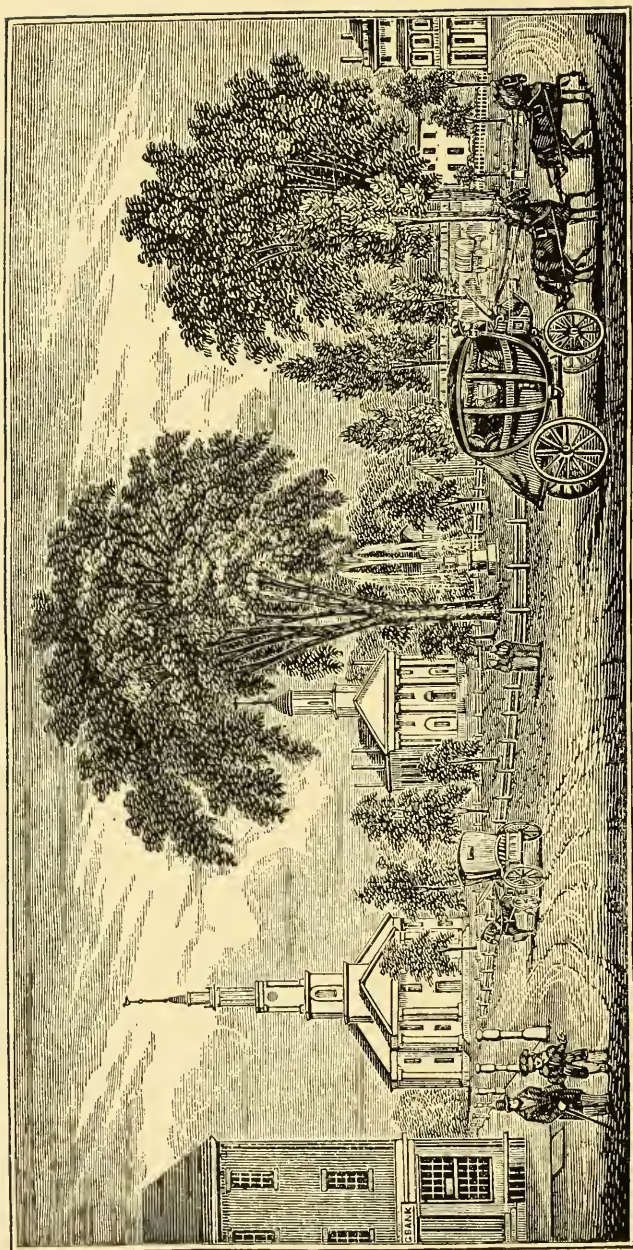
²The Old Wilcox Building, razed in 1889 to make way for the present post office



The Old Toll Bridge, erected in 1816



A Quiet Retreat



Court Square in the 'Forties

Joseph Ingraham was elected city clerk, and as clerk made an entry upon the records as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, May 25th, 1852.

This day ends the town and commences the city government. Having been a town just two hundred and sixteen years to a day. And now we go from an old town to an infant city. Joseph Ingraham, last town and first city clerk and treasurer of the old town and the new city of Springfield.

Although a list of all the men who have been elected to office since the incorporation of the city would be uninteresting to the general reader, a list of the mayors can hardly be omitted, and in the order of their service the list is given:

Caleb Rice, 1852-53; Philos B. Tyler, 1854; Eliphalet Trask, 1855; Ansel Phelps, Jr., 1856-58; William B. Calhoun, 1859; Daniel L. Harris, 1860; Stephen C. Bemis, 1861-62; Henry Alexander, Jr., 1863-64; Albert D. Briggs, 1865-67; Charles A. Winchester, 1868-69; William L. Smith, 1870-71; Samuel B. Spooner, 1872-73; John M. Stebbins, 1874; Emerson Wight, 1875-78; Lewis J. Powers, 1879-80; William H. Haile, 1881; Edwin W. Ladd, 1882; Henry M. Phillips, 1883-85; Edwin D. Metcalf, 1886; Elisha B. Maynard, 1887-88; Edward S. Bradford, 1889-91; Lawson Sibbey, 1892; Edward P. Kendrick, 1893-94; Charles L. Long, 1895; Newrie D. Winter, 1896; Henry S. Dickinson, 1897-98; Dwight O. Gilmore, 1899; William P. Hayes, 1900-01; Ralph W. Ellis, 1902; Everett E. Stone, 1903-04; Francke W. Dickinson, 1905.

The relation of Springfield to other towns in the vicinity, and the methods of travel and of transporting goods and merchandise to and from the town prior to the day of railroads, is an important feature of its history. Aside from the river and private carriages of various kinds, the public at large traveled in stage-coaches, a good representation of them being shown in the old wood cut of Court square, a reproduction of which is here shown, that were usually drawn by four horses, the drivers of which were very skillful and took honest pride in their vocation. As a rule they were a good class of men. Turnpikes, maintained on the toll-gate system, were in use everywhere in New England. Every town had a prosperous tavern for the entertainment of travelers, in compliance with the law which required that "every innholder shall at all times be furnished with suitable provisions and lodging, for strangers and travelers, and with stable room, hay and provender, for their horses and cattle." As business was usually good they found no difficulty in complying with

the law. The transportation of goods and merchandise was done with transportation wagons and horses. This encouraged the maintenance of numerous small taverns scattered along the way at convenient intervals for the entertainment of teamsters and their teams. Farmers along these routes of travel found ready sale for all the products of their farms.

It will aid the reader to a better understanding of the condition of Springfield at this period in its history, by comparing its population with that of other towns in this part of New England at about 1825. Quoting from Morse's *Pocket Gazetteer*, published in 1826, the following towns are selected at random as to population: Springfield, 3,970; West Springfield, 3,246; Westfield, 2,668; Palmer, 1,197; Wilbraham, 1,979; Monson, 2,126; Granville, 1,643; Chester, 1,526; Blandford, 1,515; Worcester, 2,062; Suffield, 2,681; Pittsfield, 2,768; Hartford, 6,901; Worthington, 1,276; Northampton, 3,288. So it would seem that under the then system of travel and transportation, all the towns had a reasonably equal chance. But Springfield enjoyed the additional advantage of river navigation, bringing it, in an imperfect way, in touch with the sea.

Early in the nineteenth century a line of small steamers for carrying passengers and light freight was in operation between Springfield and Hartford. It is said that this enterprise was started by Thomas Blanchard of Springfield. In an account of these boats given by T. M. Dewey, Esq., whose practical experience qualified him to speak upon this subject, in a paper read by him before the Connecticut Valley historical society in 1878, he said: "The first was the Springfield, a side-wheel steamer; then the Vermont, a stern-wheeler built by Blanchard; then the Massachusetts, the Agawam and the Phoenix. The captains of these boats were Peck, Mosely and Hoyt." There are living many who will remember the Agawam and the Phoenix, and their captains, Peck and Hoyt. The passage of these boats through the opening in the dam and through the narrow channel to Warehouse Point, was interesting and sometimes exciting. It was not thought necessary at that time to have draws in the bridges to let the boats through, nor was it considered necessary to elevate the bridges to an unusual height. A hinge in the smokepipe with proper appliances to bring it to a horizontal position, was quite satisfactory.

General freighting was done in flat-bottom boats that were usually poled up the river when there was insufficient wind for the sails. The canal at Windsor Locks was used by boats ascending the river. Of the river pilots, Mr. Adin Allen was well known, and survived to a good old age, well into the latter part of the century.

In February, 1842, Charles Dickens went from Springfield to Hartford. The late John Mulligan was the engineer, and the writer learned from him some facts touching this trip. Soon after the Springfield and Hartford railroad went into operation in 1844, the little steamers were abandoned.

The Hartford and Springfield railroad corporation was established by an act of the Massachusetts legislature, April 5, 1839. March 13, 1841, the time limit for its organization was extended two years from the fifth of April following, and for its completion a further extension of three years from that date was granted. And, by an act passed February 23, 1844, the time was further extended to April 5, 1846. The road was completed in the year 1844.

On January 25, 1829, "The board of directors of internal improvements of the state of Massachusetts" submitted a report "on the practicability and expediency of a railroad from Boston to the Hudson river," with maps showing the proposed route substantially as at present located. March 12, 1830, the Massachusetts railroad corporation was incorporated with authority to locate and construct a railroad from near Boston to the Hudson river at some point near Albany or Troy; and was required to complete the railroad before January 1, 1835.

June 23, 1831, the Boston and Worcester railroad corporation was incorporated with the condition that its road should be completed before July 1, 1836.

March 15, 1833, the Western railroad corporation was incorporated to construct a railroad from the western terminus of the Boston and Worcester railroad to the western boundary of the state in a direction toward the Hudson river. The first train was run from Worcester to Springfield in October, 1839. That part of the railroad extending west from Springfield was so far constructed that cars began running from Springfield to Chester Factories, May 24, 1841, and the road was in full operation between Springfield and Albany in 1842. The running time from Albany to Boston was ten hours

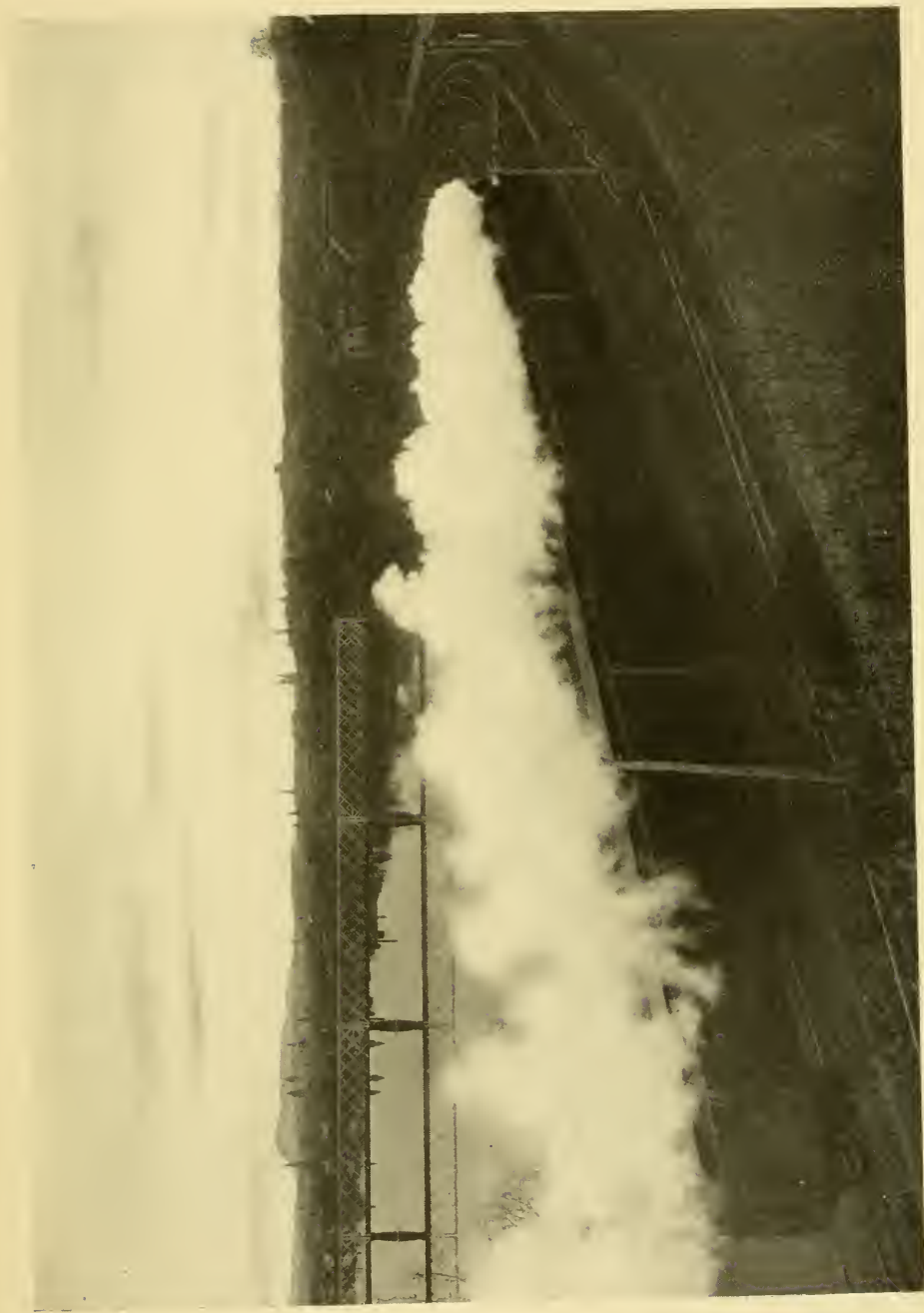
and three-quarters, including stops. The regulation speed was twenty miles an hour.

George Bliss was one of the prime movers in railroading in western Massachusetts, and the names of William B. Calhoun, George Ashmun, Charles Stearns, Justice Willard and J. B. Sheffield also figure in the early plans for the Western railroad, which matured through the '30s.

The railroad between Springfield and Chicopee was provided for in the act incorporating the Hartford and Springfield railroad corporation. On March 1, 1842, a railroad corporation was established under the name of the Northampton and Springfield railroad corporation, to build a line from a point in Northampton "to meet the track of the Hartford and Springfield railroad corporation at Cabotville in Springfield." January 25, 1845, the Greenfield and Northampton railroad corporation was incorporated as an extension of the Northampton and Springfield railroad. Such was the beginning of what was subsequently the Connecticut River railroad corporation, and under that name the time for filing its location was extended by act passed April 14, 1847. It was that year opened as far as Greenfield.

The Springfield and Longmeadow railroad company was incorporated May 2, 1849, and in 1866 the act of incorporation was amended so as to permit a location terminating at the state line in either Longmeadow or Wilbraham. By a later act this corporation was authorized to consolidate with a Connecticut corporation under the name of Springfield and New London railroad company, and by Chapter 70 of the Acts of 1869, the city of Springfield was authorized to take stock in or loan its credit to the road. A proposal for a subscription of \$150,000 to the stock of the Longmeadow road was accepted by the city government, and the question was submitted to the voters at a special election July 21, 1874. The comments of the Springfield Republican, touching this vote, led to a libel suit of Willis Phelps against the publishers of that paper. Shortly after this vote the road was completed.

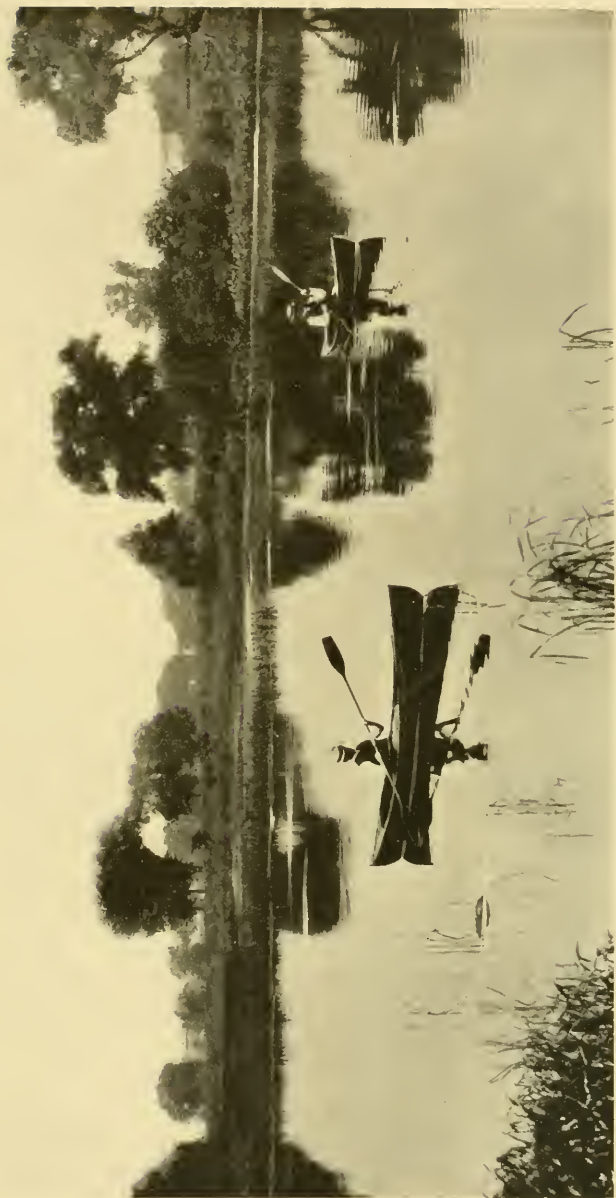
In 1856, the Springfield and Farmington Valley railroad was incorporated, and it was to approach Springfield by way of Feeding Hills and West Springfield. For some reason the road was not built. Subsequently the Springfield branch of the Central New England railroad was built over substantially the same route.



"Pecowic—Next Station Springfield"



Springfield in the 'Eighties



Canoeing on the Agawam



¹The Carew House, old home of Joseph Carew, whose name is bequeathed to Carew Street
²The Chapin Stage Coach, one of those famous vehicles that preceded the railroad train

The Athol and Enfield railroad was connected with Springfield by act of incorporation in 1871, with authority for the two roads to become one corporation by uniting the Athol and Enfield with the Athol and Springfield.

The Springfield street railroad company was incorporated March 16, 1868, and it was operated with horses until electric power was introduced in 1890. The first horse cars that went down Central street hill were derailed before venturing to make the descent.

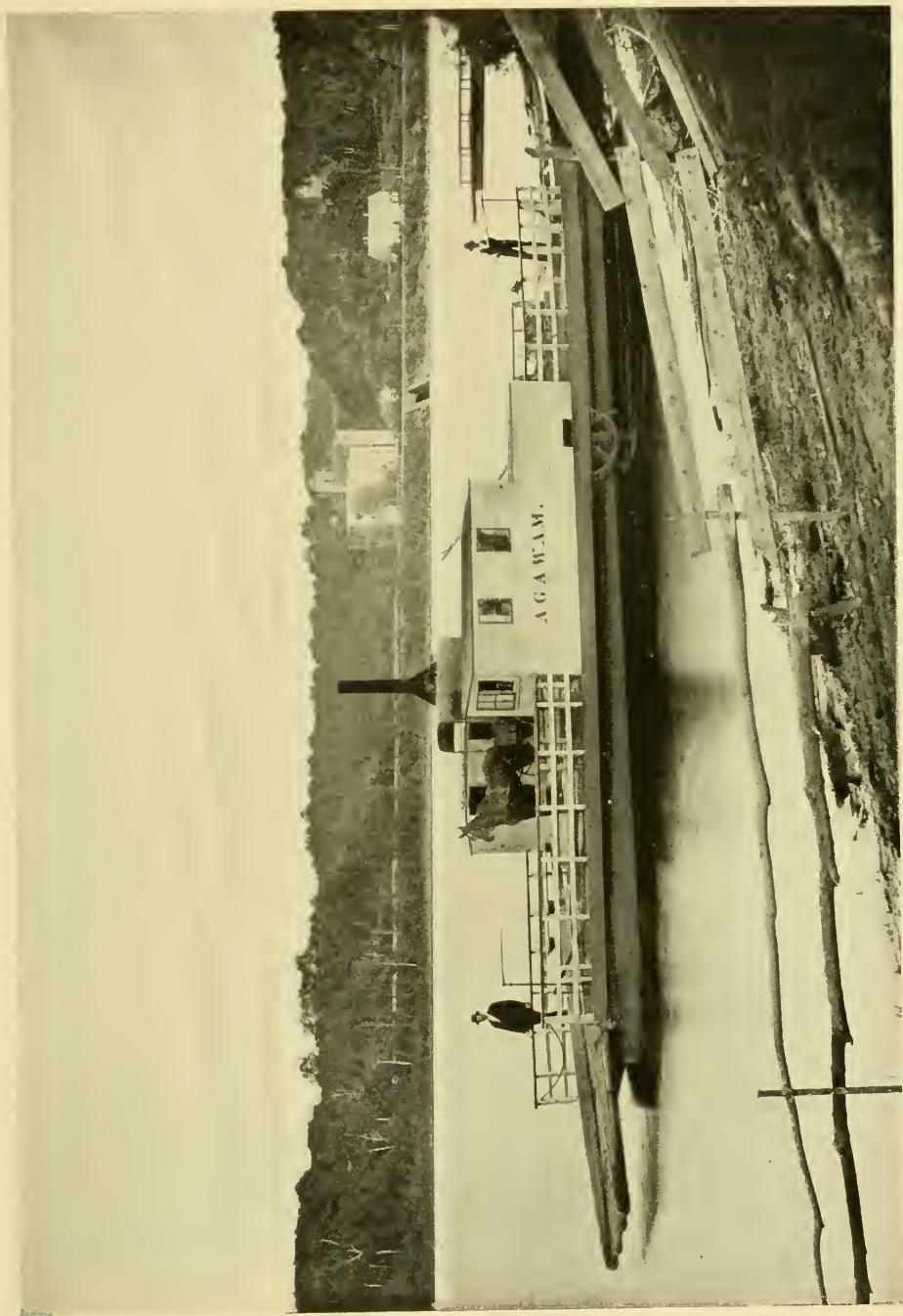
Chester W. Chapin, who once drove an ox team, then drove stages, and soon owned stage lines and a river boat running to Hartford, seized the early railroad opportunities. He was the wealthiest man in Springfield in 1851. He became president of the Connecticut River railroad, and was keen in developing Springfield as a railroad center. His connection with the Boston and Albany railroad was a period of constant progress for that line. He was congressman at one time, was prominent in banking and other corporations in Springfield, being the foremost of local financiers.

The first toll-bridge was opened October 30, 1805, and it is said to have been the "child of a lottery." It was 1,234 feet long and thirty feet wide; it was forty feet above low-water mark; an open bridge painted red, and supported on five piers. Its cost was \$36,270. It is said that a succession of floods so weakened it that it gave way under a load of army supplies nine years after it was opened; and it was torn down in 1814. The tolls as established in 1808 were as follows: For each foot passenger, 3 cents; each horse and rider, 7 cents; each horse and chaise, chair or sulky, 16 cents; each coach, chariot, phaeton or other four-wheeled carriage for passengers, if drawn by two horses, 33 cents; for each additional horse, 6 cents; each curricle, other than two-wheeled carriages for passengers, drawn by more than one horse, 25 cents, each sleigh drawn by one horse, 10 cents; if by two horses, 12½ cents; and for each additional horse, 3 cents; for each cart, sled, or carriage of burden drawn by one beast, 10 cents; if drawn by two beasts, 16 cents; and if by more and not exceeding four beasts, 20 cents; and for each additional beast, 4 cents; for each horse, ass or mule without a rider, and for neat cattle, 4 cents each; for sheep or swine, 1 cent each; and one person and no more shall be allowed to each team to pass free of toll. But in favor of inhabitants of Springfield or West Springfield some modifications were made.

The second toll-bridge was opened to travel October 1, 1816. Its cost was \$22,000. This is also said to be the "child of a lottery." It was partly carried away in 1818, and was restored in 1820, and it is the bridge now standing. It was made a free bridge in 1872. The North-end bridge was built in 1878, costing \$170,904; the South-end bridge in 1879, costing \$116,188. In March, 1674, a ferry was authorized on the Connecticut below Agawam river, and the charges were 8d. for horse and man; 2d. for foot passenger; 3d. for troopers training days. A ferry was maintained at this place down to the time of opening the South-end bridge. The fact of the existence of a ferry a short distance above the present railroad bridge at some time is a fact preserved in the name Ferry street.

The Springfield fire department traces its origin to the earliest years of the town's history, when the founders of the plantation ordered among themselves to keep a stout leathern bucket for use in case of fire. At the public expense a number of hooks and ladders were made and were stored in some place known to every man in the town. A little later a two-wheeled cart was provided to carry the ladders, and on each corner of the primitive truck was hung a leather bucket ready for instant use. This equipment comprised the fire-fighting apparatus for more than the first century of the town's history, while the personnel of the department included every man who could pass the bucket along the line without spilling the water. The town brook supplied water, and was supplemented by small reservoirs here and there. A small fire engine called the Lion was purchased about 1792. In 1794 a fire club was organized to man the engine, and each member was required to keep in his house two fire bags with which to move goods from burning houses, and two buckets to be used in carrying water. At first the Lion was supplied with five feet of hose, but under Foreman Elijah Blake twenty-five feet more were added.

In 1824, largely through the efforts of George Dwight, a new side-brake engine, the Tiger, was purchased almost wholly by subscription. About this time there was purchased a Button machine called Eagle No. 1, and a Waterman called Eagle No. 2. There was also a machine called the Old Ocean. The Indian Orchard and Sixteen Acres people secured an engine and named it the Torrent. In 1826 the town appointed a committee to purchase a first-class



The Old Agawam Ferry, which did service previous to the erection of the South-end Bridge



"The Dingle," at Upper Worthington Street

suction engine with one hundred feet of hose. In 1827 it was voted to build an engine house.

In 1830 the Legislature passed an "act to establish a fire department in the town of Springfield." In 1831, Elijah Blake was appointed chief engineer. The fire department was reorganized in 1833. In 1845 the Springfield fire district was established. The officers were Cicero Simmons, chief engineer; Lucius Harthan, first assistant; James M. Thompson, second assistant, and Samuel S. Day, third assistant engineers. Under the provisions of the amendatory act in 1853 the city council adopted an ordinance establishing a fire department, to consist of a chief engineer and eight other engineers, and as many enginemen, hydrantmen and hook and laddermen, to be divided into companies, as the number of engines and other fire apparatus should from time to time require.

In 1862 the city purchased a steam fire engine. In 1867 the working force of the department comprised three steamers, each with a hose carriage and a company of twenty-five men, one independent hose company of thirty-five men, and one hand engine and hose carriage at Indian Orchard. From time to time, keeping even pace with the growth of the city, the fire department has been increased in working force and efficiency as occasion has required; and liberal expenditures have been made in favor of this branch of government. An aerial ladder was added to the equipment of the fire department in 1888 immediately after the fire in the offices and composing rooms of the Daily Union.

In 1893 the affairs of this department were placed in charge of a commission, under whose management the department has been eminently successful. The present equipment for fighting, and the discipline and morale of the force inspire a feeling of security to the citizens of Springfield. One of the first notable fires to occur in Springfield was the burning of the Armory buildings in 1824. On October 13, 1844, a disastrous fire occurred at the corner of Main and Sanford streets, resulting in the destruction of five buildings and eight stores. In the afternoon of May 30th, 1875, fire started in the planing mill of H. M. Conkey & Company in Taylor street, and extended to Main and Worthington streets, Bond place, Wight avenue, Vernon street, and Water street, burning fifty buildings of which thirty were dwellings, at a total loss of \$596,300.

A fire in the building occupied by the Springfield Daily Union, corner of Main and Worthington streets, on March 7, 1888, spread so rapidly that many persons in the upper stories of the building were cut off from escape. Some of them jumped from the windows and were fatally injured, and others perished in the building.

The city hall took fire about noon of January 6, 1905, and was rapidly consumed.

Prior to 1843, the principal reliance for water for domestic purposes was on wells and springs; and for fire purposes the Town brook and the river were relied upon with the addition of storage cisterns. In the summer of 1843, Charles Stearns, an energetic and public-spirited man, suggested the propriety of establishing a system of waterworks; but failing to induce others to take hold of the enterprise with him, he decided to enter single-handed upon the undertaking of constructing a general water system for the business section of the town. In August, 1843, he began the work of laying wooden main pipes from Van Horn reservoir to the Western railroad depot and down Main street to Bliss street, supplying dwellings, hotels and other buildings. This system remained in successful operation until 1848, when the Springfield aqueduct company was incorporated; Charles Stearns, Festus Stebbins, George Hastings and their associates and successors being named as the incorporators "for the purpose of supplying the village of Springfield with pure water." This company maintained a water system until about 1860, when the question of the water supply began to be agitated anew, which resulted in the city taking upon itself the burden of a water supply for the public. At first a system of wells was started on the hill, but was soon abandoned. In 1872, action was taken which resulted in the building of the Ludlow reservoir. This afforded an abundant supply; but the quality has not proved satisfactory.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

WHEN Hampden county was created in 1812, it became necessary to provide a suitable building in Springfield, the county seat, in which to hold the courts. The old court house built in 1722-23 was unsuitable for the new county. Naturally differences of opinion arose as to the best spot upon which to erect the new



Hampden County Court House



State Street from



Old Jail and High School

STATE STREET IN



ght to Elliott



A Reminder of the Past

HE 'SEVENTIES



The Late City Hall

county building, and after due consideration of the question, Meeting House square was decided upon, and the building was erected in 1821 at a cost of \$8,375. It is now owned and occupied by the Odd Fellows. In size and style it was like those built for Berkshire and for Hampshire counties. It answered its purpose very satisfactorily until the necessity for more room demanded a change.

The erection of the present—third—court house was authorized by the legislature in 1871, and it was finished and ready for use in 1874. The duty to see to this work was with the county commissioners, none of whom were lawyers or had any practical experience or any definite idea of the proper construction of a court house, or of those things essential to its convenient use. Those whose business best qualified them to suggest points of practical importance either were not consulted, or their opinions, if expressed, were ignored. The building was not what it should have been, though costing the sum of \$304,543, including land, building and furnishings, and few years have passed since its occupation in which the county has not expended large sums of money in necessary alterations. A plan is now on foot for additional structures to meet the growing need of the county.

The late city hall was built in 1854 and dedicated January 1, 1855, and it answered the purpose for which it was designed fairly well. It housed the several departments of the city government, including at one time the police court room, and it housed the police department with lock-up accommodations. The school committee also had rooms in the building. Its ample audience room proved defective in acoustic qualities; but after several years of experimenting it was greatly improved in that respect. Its destruction by fire revealed the fact that it was a fire trap. Prior to its construction the most available assembly hall in Springfield was Hampden hall, occupying the second story of a building that stood on the present site of the Springfield Five Cents savings bank and the block immediately north of it.

The old town hall building, still standing on the corner of State and Market streets, was used for the city's business block until the dedication of the city hall in 1855. In that building the police court held its sittings.

The old high school building stood on the site of the present police headquarters, and at the time of its devotion to that use was regarded as one of the most pretentious structures of its kind in the county. Its occupation for the high school extended from 1849 to 1874, when the first regularly-known high school building was constructed on State street. But as the city grew in population it proved insufficient to meet the requirements of the school, and in 1898 the present beautiful high school building was erected on land purchased of the county. The city library building on State street was completed in 1871 by the City Library association, incorporated in 1864. The art building, near the city library, was completed in 1895, and the science building was built in 1898.

The first jail in Springfield was built about 1662, and was located on the "road on the brow of the hill," now called Maple street. It was burned by the Indians, October 16, 1675, and was replaced in 1677. A log jail once stood in the rear of the Old Gaol tavern, that stood partly on the site of the Union house. In 1813, the county purchased one and one-half acres of land on State street for \$500 (now occupied by the new high school building), upon which a jail and a house of correction was erected at the cost of \$14,164. This was used as a jail and house of correction until 1887, when it was abandoned for the building now used as a jail and house of correction on York street, the cost of which was \$266,953.94.

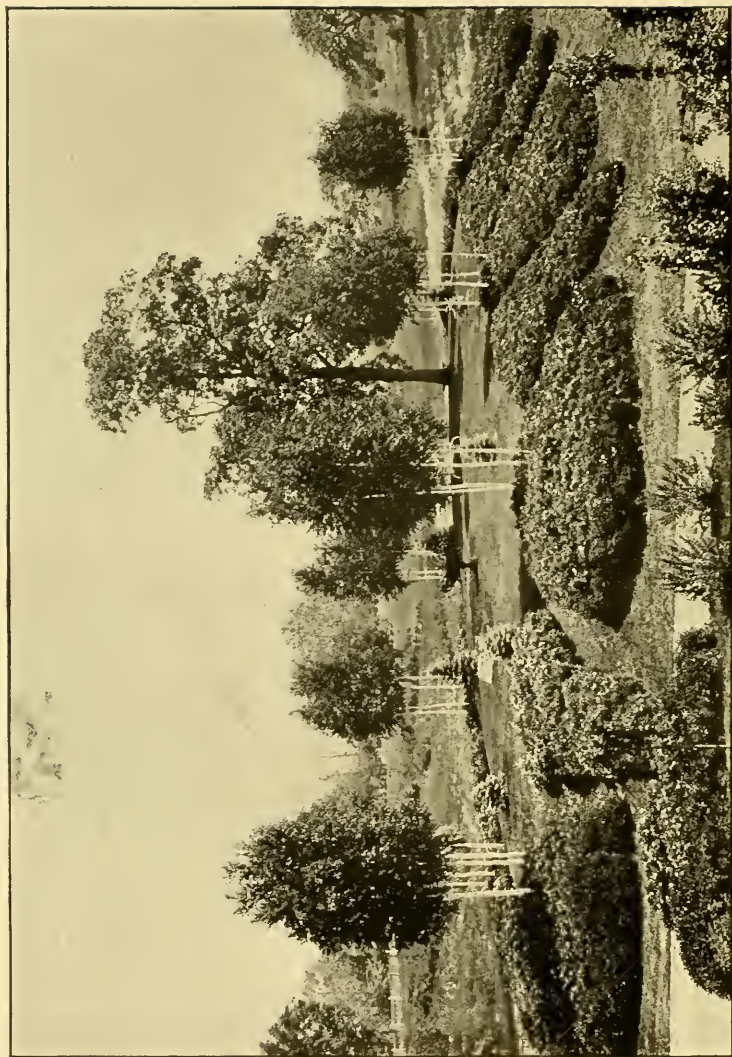
The Massachusetts Mutual life insurance company, incorporated May 15, 1851, with a guarantee capital of \$100,000, had its office in No. 8 Foot's block, corner of Main and State streets. The greatest risk on a single life was limited to \$5,000. The officers were Caleb Rice, president; E. D. Beach, vice-president; Francis B. Bacon, secretary; Harvey Danks, general agent; Alfred Lambert, M.D., medical examiner; J. M. Smith, M.D., consulting physician. In 1856 the capital and surplus of this company was but \$126,233.85.

In 1851 the Hampden Mutual fire insurance company had its office in the second story of Foot's block, adjoining that of the Mutual life. Hon. John Mills was president; Hon. William B. Calhoun, vice-president; George W. Rice, secretary; William W. Lee, treasurer. This company was crushed by the Portland fire.

At this time the Springfield Institute for Savings occupied rooms on the second floor of Foot's block. The Hampden savings bank



¹A View of Westford Avenue ²Looking up Jefferson Avenue



A View in Forest Park, near Mr. Barney's residence

was incorporated and organized in 1852. The Springfield Five Cents savings bank was chartered and organized in 1854. The Mutual fire assurance company of Springfield was chartered and organized in 1827, and its place of business was in the Chicopee Bank building.

The Springfield Fire and Marine insurance company was incorporated in 1849. It occupied rooms at first in the City hotel building. In 1858 it occupied the building that it had erected on the site of the old Pynchon fort. Now it occupies its magnificent building on State street.

Hampden park was officially opened in October, 1857, with ceremonies in which the civic, military and fire organizations took part.

Gas was introduced for lighting purposes in 1849, and electric light in 1887. Electricity as a motive power for street cars was applied in 1890.

The first telephone appeared in 1879, following a demonstration here of his discovery by Professor Bell.

For several years after the incorporation of the city, the general business transacted, such as stores, etc., persistently remained on Main street, and for the most part between the railroad and State street. The condition of the streets was not good during the early years of the city. Main street was often very muddy through its entire length, as were most of the streets branching from it in either direction. The proper surfacing of it was a puzzling problem for many years. An experiment was made somewhat early by block paving Main street from the railroad to Hampden street; but not being properly done it proved a failure and was abandoned. The principal material used on the street for several years was gravel. But the condition has gradually improved down to the present time.

Touching the buildings located on Main street, the Massasoit house and the Goodrich block have not been materially changed since the fifties. Immediately below Hampden street on the west side of Main was a row of wooden buildings consisting in part of an ell detached from the Massasoit house and converted into small stores. Then came the Fort block, so called, on the site where the post-office stands. On the lower corner of Worthington street was the two-story residence of Doctor Chaffee. Further down was the

old North church, and below that, on the corner of Main and Bridge streets, was the somewhat pretentious mansion of Mrs. L. Trask, standing a little above the level of the street and surrounded by a substantial iron fence. On the lower corner of Bridge and Main streets was a substantial two-story dwelling, the residence of the Bond family. From this point down were several dwellings with ample yards and gardens down as far as Vernon street. The lot occupied now by the Haynes house and by the Forbes & Wallace block, was partly an open lot below the Barnes block now owned by Forbes & Wallace. Often in the fifties people would make a short cut across the open lot on their way to the court house.

On the east side of Main street, from the railroad down, were some brick blocks of a type not wholly extinct. Between Worthington and Bridge streets were some old frame buildings in a somewhat tumble-down condition, and used for some kinds of business—one of them being used for a tin and stove shop; and shortly above this building a daguerreian gallery on wheels was pushed in with the rear end to the street, and an active and probably successful business was carried on in it for several years. There were some buildings of like value and character on the Barnes lot at the junction of Main and Bridge streets. Barnes' lot was sometimes used as a pasture, extending from Main to Chestnut street, and was the usual place for firemen's musters, ball playing, and for circuses. This lot was thus open for several years after the incorporation of the city. Why did not the city buy the entire lot?

Early in the history of the town the strip of land lying between Main and Chestnut streets was a swamp. Whenever State street has been dug up between Main street and the foot of the hill, the logs used in constructing corduroy have been found at a considerable depth below the present level of the street. East of Main street below Park street, B. K. Bliss & Haven maintained with great success a greenhouse, garden and nursery.

At the corner of Main and York streets stood a stone monument dressed into shape and lettered and marked to show the height of the water at that point at the time of the great flood of May 1, 1854.

In 1775, Moses Church was appointed postmaster in Springfield, and he established the office in a one-story building at the corner of Main and Court streets on ground now occupied by the Five Cents



¹Site of the Present Fuller Building, corner of Bridge and Main Streets

²Old Chicopee Bank Building, corner of Main and Elm Streets, showing the old Exchange Hotel just beyond



Court Square of Today

savings bank building, where he carried on the hat and fur business. The average rate of postage for letters is said to have been fifteen cents, but the writer remembers when letter postage was as high as twenty-five cents, and when it had dropped to ten cents, to five cents, to three cents and to two cents. In 1792 Ezra W. Weld was appointed postmaster and he moved the office to the Hampshire Chronical establishment, of which he had charge, in a two-story building at the corner of Main and Elm streets, where the Chicopee bank building now stands. He was succeeded by James R. Hutchins in 1793, and the office was moved to the corner of Main and Sanford streets, in a building where he conducted as editor the *Federal Spy*. In the following year Hutchins was succeeded by John W. Hooker. James Byers, Jr., was appointed postmaster January 1, 1800; and the office was moved to a building on the east side of Main street, a short distance north of State. Daniel Lombard was appointed postmaster July 29, 1806, and moved the office to the corner of Main and Elm streets. In 1829, Lombard was succeeded by Albert Morgan, and the office was moved to the corner of State and Market streets, where it remained until 1834, when it was moved to the Elm street stores now owned by Newrie D. Winter, where it remained for thirty years under six successive postmasters. In 1842 Col. Solomon Warriner succeeded Morgan, and he in turn was succeeded in 1843 by Col. Harvey Chapin, who after a short service was succeeded by Galen Ames. In 1845, under the administration of President Polk, Colonel Chapin was again appointed and served until 1849, when he gave place to William Stowe. Abijah Chapin was made postmaster in 1853, but was removed in 1861 when Mr. Stowe was reappointed under Lincoln's administration.

In 1866 the post-office was moved from Elm street to the Haynes hotel. Mr. Stowe dying in December, 1871, Gen. Horace C. Lee was appointed in January, 1872, and during his administration the office was moved to the Five Cents savings bank building. In 1884 Edwin P. Chapin became postmaster, and on his resignation Col. John L. Rice was appointed, and the office was shortly afterwards moved to the Gilmore block, where it remained until the completion of the present post-office building in 1891. Col. Henry M. Phillips was appointed postmaster in 1890, and served until succeeded by John H. Clune in 1894. The present postmaster, Louis C. Hyde, was appointed in June, 1898.

The present post-office building was finished in 1891. The land on which it stands was purchased of the Cadwell heirs for \$70,000, by citizens of Springfield who wished the building placed in that part of the city, and they sold it to the government for \$18,500. A sharp rivalry existed between those favoring the present location, and people favoring a location near the corner of Main and State streets. It was felt by many that the government was niggardly in its appropriation, throwing the principal burden of purchasing a lot for the new building upon the citizens.

About this time, as the result of strenuous efforts, Springfield was made a port of entry, and the custom house is housed in the post-office building. As a natural outcome of this, there has been maintained to the present time persistent efforts to secure a re-opening of the river to navigation, but no crowning result has appeared. The government, however, treats it as a public highway subject to its jurisdiction in the matter of collecting license fees, but it utterly fails to keep the highway in suitable repair, allowing private interests to override the right of the public to reasonably uninterrupted use of the river.

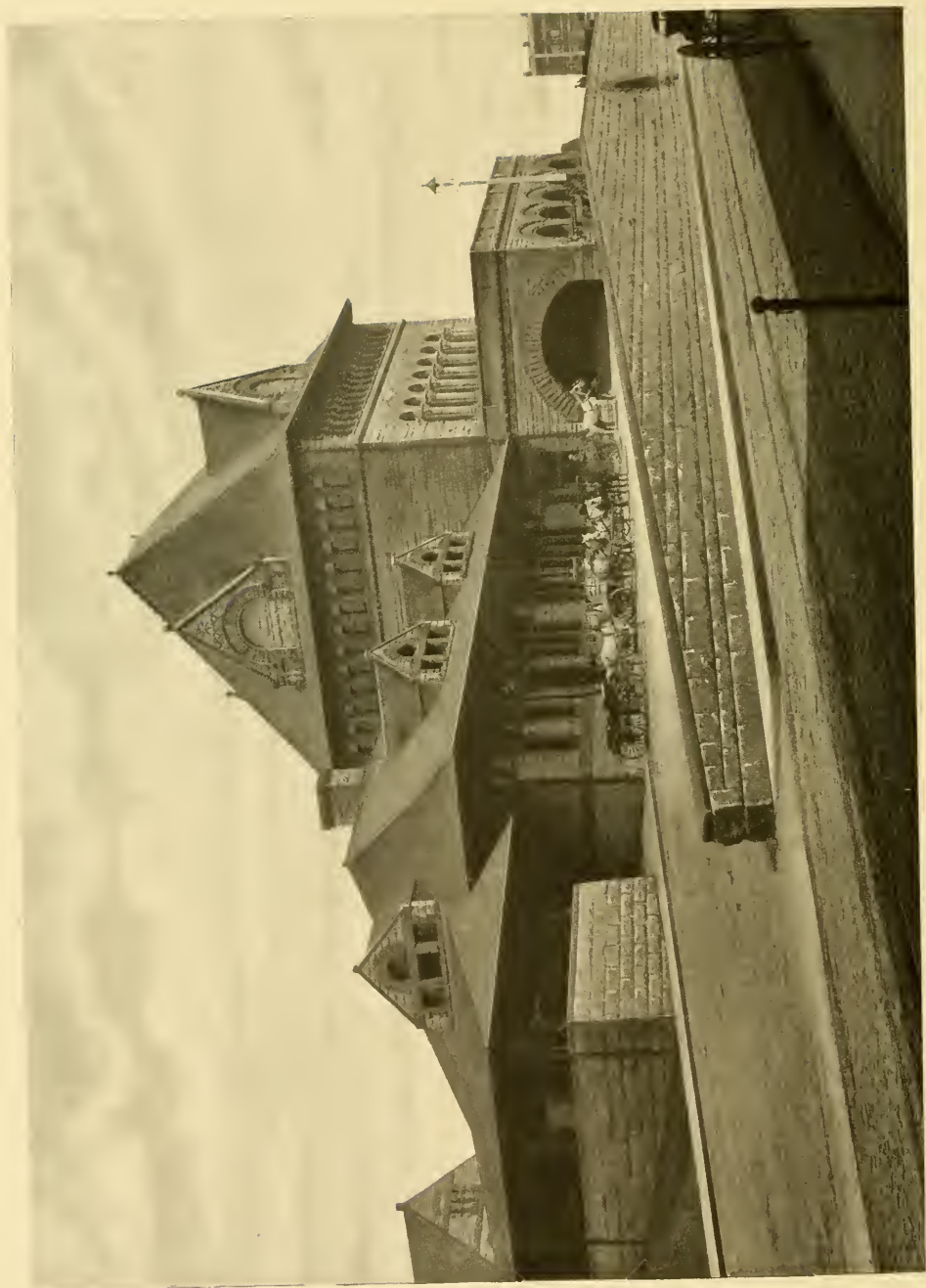
The quarter-millennial celebration, May 25 and 26, 1886, was memorable in many ways. A committee of fifty of the leading citizens planned the work, and all the outlying towns that were formerly part of the old Springfield had special committees.

The observance began with special services at all the churches on Sunday, the 25th, that at the historic First Congregational church being properly the most notable. The chapel was later in the week in charge of the loan exhibition committee, who had gathered there a wonderful collection of relics and heirlooms.

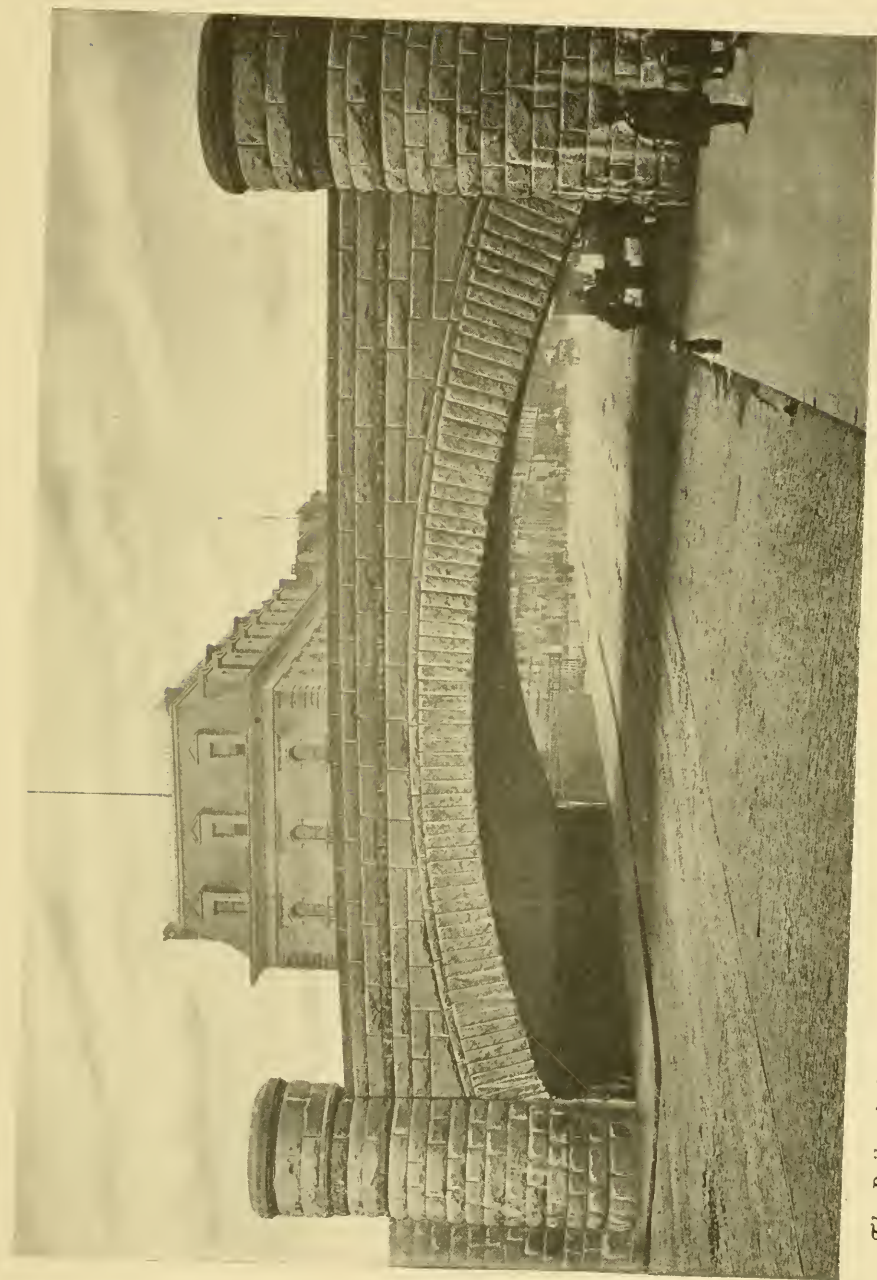
An immense throng gathered at the city hall on Tuesday. Ex-Mayor William L. Smith, chairman of the citizens' committee, made preliminary remarks, introducing Judge Marcus P. Knowlton, the acting president of the day. The speakers who followed were Mayor Edwin D. Metcalf, Governor George D. Robinson, of Chicago, Hon. John L. Houston of Enfield, and Judge Henry Morris. The anniversary ode was read by its author, Judge William S. Shurtleff, and the anniversary hymn, written by E. Porter Dyer, was sung by the Orpheus club, who performed other music during the exercises.



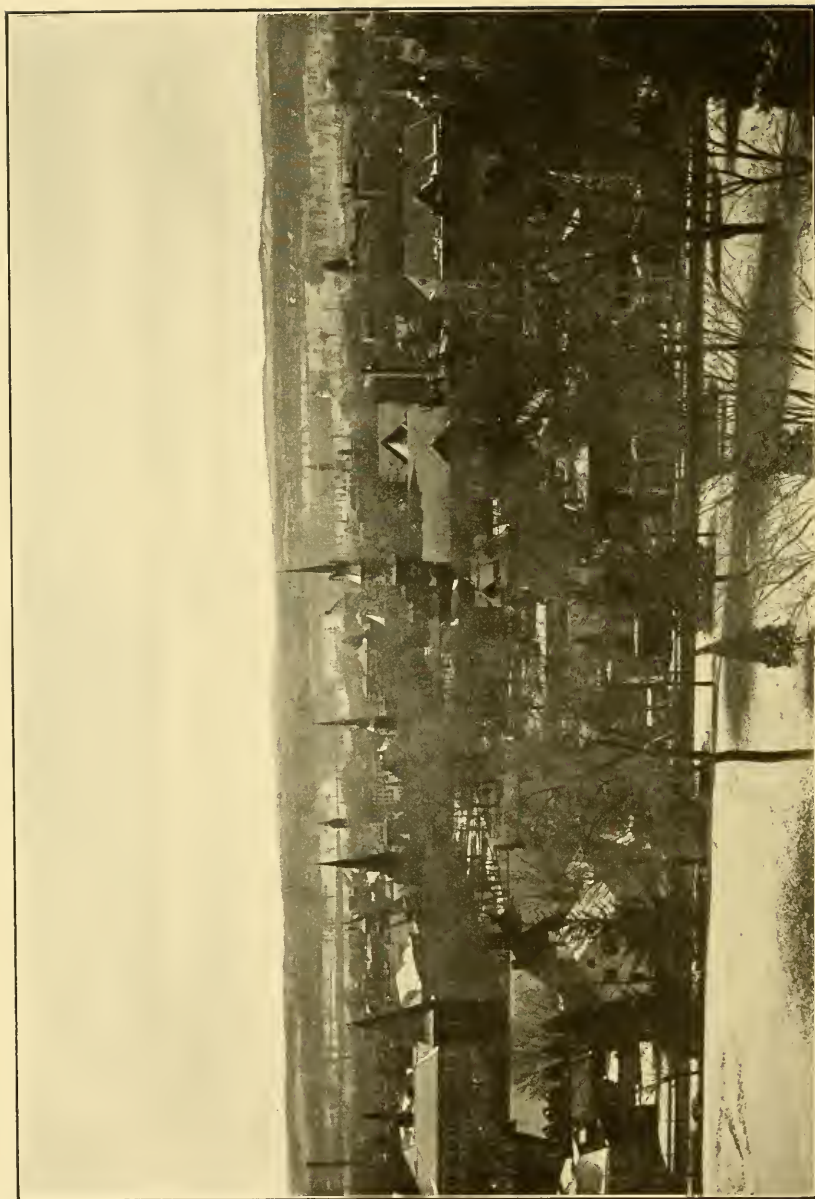
U. S. Post Office and Custom House



The Union Passenger Station



The Railroad Arch



View of Springfield from the Arsenal

At the banquet to distinguished guests, which was given at the Massasoit house in the evening, the speakers included District Attorney George M. Stearns, Governor Robinson, Ex-Mayor William H. Haile, Hon. A. E. Pillsbury, president of the state senate, Samuel Bowles, editor of the Republican, Dr. Thomas A. Pynchon of Hartford, Mayor O'Connor of Holyoke, David A. Wells, General H. C. Dwight of Hartford, United States Senator Dawes, Railroad Commissioner Kinsley, Rev. John Cuckson of Springfield and Rev. John Harding of Longmeadow.

The second and final day of the celebration, Wednesday, opened with a concert by 2000 children in Court square. The big event of the day, the procession, started at 1 o'clock and was a most ambitious affair. In addition to the military, civic and society organizations of the city, and visiting military and other bodies, there were floats and costumed characters representing different periods in Springfield's history. The day closed with band concerts in Court square, and a grand ball at the old city hall, now passed away with other landmarks.

The city's golden jubilee began on Sunday, May 25, 1902, the anniversary day of incorporation, with special services in the churches, and at the Court Square theatre in the evening there were notable addresses by Dr. Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, Congressman Frederick H. Gillett, Mayor Ralph W. Ellis, Lawyer E. H. Lathrop and Lawyer C. W. Bosworth.

Court square was made the "court of honor," and was a memorable spectacle, the scheme of decoration being snow-white pillars at intervals along the edge of the park, surmounted by flags and hung from one to another with festoons of evergreens and electric lights. When lighted up at night it was a scene of beauty not to be forgotten.

The anniversary was chiefly marked by the completion of the fund of \$100,000 for the extension of Court square to the river, the impulse being a \$10,000 bequest from the late Tilly Haynes for that purpose, conditional upon the necessary sum being raised. Thus the thing that Tilly Haynes, George R. Townsley, N. A. Leonard, Samuel Bowles and other leading citizens talked of in their day was brought to a realization. No record of this enthusiastic rolling up in a few weeks of \$90,000, to which sum the half-dollar contributor was as welcome as the man who gave a thousand, should pass without

mention of George Dwight Pratt, who was the most active force in inspiring the subscriptions, though it was also first in the heart and endeavor of Theodore L. Haynes and Everett H. Barney.

Monday, May 26, was given over to the parades, through brilliantly-decorated streets, of the military and civic bodies, societies and trade unions in which every organization in the city—French-Canadians, Italians, and all—took part. Band concerts and fireworks rounded out the day. The chairman of the day was the late Elisha Morgan, a direct descendant of the Miles Morgan, whose effigy on Court square silently witnessed the 250th anniversary of his early struggles. To Mr. Morgan's keen artistic sense and administrative ability was due much of the good taste of the decorations and the successful carrying out of the program. Mayor Ralph W. Ellis was vice-chairman and Elijah A. Newell, the city clerk and a civil war veteran, was secretary. The sub-committees represented the best of the executive ability of the city.

SPRINGFIELD IN THE WARS

SPRINGFIELD is naturally a peaceful community; but when there was fighting to be done, there were always to be found men of Springfield. During the French and Indian wars, from 1744 to 1760, in which New England bore so prominent a part, Springfield lost many citizens who went as soldiers and were killed.

The local Indians were friendly till 1675, when, possibly because the knives and hatchets and hoes for which they had bartered their birthright had worn out, they became restive, and the memorable King Philip war broke out. For many a weary month an occupation that had to be reckoned in the day's duties was detaching Indian arrows from the person. The alertness of the settlers, led by Major John Pynchon, averted a massacre, but the town was burned by the Indians, October 16, 1675. Arrows with burning brands and fireballs were thrown on the roofs of the houses and barns and forts, and little but the forts was saved.

In the Revolutionary war Springfield was a recruiting post and a depot for recruiting stores. Works for repairing arms were carried on, which led to the establishment of the national armory. The Boston alarm of September, 1774, set men drilling and marching in Springfield as elsewhere in New England. In April of the following

year the news of the battle of Lexington got to the Connecticut river settlements with wonderful promptness. Companies of men from Suffield, Longmeadow and West Springfield gathered in Springfield and with the Springfield men pressed to the front. From all accounts the streets and taverns were in an uproar of excitement. Many enlistments of Springfield men are recorded in this and succeeding years. They scattered among various regiments. The news of the Declaration of Independence aroused the village to intense enthusiasm, and it is a legend that one farmer who was coming from West Springfield with a load of hay, when he heard the news touched a light to the hay and celebrated right on the spot.

During the summer and autumn of 1780 there were gathered forty-two divisions of six-months' men who marched to the points where they were required as fast as they were ready for service. So Springfield at no time lacked intimate knowledge of the fray.

Springfield had a little war of its own in 1786-87 when the locally famous Shays rebellion disturbed the equanimity of this and neighboring towns. The incitement to this uprising was the drastic action of the courts against delinquent debtors, and lawyers and judges were the objects of fierce denunciation. Hard times evidently followed the war of independence, for in the term of the court of common pleas in February, 1786, no less than three hundred and thirty-three cases of unhappy debtors were called up, and judgment obtained. The foreclosure of mortgages was an every-day event. Daniel Shays and Luke Day took radical steps in September, 1786, by interfering with the session of the Supreme Judicial court. Troops had been gathered under General Shepard, but they avoided a collision with the forces of Shays, which marched and counter-marched before the court house. The court adjourned without action against any of Shays' men and the October term of court at Great Barrington was abandoned.

In January, 1787, Shays made a bold attempt to capture the federal arsenal at Springfield. He made a dash from Rutland with nearly 1,200 men, armed with guns, camping at Wilbraham. The women and children of that frightened town were transferred to Longmeadow for safety. The plan was to overpower General Shepard before Eastern troops, two days' march away, could get to his rescue. Other insurgents were camped at Chicopee and West

Springfield, making nearly two thousand men who were to oppose General Shepard's one thousand.

The Shays forces met the militia on the Boston road, within view of the Armory, the afternoon of January 25. Shays' arrangement with the other rebels had miscarried and they had not joined him. The first shots of the troops scattered the insurgents, and they fled in confusion, not even returning fire. Three men were killed and one wounded, and the war was ended. There were plenty of mutterings and some small disturbances afterward, but peace came at length.

In the second unpleasantness with England, beginning in 1812, Springfield was not eager for any more fighting, but when a British fleet was discovered off the New England coast in August, 1814, and there was a call for troops, Gen. Jacob Bliss started east with a militia brigade. They did not, however, participate in any engagement.

The war spirit in Springfield from 1861 to '65 was, if anything, more active than in other cities. This being the headquarters of the supply of arms, the people felt the pulse of war palpably. Companies for several regiments were raised here, and the tenth, twenty-seventh and forty-sixth Massachusetts volunteers were encamped here before going to the seat of war. The Springfield City guard formed one of the companies.

Judge Chapman called to order the first war rally in April, 1861. The city government voted \$30,000 for volunteers. The destruction of the Harper's Ferry armory left the Springfield arsenal the main resource of the government for a time.

These Springfield men officered companies in the Tenth Massachusetts regiment: Captain, Hosea C. Lombard; 1st lieutenant, Hiram A. Keith; 2d lieutenant, George W. Bigelow, all of the Springfield City guard; Captains Joseph K. Newell, Homer G. Gilmore, Frederick Barton, Edwin L. Knight, and George W. Bigelow; 1st lieutenant and adjutant, Oliver Edwards; chaplain, Rev. Frederick A. Barton.

In the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts: Colonel, Horace C. Lee; surgeon, George A. Otis; captains, Walter G. Bartholomew, Gustavus A. Fuller and Horace K. Cooley; 1st lieutenants Edward K. Wilcox, Peter S. Bailey, George Warner and John W. Trafton;



Home of the State Militia



A Commanding View of the River from Pecowisc



A Scene on the B. & A. Road near Tatnam



A Shad Tree at Forest Park

2d lieutenants, W. Chapman Hunt, Ira B. Sampson and William A. White. Captain Bartholomew became lieutenant-colonel and E. K. Wilcox captain. He was killed at Cold Harbor and is memorialized in E. K. Wilcox post of the Grand Army.

The Forty-sixth Massachusetts had a Springfield man, Colonel Walker, in command of the camp, and Company A was an all-Springfield organization with Samuel B. Spooner as captain, Lewis A. Tift 1st lieutenant, and D. J. Marsh 2d lieutenant. William S. Shurtleff also became lieutenant-colonel, after enlisting as a private. He became colonel in 1863.

The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, organized at Pittsfield, had many Springfield men and officers, and there were several companies in other regiments partly manned and officered by sons of Springfield. The city's death list in the war numbered 167.

The war with Spain in 1898 is vivid in memory, because our three companies of Massachusetts volunteer militia were among the first to be called to Cuba. The day they marched to the depot the streets were packed with people, but there was very little cheering. There were too many there whose memories of the previous war were yet painful, and the younger folk were oppressed with the solemnity of the sight when men they knew were marching to battle. Companies B, G and K were in action at El Caney, when Santiago was taken, and Springfield gave of its youth, from death on the field, from wounds and disease, twenty-one, while half a score more have since died from the effects of the hardships and fevers of that campaign. Of these was Captain Henry McDonald, city marshal of Springfield.

Among the tenderest memories of the late Henry S. Lee is the untiring zeal with which he looked after the welfare of the Springfield boys in this war, solacing the families of those who perished, and personally seeing that those who came home invalided had the best of care and treatment.

The official roster of the second regiment and Springfield companies was as follows:

Field Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff: Colonel, Embury P. Clark; major, Frederick G. Southmayd; adjutant, 1st lieutenant, Paul R. Hawkins; quartermaster, 1st lieut., Edward E. Sawtell; major and surgeon, Henry C. Bowen; major and surgeon, Ernest A. Gates.

B Company—Captain, Henry McDonald; 1st lieutenant, William J. Young; 2d lieutenants, Harry J. Vesper and Thomas F. Burke.

G Company—Captain, John J. Leonard; 1st lieutenant, William C. Hayes; 2d lieutenant, Edward J. Leyden.

K Company—Captain, William S. Warriner; 1st lieutenant, Philip C. Powers; 2d lieutenant, Harry H. Parkhurst.

H Company, Naval Brigade, were called to duty, and were assigned chiefly to the auxiliary cruiser *Prairie*, but were not in serious action. The officers were assigned as follows: Lieut. Jenness K. Dexter, U. S. S. *Russell*; Lieut. Henry S. Crossman, U. S. S. *Prairie*; Lieut. William O. Cohn, U. S. S. *Lehigh*.

General Lawton camp, Spanish war veterans, was organized to keep alive the brotherhood of our last war.

THE UNITED STATES ARMORY

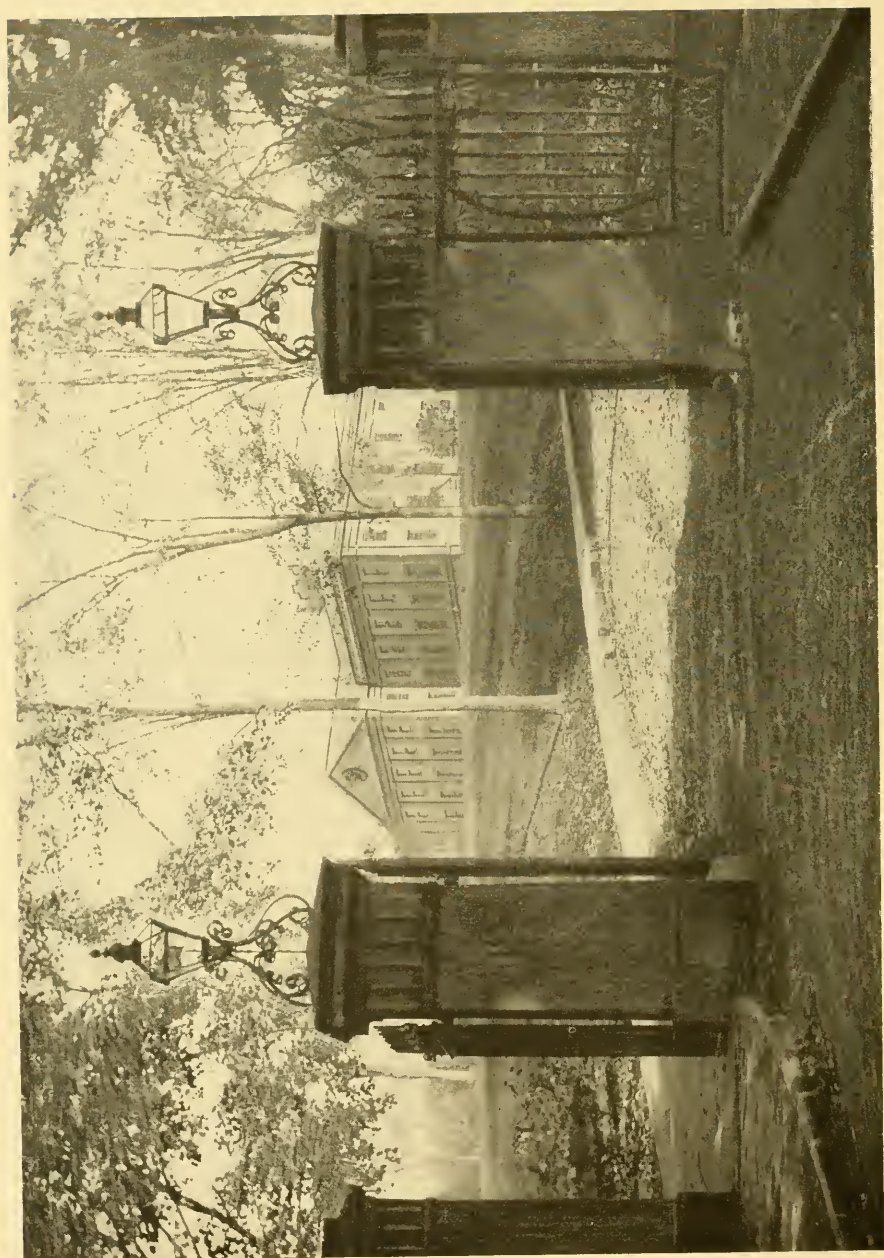
NO HISTORY of Springfield is complete without a story of the Armory, which has been an important factor in the city's life and progress. It is recorded that when George Washington passed through Springfield in October, 1789, he saw and approved of the present site of the Armory. Congress passed an act establishing it in April, 1794, and buildings were soon after erected on the Hill and on Mill river, the latter department still retaining its old name, "the Watershops."

The manufacture of small arms began in 1795 with a force of forty hands, and a production of 245 muskets the first year, and for over one hundred years it has been carried on without interruption, except when the main buildings of the Armory were burned in 1824.

No less than a score of different models of muskets have been made in that time. The first guns were the French model, and the King's and Queen's arms, English models. The former had a small calibre, short barrel and light stock, and, for those days, was a handsome gun. The King's and Queen's arms were heavy, long-barreled, large-bore guns, and favorites with the Indians, one of whom, according to legend, expressed his preference for "big gun, big noise, big bullet." The first American model was made, with flint lock, in 1822 and improved in 1840. In 1842 the flint lock was abandoned and the percussion lock adopted, and a proud historian states in the *Springfield Directory* of 1848 that it was "confidently believed



On Guard at the Armory



The United States Arsenal

that the arms made at this armory since the adoption of the percussion lock are not equaled by any other establishment in the world." The new model was used in the Mexican war.

A model usually bore the name of the year in which it was adopted. The 1855, or Maynard primer model, was used effectively by the regular army in frontier engagements with the Indians. Of this model, when the great war of the North and South began, only about 40,000 had been made, many of which had been already distributed to the army, so that until the 1862 model could be made and put in the field, the Union volunteers had to take what guns could be got—Enfields, Austrians, Belgians, flint-locks, rifles, fowling pieces; anything, indeed, in the shape of a gun.

A large increase in the Armory force and the addition of new buildings followed the outbreak of the war. In 1864 there were 3,400 men employed and 1,000 guns a day turned out. At the time Fort Sumter was fired on, 1,000 guns a month were made, but the production was steadily increased till the same quantity was finished every twenty-four hours, the works running day and night. Daily shipments of 1,000 guns were sent to quartermasters in different parts of the country. The payroll at this time amounted to over \$200,000 a month, and the foundation of the home of many a thrifty Springfield mechanic was laid in those years of trouble.

In 1873 the breech-loader model was perfected, and many improvements were added in the next twenty years. The Krag-Jorgensen gun was adopted in 1892, and this model was modified in 1898 from experience gained by its use in the Spanish war. The later model has been generally supplied to the regular troops and the militia, but in the case of the "regulars" this is being replaced by the 1903 model, or United States magazine rifle, a gun that will shoot farther and more frequently than any yet produced. A new sight and a new model of bayonet made for fighting service, are recent features.

The present output of guns is about three hundred a day, some 1,400 men, working eight hours, being employed. The monthly payroll in recent years runs from \$75,000 to \$130,000.

Before the civil war there were four arsenals that were used solely for the storage of small arms and their appendages. In 1860, under Capt. George Dwight, the middle arsenal was converted into a workshop, and later in the war, when guns were shipped as fast as

produced, the east and west arsenals were used as work shops. The main arsenal was built in 1846 under the superintendency of Colonel Ripley, and has a storage capacity of about 300,000 guns, 100,000 on each floor. The total storage room of all the arsenals packed to repletion is 1,000,000 stands of arms. It was of this that Longfellow wrote, to quote again from his much-quoted poem:

This is the arsenal. From floor to ceiling,
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;
But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing
Startles the villages with strange alarms.

Ah! what a sound will rise, how wild and dreary,
When the death-angel touches those swift keys;
What loud lament and dismal miserere
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!

The visitor to the Armory enters the grounds at the southern corner, passing the uniformed guard at the gatehouse, and ascending a short hill reaches the plateau where most of the buildings are situated. Keeping to the right he passes the officers' quarters, the barracks, the guard house, the middle arsenal and the east arsenal, all on the southeast side of Union square. Northerly is the long building occupied by the ordnance storekeeper, the general offices, the milling department, etc. Along the north side of the square, fronting Federal street, are the machine, stocking, filling, polishing, carpenter and paint shops. Across Federal street, looking east, is the experimental department.

The arsenal and tower, and some of the other buildings, are open to the public during working hours, the condition being a pass, procured at the office. The tower commands a superb view of the city and vicinity, and it is one of the points of interest that strangers in Springfield rarely fail to visit.

Col. F. H. Phipps, colonel ordnance department, is the present commanding officer. There are four assistant officers, and the post has a garrison of sixty men.

SPRINGFIELD'S GROWTH

THE city is growing in population, in beauty and in building, as never before in its history. To show the increase in ratio of population it is only necessary to refer to census figures for the past

century. In 1810 the population of Springfield was 1,267; in 1820 it was 3,914; in 1830 they counted 6,784; in 1837 there were revealed 9,234; in 1843, 10,985; in 1850, 11,330; in 1852, 12,408; in 1860, 15,200; in 1870, 26,703; in 1885, 37,575; in 1895, 51,512; in 1900, 62,059, and the census of 1905 showed a population of 73,484, a growth in the past five years of 2,285 a year. A continuance of this ratio of growth will make it a city of 100,000 in ten years more.

The buildings now in process of completion and the buildings planned for immediate erection form an unusual development in Springfield's growth. Most important of these are the Fire and Marine insurance company's handsome new home at the corner of State and Maple streets, which is to be followed by a new office building for the Massachusetts Mutual life insurance company at the corner of State and Main streets, the present site of the Foot block; the Springfield Institution for Savings is to have a new home on Elm street, the county of Hampden will build a hall of records adjoining the court house, the Odd Fellows are to have a temple on Pynchon street, a large assembly hall is in prospect, and a new city hall, of architecture in keeping with the dignity of the city, is in the immediate future; likewise a new building for the City library, toward which Andrew Carnegie has given \$150,000.

Springfield's development in business and manufacturing lines is constant. The post-office ranks next to Boston's among the Massachusetts cities in the percentage of net receipts, and in gross receipts it leads all other cities and towns of New England. The gross receipts in 1904 were \$294,724.

Five lines of railroad fetch and carry freight and passengers to and from Springfield, and the volume of business grows steadily. The street railway carried nearly 19,000,000 passengers over its ninety-four miles of track in 1904, and yet there were some that couldn't get seats.

Evidences of the city's material prosperity are found in the one thousand manufacturing concerns, engaging \$20,000,000 of capital, paying out \$8,000,000 yearly in wages and salaries, using material amounting to \$12,000,000 and producing goods to the value of \$30,000,000. Among these products, those most famous, in fact known all over the world, are Webster's dictionary, the Smith & Wesson revolver, the Barney & Berry skate, the Wason car, and the United States army rifle.

The total assessed property of the city is about \$80,000,000; the property exempt, used for school, county and government purposes, is about \$4,000,000.

The deposits of the eight national banks and two trust companies amounted in a recent statement to nearly \$17,000,000, showing an increase of ten per cent in the past ten years. The surplus in the same ran to nearly \$900,000.

The following editorial, a remarkable prophecy of Springfield's development, and as true in other respects today as it was half a century ago, appeared in the Republican January 27, 1853:

Those who have seen other valleys and lived in other lands can only appreciate the surpassing beauty and loveliness of the Connecticut valley, its desirableness as a home, its advantages for acquiring competence and wealth and the profusion of intellectual and moral privileges which it enjoys. This thought occurs to us, always when we hear a young man expressing his discontent with the "slow East" and his wish to mingle in the gigantic enterprises of the Western States or to unite with the sturdy pioneers who are founding a mighty empire on the Pacific Coast. No land in the world is more productive, or can be made more productive than the bottom lands of the Connecticut. No valley is more abundant in its natural facilities for mechanical and manufacturing enterprises. Holyoke alone has water power enough, if employed, to support 100,000 persons, while Thompsonville, Chicopee, Indian Orchard, South Hadley, Mittineague, Jencksville, Leeds Village, Haydenville, Greenfield and numerous other points have water power enough to form the nuclei of cities. These are scattered through the valley, every rod of which can be transformed into a garden for the supply of the wants of a dense population. The hills that roll up on either side afford pasturage for cattle, and the products of the stall and the dairy alike have even now but to be taken to the manufacturing points we have indicated to be changed into gold.

But we are told that the growth of the population and the development of the natural resources of the valley are slow. Pray, how old is the valley in settlement and enterprise? Go back only 20 years—where were Cabotville, Mittineague, Indian Orchard, Greenfield and the host of other points now alive with busy manufacturing life? Go back 30 years—where were Chicopee Falls, Haydenville, Thompsonville and the rest? It strikes us that the growth has been fast and that it promises with the accumulating strength of capital and experience to be faster still. New branches of manufacture have been struck out and fortunes have been made and are still making. Look at the improvements that have been made for the transportation of manufactures, merchandise and passengers. Eighty years



The United States Watersheds



Thompson Street from Saint James Avenue



Florida Street from Ingersol Grove



¹ Oxford Apartment House ² Municipal Building

ago nothing but the slow coach and the still slower sailboat were engaged in the transportation of merchandise and passengers up and down the river. Now a splendid railroad runs almost literally by every man's door from Springfield to the fountain spring of the river, within a day's walk of the Canadian line. Has this been slow stretching? Nay, are not other roads already planned to run out into by-places among the hills and along the valleys of tumbling streams?

Thus much for the physical advantages and developments of the valley, but to the mind that regards life in its higher objects and relations there are other and higher advantages which in comparison with those enjoyed by newer localities leave us far above them. Where else in the broad earth can be found a more beautiful stream than the Connecticut, a more beautiful valley than its waters or a more beautiful background to rise up and meet the sky? Where can we find more beautiful homes? Above all, where have education, religion, refinement, taste and all the elements of an elevated civilization been more prospered than here? There is a church on every hill, a schoolhouse in every valley, a lyceum in every neighborhood, a newspaper in every house, while colleges and seminaries and academies can be seen from each other's spires.

It is to these things that those who wished to go faster and who in order to accomplish their wishes, went to new countries always look back with regretful eye. The elevated and educated society, the sound of the "church-going bell" in the clear Sabbath mornings, the lecture room, the convenient schoolhouse—all these things come before the mind of the emigrant as he stands by the side of his cavern in the woods with his uneducated children around him. Privileges like those enjoyed here are often sold for countless gold. They weave the very crown of life and endow the poorest among us with riches far above the price of rubies. We believe that the Connecticut Valley is destined to a full development of its immense physical resources while we prize altogether beyond these material advantages the moral, social, educational, political and religious privileges enjoyed here by all. The habits of life engendered by the prevailing spirits of our institutions and growing out of the very fact that no man looks for sudden wealth, contribute most essentially to happiness, manliness and true worldly prosperity.

JUDGE A. M. COPELAND and EDWIN DWIGHT

Our Soldier Citizen: A Tribute

The soldiers' monument in Court square, given by Gurdon Bill to the Grand Army, was dedicated September 29, 1885, with an appropriate honoring ceremonial. The veterans of the Union army marched in procession; there was music of bands; Col. S. C. Warriner made surrender of the monument to the city, and Col. William S. Shurtleff in a speech of beautiful eloquence accepted the duty of transfer, while Mayor Henry M. Phillips briefly received the charge. Elijah A. Newell recited the record of Springfield in the war. The ode by Charles G. Whiting was read by Alfred P. Burbank, then a noted public reciter, whose noble voice and intellectual expression gave the lines full value. Afterward came the oration of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, one of the best he ever made, which closed with Lincoln's Gettysburg oration, as Hawley's Habit was. The ode follows:

THE soldier citizen of America!
 So as he marched, so as he stood on guard
 In our heroic age,
 So wrought in bronze on pedestal of stone
 Stands his emphatic figure sentinel
 High in the elms the shade of whose young boughs
 Swayed over Washington—
 That man of all most lofty and benign,
 Leader of generals, master of statesmen,
 Great citizen, great soldier of America!—
 What time, well-nigh a century ago,
 He journeyed through the land he freed,
 And rested here.

Above the people's common he keeps ward,—
 The people's soldier;
 And o'er the streets through whose applauding throngs
 By companies, by regiments, they marched to war,
 The men whose deeds he honors.
 Bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh, soul of their soul,
 the people spared,—
 And glad and proud were they to spare their best,
 And glad and proud their best to go.

O not for pride of rule, vain victory or conquest,
 They went from home and friends, and left the arts of peace.
 Their patriot purpose deeper rooted was,
 More broadly swelled and more sublimely soared,
 Than ever patriots' had since time began.
 God's love to man,

The freedom of the world,
Hope of all peoples that were yet to be
That starry banner bore.

With high resolve and fiery urge
Our sons, our brothers, fought and fell;
Heart, brain and life, in battle's surge
We launched them all, for fires of hell
Alone should burn hell's curse away,
In lurid dawn for freedom's day!

Yea, then we did behold,
As in the wondrous vision of the seer,
The opening of the seals!
The angels from high heaven descended swift,
Earth with their glory grew intolerably bright!
And He that Faithful and True is called,
Who in righteousness judgeth and maketh war,
Who treadeth the wine press of fierceness and wrath
Of God, the Almighty,—
He bowed the heavens and came down!
And lo! the nation that dealt wickedly
Trembled beneath the terror of his sword.
And set the bondman free.

God's wrath
Strode o'er the land:
His lightnings smote, his thunders volleyed, and his floods
Were ruddy currents of our dearest blood.
And dread anxiety savored all our meat;
Grief was our bedfellow, and rose
Before the dawn to cry to all
Weep! for the dead that are! and yet again,
Weep! for the dead that shall be!

The earth shook with the tread of armed men,
And all the cope of heaven with their cries
Resounded: as the Revelator said
The noise of their shoutings as the noise
Of many waters was; their songs
Were prophecies; and the fateful march
Of John Brown's soul
Echoed, reëchoed to the listening world
Christ's gospel writ anew in blood and fire and tears!

Not against flesh and blood
 The Union warriors wrestled in that strife;
 The rulers of the darkness of this world,
 The principalities and powers of ill,
 These drew rebellion on, and led the blinded hosts.
 Ours was the right, the surety and the pledge

Of all the Nation's future;
 Ours was the right, ours also was the power;
 What could they do—
 Our mad, misguided countrymen?—
 Valiantly fight, most fortunately fail.

For them all that we knew
 Of war's bereavement; for them too
 Were households filled with mourning;
 For them moreover ravage and despoilment,
 And plundered, drained, exhausted commonwealths;
 For them the bitterest of all,—

Defeat's dark draught,
 And their wild dream destroyed!

What in the process of the ages means
 This dire displacement of a nation's force,
 One half against the other?

Never before did civil war end thus:
 It was a triumph where the victor said
 "My foe is still my brother!"

No hideous gallows rises to forbid
 The fellowship of Federal and Confederate;
 Foiled for the mighty purposes of God
 The schemes of faction faint;
 And ere the memories of battle cease
 The end of battle's won!

For out of the odor of powder and striking of steel,
 Out of the musketry rattle and screaming of shells,
 Out of the combats of iron-clads, the clearing of rivers and
 silencing forts by the ships,
 Out of the prison privation and anguish of wounds,
 Out of the weeping of women and fury of fight,
 Out of the foam of the fiery sea,
 Out of the stress of the storm,—
 New-born emerges the Union!



Court Square and Soldiers' Monument



Memorial Hall

Shapes that shamed her in her past
Sting and stab her as they flee;
For the slave that war made free
Slowly grows in liberty;
And his lord as well as he
Limps within the fetters cast
Over both by slavery—
Broken, brutal though they be.
Forms of evil vaguely vast
Frown upon her destiny;
Venomed vermin, worst and last,
In her path void anarchy:
All shall fade before the blast
Blown from where God's throne sits fast,
Bearing law with liberty!

In every age
God hath his chosen people.
The final gospel of the race
He gives to us; within our gates
Shall bloom and fruit a nobler golden age;
Man unto man be brother, nor usurp
Place, privilege and power;
Woman with man share sway, and rise with man
To clearer air, diviner heights,
That strength and gentleness in holy league
Our social order fill and purify.

In freedom lapped and founded in His fear,
Fashioned from out the nations of the earth,
Fused in the furnaces of war,
Wrought of fine gold with many a strange alloy,
Wearing the warrant of His signet stamp,
The crowning splendor of humanity,
Behold our State!

And this to thee, O soldier citizen!

To thee we owe!

Whether in battle perished, and bestowed
Beneath the soil their sacred blood bedewed;
Or borne unto their homes, worn with disease,
And sepultured amid the sobs of friends;
Or dying full of years, and honors earned

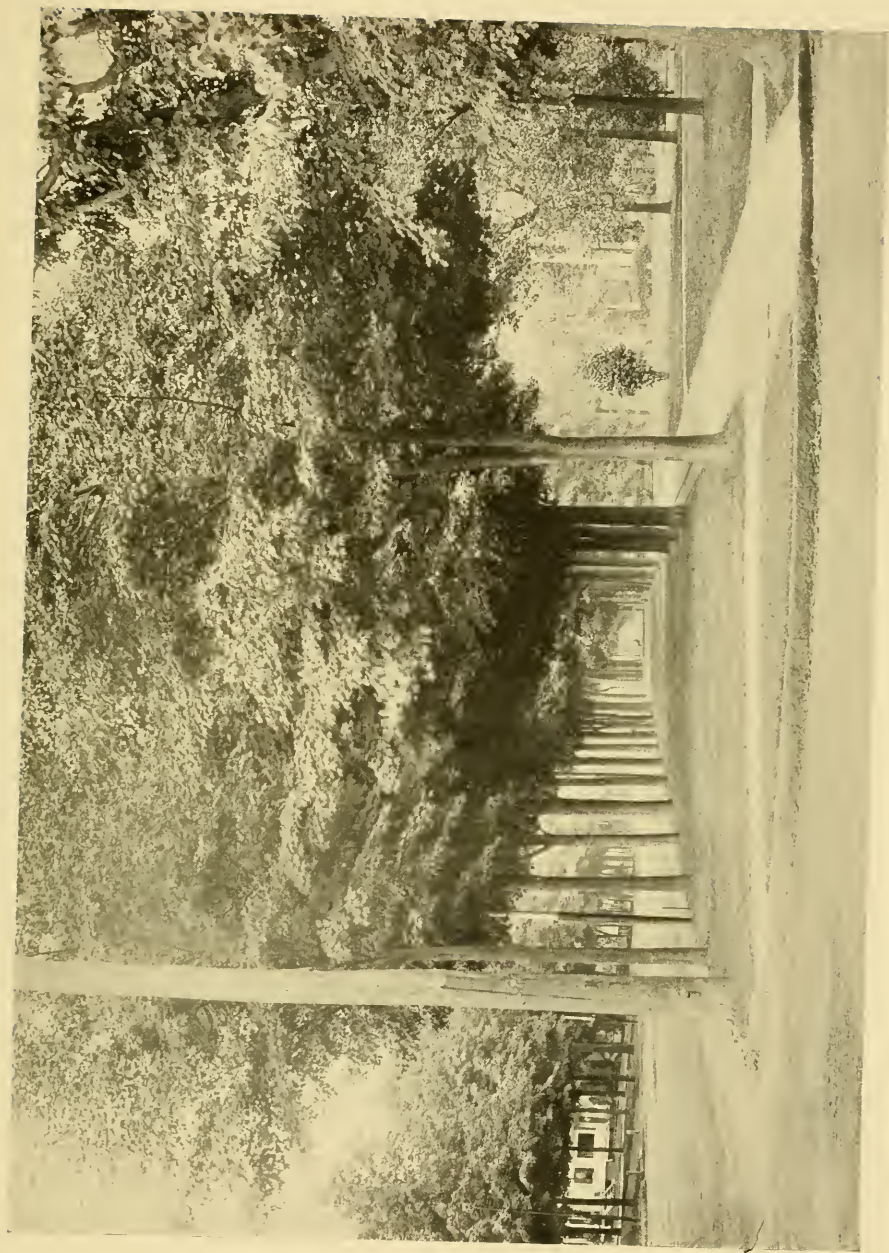
In works of peace to mend the waste of war;
Or living, laboring, honoring the land,—
Our neighbors in the shop, the court, the church,
Or on the farms or in the nation's halls,—
To all we owe the priceless debt,
Theirs are the hands that did preserve the State,—
The soldier citizens of America!

O never shall the State forget
The heroes of her trial hour
That sprang to arms, nor counted life their own,
Nor held their dearest sacrifice too dear
Beside the nation's peril;
When He that sitteth in the heavens spake
And summoned forth his servants, and they came
Ordained of Him and by his Spirit dowered,—
His messengers of justice.

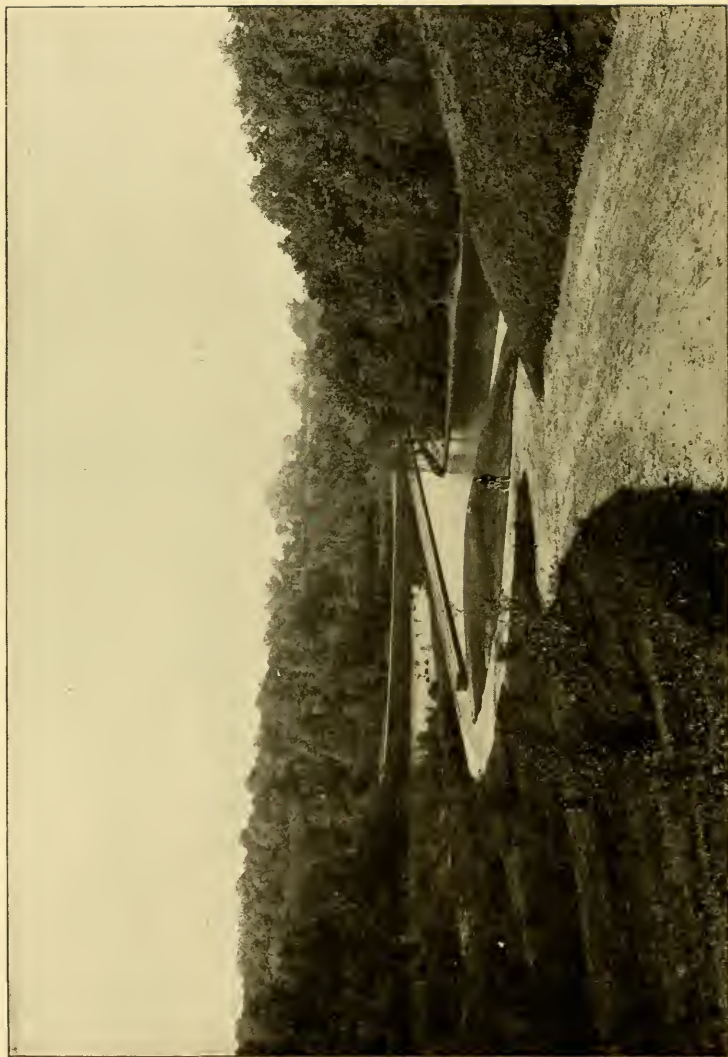
O never shall the State forget
Her soldiers and their famous chiefs!
The man whose brows the martyr's glory lights,
Who with sublime divining led

The way of God's decrees,—
That stern and gentle, strong and patient soul,
Th' incarnate conscience of the people's life:
And he, the captain of the strife,
Who struck no blow for selfish fame,
And only saw in war the path to peace;
Who in the grasp of Death
Found his true triumph and immortal joy
As North and South in him were reconciled,—
The greatest soldier of America,—
The Conqueror of Peace!

CHARLES GOODRICH WHITING



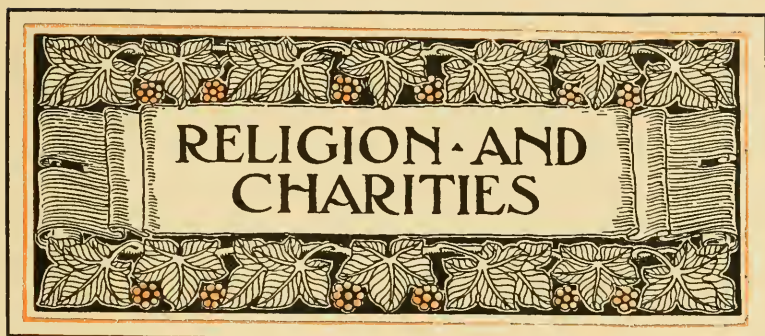
Looking Down State Street from Buckingham Street



Lakes in Forest Park



DR. SAMUEL G. BUCKINGHAM



RELIGION AND CHARITIES



THE men who came to live in Springfield in 1636, unlike the first settlers of many New England towns, were not accompanied by a minister, nor were they organized as a church. They made it evident that this state of affairs seemed to them to need a remedy, if not an apology, for they put the following declaration at the beginning of their agreement:

"Ily. We intend, by God's grace, as soon as we can, with all convenient speede, to procure some Godly and faithfull minister, with whome we purpose to joyne in church covenant, to walk in all the ways of Christ."

Having thus cleared their consciences, they were ready to plan how as many as fifty families might live together in harmony, if they should finally decide to allow more than forty homes in their community. But they did not rest content with an expression of purpose. In 1637, Rev. George Moxon was a householder in Springfield, and, although the early records have been lost, there is little doubt that the church was organized in that same year. Mr. Moxon shared the fortunes of the little community for fifteen years, but when Deacon William Pynchon was accused of heresy, in 1652, and returned to England, Mr. Moxon went with him. Then ensued a period of difficulties under which a less resolute company of people would have given up the attempt to maintain a church. Seven years passed during which no pastor could be found. Several ministers preached, and efforts were made to induce some of them to stay, but most of the time the deacons officiated. The discouragement of the people was reflected in the vote of the town inviting Rev. Peletiah Glover to be the minister of Springfield, wherein they promised to

pay him a salary of £60 if he would stay a year. He stayed a generation—from 1659 till his death in 1692. The next pastor, Daniel Brewer, was thirty-seven years in office. Then followed the settlement of Rev. Robert Breck, who was opposed by a minority of the parish and who was ordained only after an exciting struggle involving almost all the prominent ministers in New England as well as the General Court of Massachusetts. After this severe storm the air soon cleared, and Mr. Breck served as pastor, to universal satisfaction, for forty-eight years. Other pastors of long service were Bezaleel Howard (twenty-four years) and Samuel Osgood (forty-five years). Doctor Osgood is still remembered by the older residents of the city, having served till his death in 1854.

Doctor Osgood's pastorate was the era of development in the church life of Springfield. When he began preaching in the First church it was the only church in Springfield, though a weak Methodist society occasionally secured a preacher for a service in the Water-shops district. When he retired there were not less than ten strong churches in the city, four of which had directly sprung from his own. The present pastor of the First church is Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed, Ph.D.

"The Second society of the First parish in Springfield" was set off by the Legislature in 1818, the petitioners for the act declaring that they could no longer profit by the ministrations of Doctor Osgood. The founders of this society did not formally avow Unitarian belief, though it was understood that their action was due to their restlessness under the unflinching orthodoxy of the minister of the First church. The separation appears to have taken place with much less ill feeling than was manifested in many other towns.

The organization of the other three churches was due simply to the growth of Springfield. January 8, 1833, the "Fourth Congregational church" was formed to meet the need of "the Armory village on the Hill." The second church was that in Chicopee street, Chicopee being then included in Springfield township, and the third was the Church of the Unity. The Fourth church, after twenty years' use of its numerical designation, elected to call itself Olivet, and after another twenty years its name was confirmed by the Legislature. The Olivet edifice was erected in 1834, and has long been known by the men in the Armory across the street as "the double-barreled

church," on account of its two towers. Its most notable pastorate has been that of Rev. Luther H. Cone, D.D., who was settled as pastor in 1867. He became pastor emeritus in 1898, retiring to New Haven, where he still lives. Rev. Rufus S. Underwood is now serving the church as pastor.

In the early forties, the coming of railroads to Springfield caused a rapid growth of the population, and the South church was formed in 1842, the North church following four years later, its founders being actuated by their zeal for the anti-slavery cause. The first building of the South parish stood on Bliss street, its present edifice at the corner of Maple and High streets having been built in 1874. The first pastor was Noah Porter, Jr., afterward president of Yale college; while his successor, Samuel G. Buckingham, D.D., who served from 1847 till 1885, and remained pastor emeritus till his death in 1898, was for many years one of the foremost citizens of Springfield. The present pastor is Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D.D.

The North church also numbers two names of more than ordinary distinction in the list of its pastors—President L. Clark Seelye, of Smith college, and Washington Gladden, D.D., of Columbus, Ohio, the present moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches in the United States. This church, after worshipping for a time in various more or less available places, erected its first building on the west side of Main street, north of Bridge street, and dedicated it in 1849. The building now used by the church, on Salem street, facing Elliott, was dedicated in 1873. The pastor is Rev. Newton M. Hall.

South church has been the mother of two other Congregational churches, having started mission Sunday schools and erected chapels on Union street and Long Hill. The Union street Sunday school was organized in 1865, the chapel was built in 1870, and in 1876 Hope church was recognized as an independent body under the pastoral care of Rev. Charles L. Morgan. In 1881, Mr. Morgan was succeeded by Rev. David Allen Reed, under whose leadership the church grew rapidly, erected its present house of worship at State and Winchester streets, and sent out three colonies to form other churches. The mother church continued to grow, however, and is now under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow, D.D., the second in number of members among the Congregational churches.

Faith church, the other daughter of South church, was maintained as a mission for a long time, the development of the city in the direction of Long Hill being more delayed. The church organization was accomplished in 1894, and the church has since had steady and healthy growth. Its building, at the corner of Sumner and Fort Pleasant avenues, is centrally located, and the church is sure to become one of the strongest in Springfield. Its pastor is Rev. D. Butler Pratt.

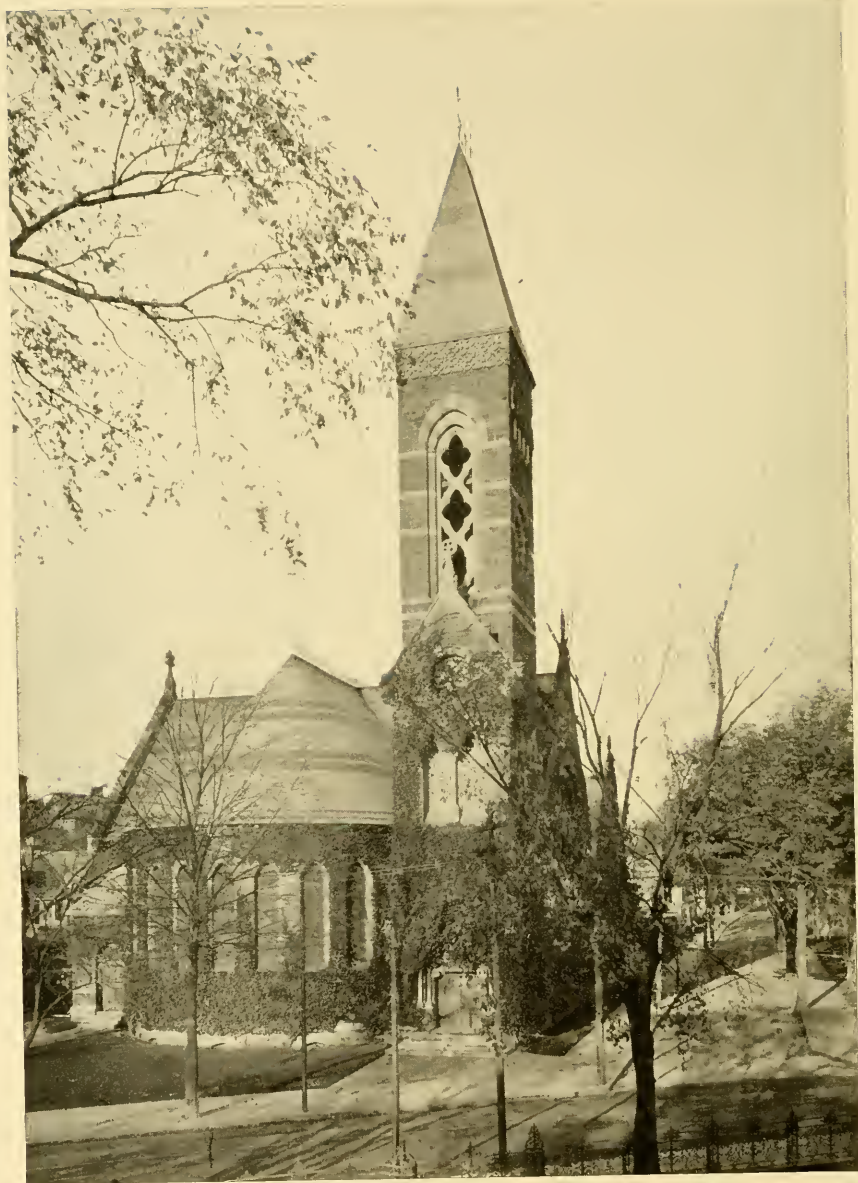
The three churches that sprang from Hope church under Mr. Reed's ministry are the Eastern Avenue (1888), at the corner of Eastern avenue and Chapel street, which has had a hard but brave struggle against adverse conditions; the Park (1889), at the corner of St. James avenue and Clarendon street, which after many vicissitudes seems now to be firmly established; and Emmanuel (1889), which was started as a mission as early as 1881, and which, though not yet wholly self-supporting, is universally regarded as a most promising undertaking. Its location at the corner of Orange and White streets gives it access to the rapidly increasing population of the Watershops district as well as to the eastern end of the Forest park section. The list of Congregational churches in Springfield includes also the Union Evangelical church at Indian Orchard. Its first organization was in 1848, and its building was completed in 1863.

The origin of the Church of the Unity has already been noted. The first minister of the new parish, Rev. William B. O. Peabody, impressed his strong personality not only on his own congregation but upon the city. His pastorate lasted twenty-seven years. The first building of this parish stood at the corner of State and Willow streets. Its present building on State street, opposite the city library, was completed in 1869 from designs by H. H. Richardson. This edifice is perhaps generally considered the most beautiful public building in Springfield. Among the prominent ministers of this parish should be mentioned Francis Tiffany, the well-known literary critic and essayist, and A. D. Mayo, whose services in behalf of education have made his name honorable. The present pastor is Rev. Arthur P. Reccord.

The date of the founding of the first Methodist church in Springfield is given as 1795, though services had been held by Bishop Asbury



First Church on Court Square



South Congregational Church



North Congregational Church



Hope Congregational Church

and several itinerants as early as 1791. The followers of Methodism were few but determined, and at last in 1815 were granted recognition as a station of the Tolland (Connecticut) circuit. Four years later a preacher was appointed for Springfield, and services were held alternately on Armory Hill and at the Watershops, where the work had first gained a foothold, and where in 1820 a Methodist chapel was erected. In 1823, a church was built on Union street, and work at the chapel became intermittent, sometimes being entirely suspended and at other times being carried on by a separate church organization. At last, in 1860, the Florence Street church, now known as the Asbury First Methodist Episcopal church, was reorganized. The Methodist polity does not allow long pastorates, and comparatively few of the ministers of the Methodist churches have left distinctly traceable personal impress on the life of the city. One of the pastors of Asbury church, Rev. Joseph Scott, is still, in his superannuation, a prominent figure in the life of the city. Others, like Dr. Daniel Dorchester and Doctor Raymond, have won high rank as leaders in their own denomination. The pastor of the Asbury church is Rev. Henry L. Wriston.

The Union Street church moved in 1873 to the corner of State and Myrtle streets, and became known as the State Street Methodist church. It had a series of able and eloquent preachers in its pastorates, and was recognized among the leading churches of the city. This position it held until in 1899 it was merged with St. Luke's church, which had been organized ten years before, worshiping in a building on Bay street near Westminster. The new organization was named Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, and its building at 741 State street, opposite Buckingham, is famous as a model of convenience. Its arrangement for Sunday-school work is especially noteworthy for excellence. The union of the two churches was brought about under the pastorate of Rev. Charles F. Rice, D.D., whose father, as city librarian, and grandfather, as register of probate, had rendered conspicuous service to Springfield. Doctor Rice has only this year left the pastorate of Wesley church, to become presiding elder of the Cambridge district of the New England conference. Rev. C. C. P. Hiller is the present pastor.

The Pynchon Street church, organized in 1844, worshiped in its first building for twenty-five years, though not without enlargement,

but in 1869 moved to Bridge street, changing its name to Trinity church. It has high rank among the strong down-town churches of the city, and has always been noted for its aggressive spirit, the latest testimony to which is its plan to build a chapel on Liberty street for the use of a mission that has been conducted in that vicinity for some time. Trinity church is now under the pastorate of Rev. Eugene M. Antrim.

Grace church was organized in 1866 by twenty-nine members of the Pyncheon Street church who felt the need of a church in the south part of the city. This church was conducted first as a mission and later as a regularly organized church, in rented quarters until 1875, when the present building, at the corner of Main and Winthrop streets, was dedicated. Rev. George M. Smiley, D.D., is at present in charge.

In 1879, a chapel for the use of all evangelical denominations was built at the corner of Birnie and Wason avenues in Brightwood. Services were held as they could be arranged, ministers of several denominations serving from time to time. In 1887 a church was formed on a union basis, without denominational connection, but a few months later it joined the Methodists and was named the St. James' Methodist Episcopal church. Its present building, at the corner of North Main and Dover streets, was erected in 1901. The minister of St. James' church is Rev. Wilson E. Vandermark.

The Baptists organized their first church in Springfield in the Watershops district in 1811. Its life for the first ten years was a hard struggle, but by 1822 it had grown to fifty members, erected a chapel at the Watershops, and settled Rev. Allen Hough as its first pastor. In another ten years it had put up a larger building at the corner of Maple and Mulberry streets, and in 1847 moved to the corner of Main street and Harrison avenue. In 1888 its present fine edifice at State and Spring streets was erected. Most noteworthy for length of service and efficiency among the pastorates over this church was that of Rev. George B. Ide, D.D. (1852-1872). At the present writing this church is without a pastor.

In 1864, during a time of revival interest, it was found that the building of the First Baptist church would not accommodate those who desired to attend. Consequently a colony of one hundred and twenty-one members was sent out to form the State Street Baptist

church, the friendly feeling being shown by a gift of \$12,000 from the First church toward the building fund of the new enterprise. After a few months of life as a colony the new church was organized, and Rev. A. K. Potter began service as pastor on January 1, 1865. He was succeeded after eighteen years by Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, now the president of Brown university. The church has almost from the start been recognized as among the stronger churches of Springfield. Its house of worship, on State street, opposite Dwight, was dedicated in December, 1867. Rev. B. D. Hahn, D.D., is the pastor.

The Highland Baptist church was organized in 1886, when the growth of the Armory Hill district was most rapid. Its longest pastorate was that of Rev. George W. Quick, D.D., who was ordained in 1887, and had the pleasure of seeing the church develop from its small beginning to its present importance. The first building was a small chapel at the corner of State and Stebbins streets. Its present edifice, on the same site, was completed in 1892. Rev. W. W. Weeks, D.D., began service as pastor of the Highland church in 1904.

The Carew Street Baptist church grew out of a work begun in 1878 by members of Trinity Methodist church, which was called the Ward One mission. Two years later, the church decided to turn its support to a more promising undertaking in West Springfield, and the First Baptist church took up the work in the First Ward. The organization of the church was in 1887. The building, at the corner of Carew and North streets, was seriously injured by fire a few months ago, but has been thoroughly repaired. The pastor is Rev. W. A. Taylor.

In 1889, Mr. D. L. Swan, who was interested in the development of the Forest park district, joined with a number of other gentlemen in the State Street Baptist church to buy a lot at the corner of Belmont and Euclid avenues. A house was erected on this lot in 1892, the title being given to the State Street church. On April 10 of that year the first religious service was held, and the church was organized June 30, 1899. The present building, known as the Park Avenue Memorial Baptist church, was erected in 1901, and stands as a memorial of Dr. George B. Ide and Dr. A. K. Potter, pastors respectively of the First and State Street Baptist churches, and of Jonathan Gould Chase, who was deacon of the First Baptist church 1880-84.

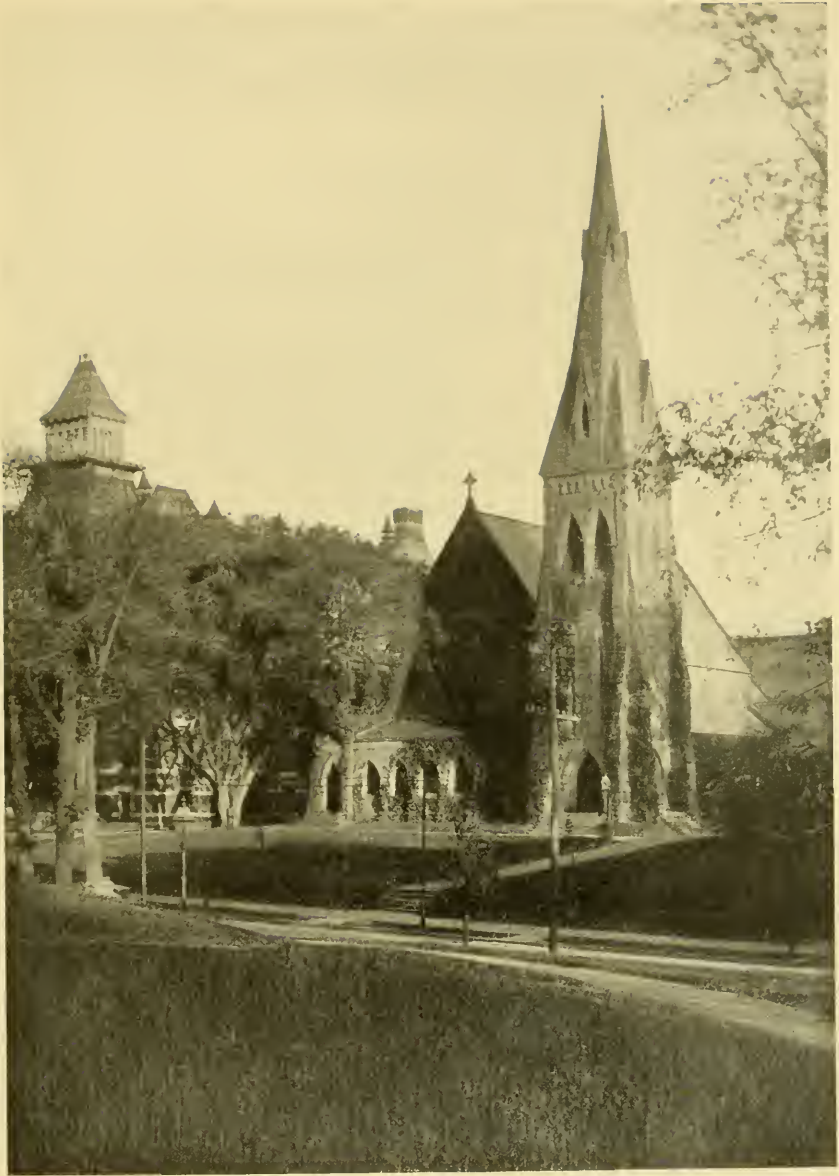
The situation of the church, at the junction of Park avenue with Forest and Garfield streets, only a few steps from Belmont avenue, makes it certain that it will exercise a large influence in future years. This church is under the pastoral charge of Rev. Herbert E. Thayer.

The first service for Episcopalians in Springfield was arranged by Col. Roswell Lee, commandant of the Armory, in 1817. It was held in a hall in the office building at the Armory, which had been designated as a chapel. In 1821, a parish was organized and a rector secured, but he resigned after a year's service, and the organization lapsed. It was revived in 1838, under the leadership of Rev. Henry W. Lee, son of Colonel Lee, and soon became firmly established. A building was erected on State street, between Chestnut and Dwight, in 1840, and served until 1876, with several remodelings and enlargements. The present Christ church property, consisting of church, rectory and parish house, stands on Chestnut street, just north of Merrick park and the city library. The rector, Rev. John Cotton Brooks, began service in December, 1878, and is the senior clergyman of the city in the length of his pastorate.

St. Peter's church, now located at the corner of King street and Merrick avenue, expects soon to build on Buckingham street. This church was organized in 1893, and represents the high church wing of the Episcopalians. Rev. W. T. Dakin is the rector.

The hall at the Armory where the first Episcopal services were held was the place also of the assembling of the first company of Universalist worshipers. The society under whose auspices the meetings were held was organized and chartered in 1827. The first church building of the Universalist society was at the corner of Main and Stockbridge streets, and was erected in 1844. The church organization, to which was given the name St. Paul's, was completed in 1855. The present building, at the corner of Chestnut and Bridge streets, was built in 1869. Rev. Flint M. Bissell is minister here.

In 1898, under the leadership of Rev. Charles Conklin, the Second and Third Universalist churches were organized. Buildings were put up at once, the Second at the corner of Bay and Princeton streets, the Third at North and Waverley. Until 1904, the two churches were in charge of the same pastor, but at the beginning of the present year Rev. Asa M. Bradley was called to the Second church, and Rev. Ernest Linwood Staples became pastor of the Third church. Mr. Bradley has since resigned.



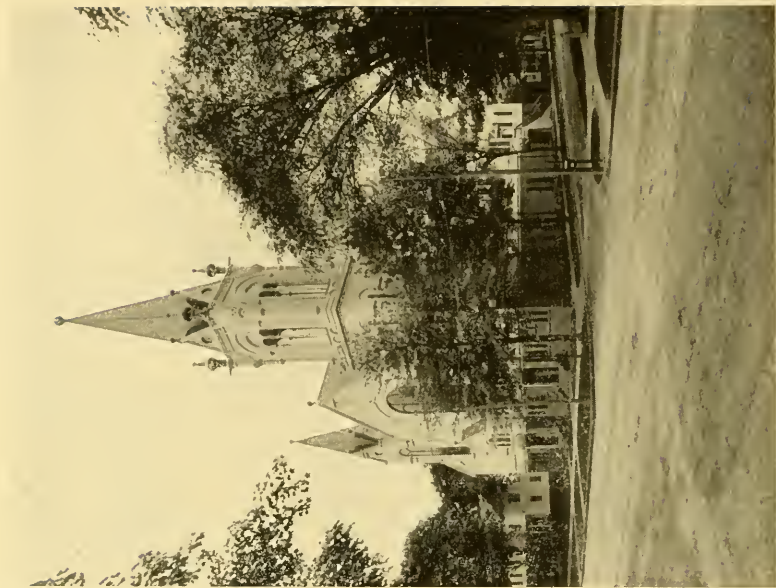
Church of the Unity



Trinity M. E. Church



First Baptist Church



Highland Baptist Church



Wesley M. E. Church

Unique among the churches of Springfield is the Memorial, which was organized in 1865. Its name was given "in love to the memory of the deceased ministers of New England." The present building, conspicuously situated on the end of Round hill, facing Main street, was completed in 1869, and Rev. W. T. Eustis was installed as pastor the same year. After Doctor Eustis' death in 1888, Rev. Dr. J. L. R. Trask was called as his successor, and held office until the beginning of 1904, when ill health forced him to retire. Opposite the church building, on Main street, Memorial church has a convenient and well-equipped parish house. The church is in fellowship with all evangelical denominations, but is connected with no denominational organization. The pastor is Rev. Mark A. Denman.

The New Jerusalem church, more commonly called Swedenborgian, was organized in 1853. A chapel was erected on Maple street in 1869, but was sold in 1902, and the church has now no house of worship, though it maintains regular services.

The Advent Christian church was organized in 1860. Seven years later it built a meeting-house on Vernon street, which was burned in 1875. After worshiping in a hall for a number of years, it bought the property of St. Luke's Methodist church on Bay street, when that organization was merged in Wesley church. The present pastor of this church is Rev. George Teeple.

The Presbyterian church was organized in 1895, under the leadership of Rev. William Hart Dexter, by seceders from the Park Congregational church, of which Mr. Dexter had been pastor. Its building on Concord terrace, near State street, was erected in the year of its organization. Its pastor is Rev. Arthur Requa.

The Disciples church dates from 1895. Its church building is at 769 Main street, but a site has been secured in the Forest park district, upon which it is hoped to soon erect a building. Rev. G. A. Reinl is pastor.

The churches for the colored people of Springfield number four: St. John's Congregational, 215 Quincy street; the Third Baptist, William street, near Water; and the Loring Street A. M. E. church, 37 Loring street; together with the Calvary Baptist church, composed of seceders from the Third Baptist church, which worships in a store on Monroe street.

Six Protestant services are conducted every Sunday in Springfield in languages other than English. The Swedes are especially well

provided for, having a Congregational church on John street, a Lutheran church at 136 Union street, and a Methodist church at 57 Bay street. The French church is Congregational, and is at 35 Bliss street. The German service is conducted by the Lutheran church at 20 King street, and the Baptists support a mission for Italians which meets at the Springfield rescue mission on Elm street.

A Spiritualists' union has existed as an incorporated body in Springfield since 1850, and a church organization was completed in 1897, with headquarters at 54 Andrew street.

The Christian Science fellowship has a strong following in the city, and a church building is in process of erection at State and Orleans streets.

A Seventh Day Advent church meets at the homes of its members.

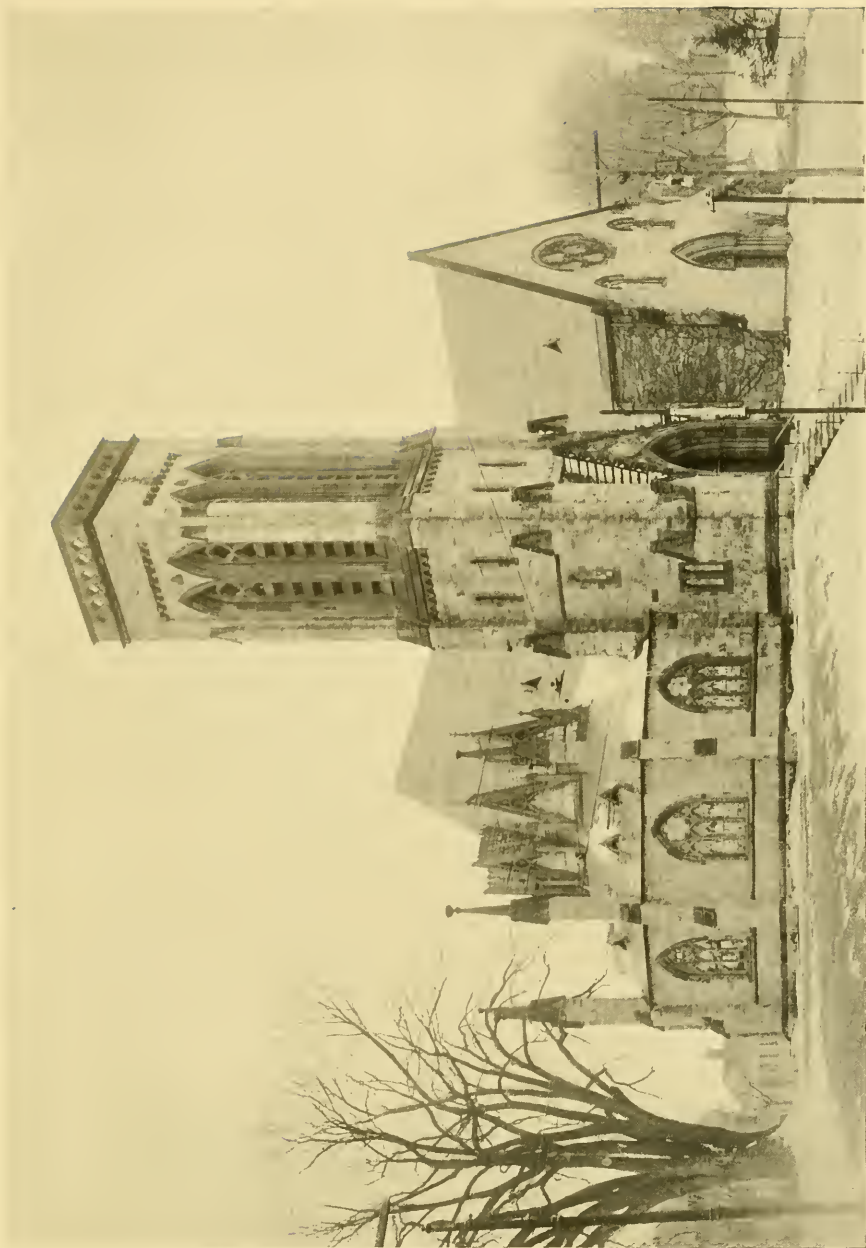
The synagogue at 24 Gray's avenue is the headquarters of the followers of the Jewish faith.

The Shiloh chapel at 43 Catherine street and Peace chapel in the Glenwood district both maintain services under the auspices of the Christian Alliance. Holiness meetings are also held in Evangelist hall, 182 State street.

The Carlisle chapel on Dresden street, near Wilbraham road, is maintained as a mission by the Baptists, and is at present under the charge of Rev. Samuel A. Read.

Several missions for the rescue of the abandoned classes are maintained in the city. Of these the largest and best organized are the Salvation Army, which has its industrial home at 60 Dwight street; and the Springfield rescue mission, an incorporated organization which owns a modern mission building at 74 Elm street. This mission is generally supported by churches and givers of all denominations. There are several other missions, none of them incorporated, some of which are supported by individuals or by groups, while others appeal to the public for support. Among these are the Union gospel mission, 65 Main street, the Holiness mission, 79 Main street, the Beacon Light mission, 613 Main street, and Joe's mission, 548 Worthington street.

JOHN LUTHER KILBON



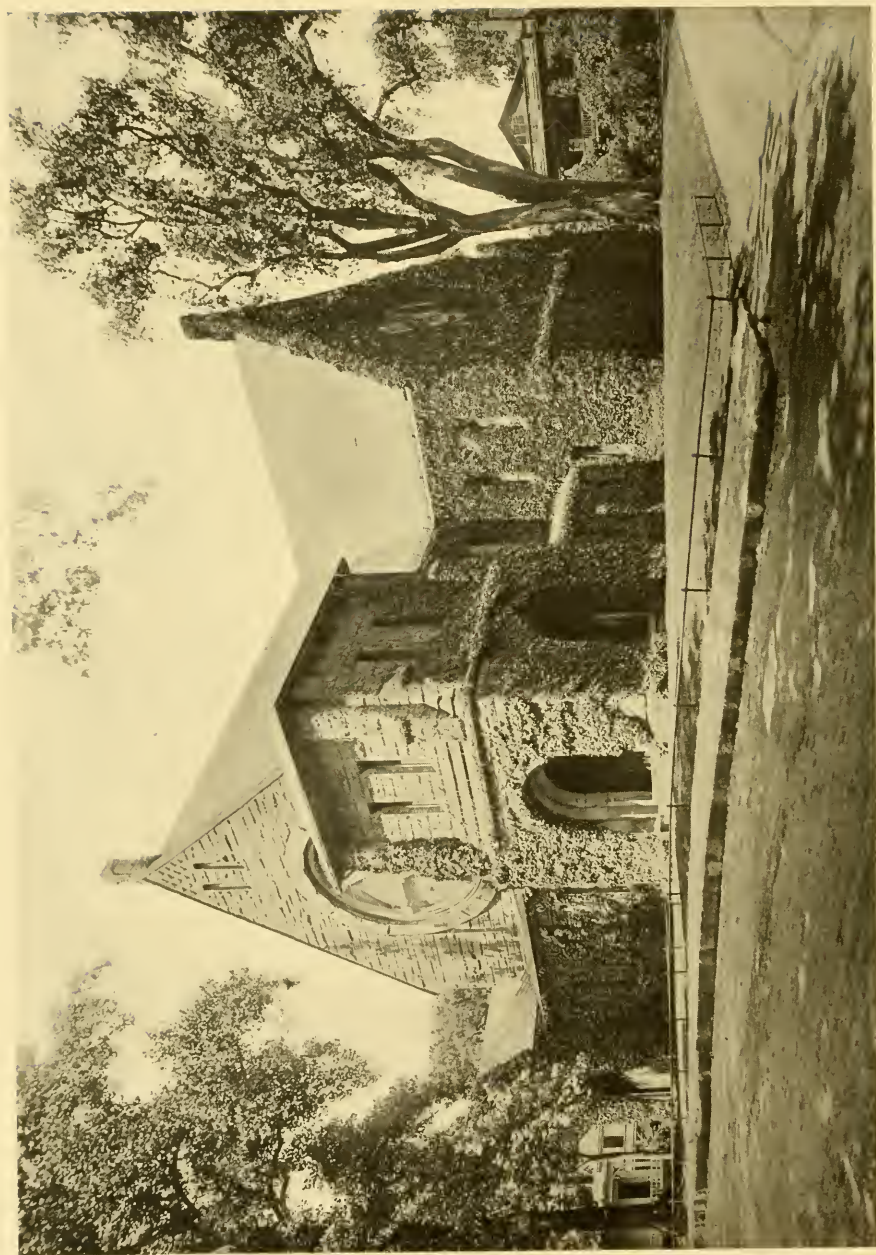
Memorial Church



REV. A. K. POTTER



¹Park Memorial Baptist Church ²St. James M. E. Church



Christ Church (Episcopal)

Leading Philanthropic Organizations

LIKE all other cities, Springfield is called upon to do a great deal in the relief of poverty and distress, through its city government. This work is done through a board of five overseers of the poor, including the mayor, ex-officio. The board maintains an office in the Municipal building, with an agent in charge, and is also responsible for the administration of the city farm and almshouse, with its well-managed hospital, on upper State street.

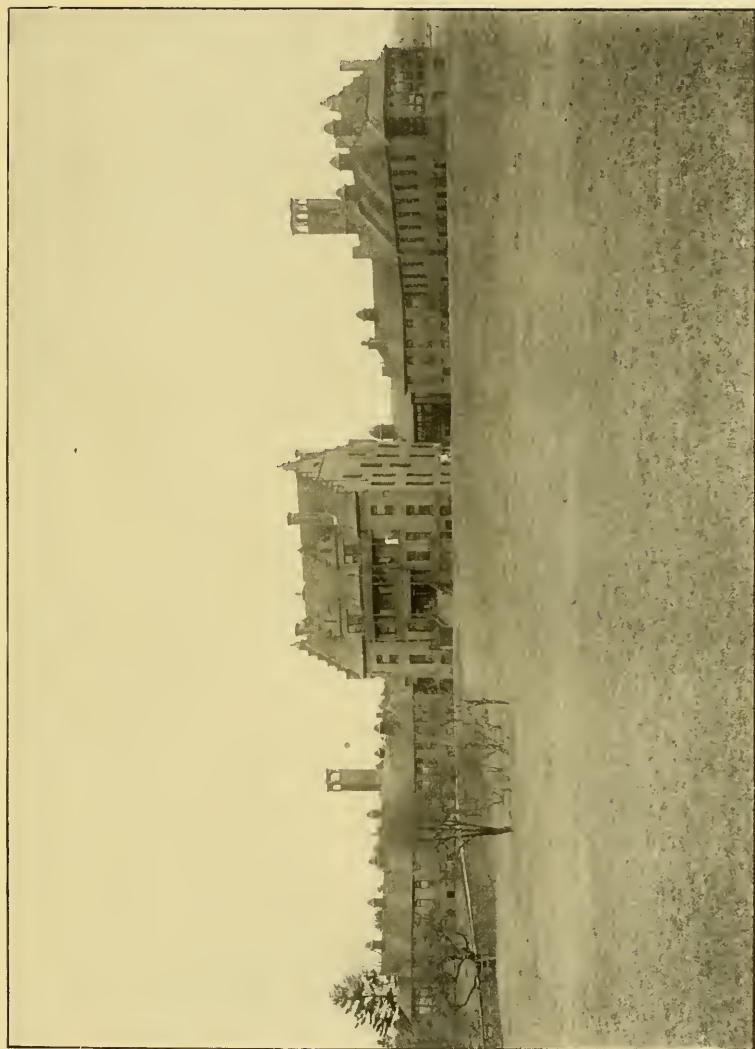
Although there may be question whether the Hampden county truant school, at 617 Armory street, belongs to the class of penal rather than of philanthropic institutions, its methods and its success seem to justify classing it here.

The oldest and largest of the hospitals is the Springfield hospital, which was opened at its present location, Chestnut and Springfield streets, in 1888. A hospital was maintained by the city from 1879 in a wooden dwelling house now on the grounds of the American International college. In 1883, in pursuance of a purpose to enlarge the facilities of the hospital, the trustees, who had been appointed by the mayor, were incorporated. The endowment of the hospital consists chiefly of funds left by Mrs. Dorcas Chapin and William Merrick and of the proceeds of a general popular subscription made just before the present property was secured. The Mercy hospital maintained by the Roman Catholics of the Springfield diocese, is mentioned in another chapter of this book. The Hampden Homeopathic hospital was incorporated in 1900 to receive the gift of the dwelling at 132 High street, offered by Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Wesson on condition that \$10,000 be raised for equipment. The hospital has had a steady growth, and the new building which Mr. Wesson is erecting east of the present quarters will give it rank among the best-equipped institutions of its kind. It will be known as the Cynthia Wesson hospital.

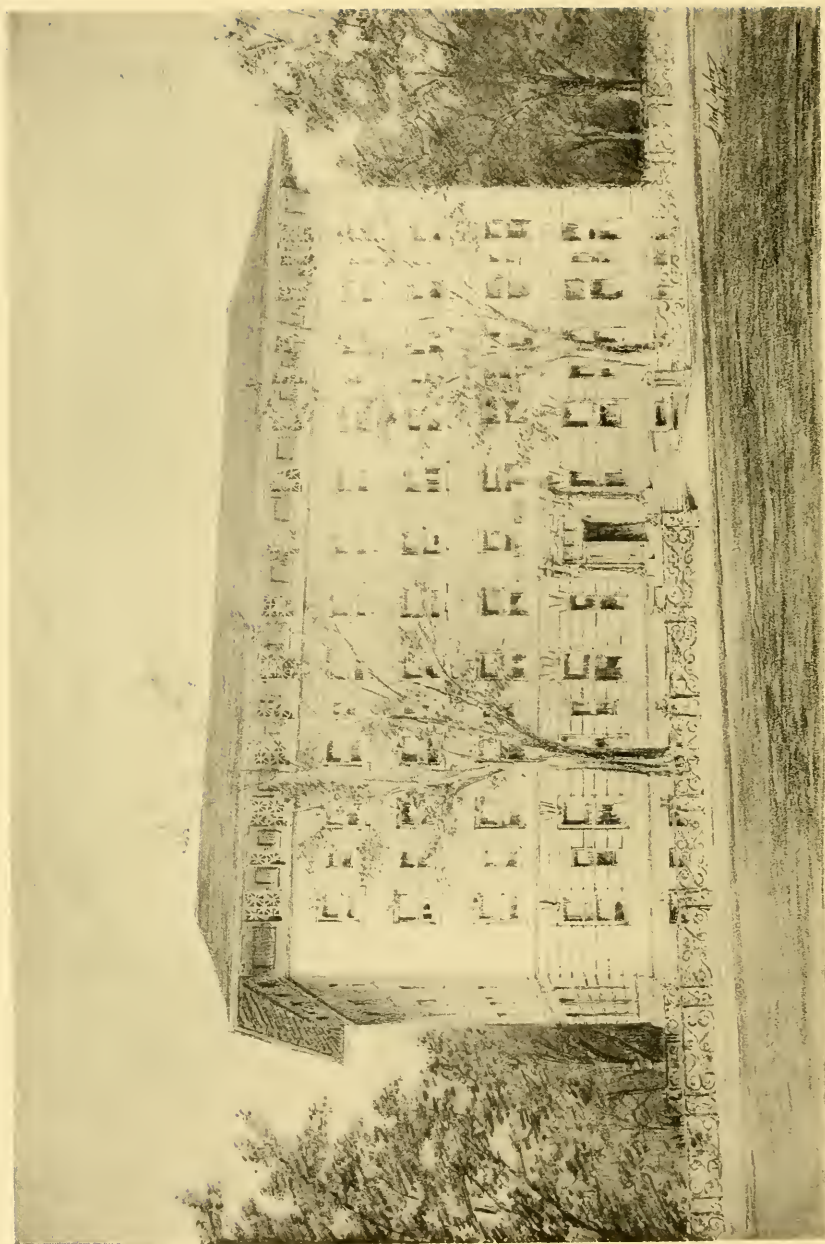
The oldest organized charitable association now working in Springfield is the corporation of the Home for Friendless Women

and Children, which dates from 1865. It was organized to work for the reform of fallen women, the relief of the needy, and the care of destitute children. Its first headquarters were at 62 Union street, but in 1871 the work for children was provided for by the building at 37 Buckingham street, which is still occupied. In 1897, the home for women was removed to 136 William street. The incorporators and managers of this institution are all women.

The fact that our oldest charitable organization dates back only to 1865 is not due to absence of charitable effort in earlier years, but to the efficiency of newer methods of charity. The Union Relief association, which was organized in 1876, is the oldest of the really modern charity organizations in the United States. It was organized mainly through the efforts of Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., at that time pastor of the North Congregational church, and Mr. Samuel Bowles, the second of the name, who was then the publisher of the Springfield Republican. Their suggestions were drawn from the methods of progressive charity workers in England. The original members pledged themselves to abstain from indiscriminate giving of food or money, and to do all that was possible to make their giving really helpful. The history of the association has manifested a two-fold tendency. On the one hand it has tended to bring to a common center the charity administration of the whole city; while on the other hand it has started various enterprises which have found independent existence. Instances of the first tendency are seen in the Hale fund, the Aged Couples' fund and the Penny Provident bank. The bank is indeed a branch of the association's work. Its purpose is to encourage small savings, especially by children in the schools. The Hale fund is one of the oldest Springfield charities, having been left in charge of the pastors of the First Congregational, First Baptist and Trinity Methodist churches, with the clerk of courts as treasurer. The proceeds of the fund are used for the purchase of coal and flour, and much of the work connected with its administration is done through the Union Relief association. The Aged Couples' fund was raised for the use of the association in paying rent for aged couples who would otherwise be forced to separate in the almshouse or the homes for the aged. The district nurse, supported by the King's Daughters of the Church of the Unity, with some assistance from other circles of King's Daughters, and



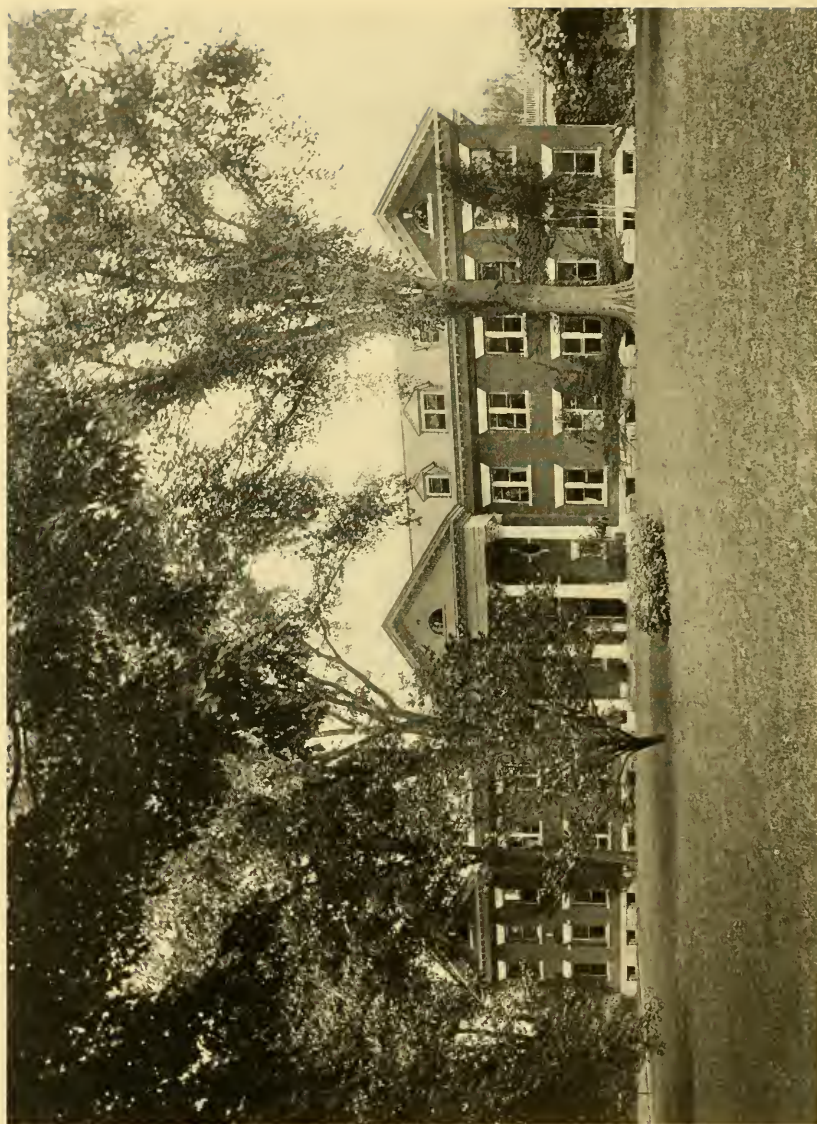
Springfield Hospital, North Chestnut Street



Cynthia Wesson Hospital, High Street



D. B. Wesson



Springfield Home for Aged Women

individual givers, is granted free use of desk room in the office of the Union Relief association.

The tendency of the association to send out branches which become independent appears in two of the most valuable charities of the city. The older of these is the Hampden County Children's Aid association, incorporated in 1880. Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, whose recent death removed one of the most intelligent and devoted philanthropic workers in the United States, was the leading spirit in its organization. Much of the progress in the wise treatment of neglected and dependent children during the past twenty-five years has followed the lines worked out by the Children's Aid association. The object professed by the association is to provide homes for indigent children in families and to visit the wards so placed. The work has extended to cover cases of neglect and abuse, and somewhat more than three hundred and fifty children are now under the watch of the association.

The work of the Industrial House charities began in 1883 with the opening of a day nursery and employment bureau as a branch of the Union Relief association. In 1895 the organization was incorporated, and the house at 78 Bliss street became its property. The corporation maintains a laundry, a day nursery at its headquarters with a branch at 23 Pendleton avenue, and an employment bureau especially for transient work by the day. It aims particularly at giving assistance toward self-support by mothers of families. More than one hundred and fifty different children have been in the nurseries during the past year.

The Springfield Home for Aged Women, opened in 1886, holds a high place in the esteem and interest of those inclined to philanthropic work. For a number of years the home was located on Main street near William street, but is now beautifully situated at the corner of Chestnut and Carew streets.

The Springfield Boys' club is located at 43 Sanford street, where its rooms are open from September till May every evening except Sundays, from seven till nine o'clock. A gymnasium, a game room, and classes in carpentry, drawing and other similar subjects, are provided. There is a membership of more than seven hundred, and an average nightly attendance of about one hundred.

The Ferry street settlement was begun in 1899 by Miss Eleanor Townsley. The first work was carried on in a few rented rooms, but in 1904 the settlement was incorporated, and secured the use of the whole house at 90 Ferry street. There is no permanent resident in the house, but it is open every day for various social and educational activities.

Primus P. Mason, a colored resident of Springfield, at his death in 1892 bequeathed his estate for the founding of a Home for Aged Men. The estate thus left, valued approximately at \$25,000, was increased by other gifts and by accrued interest, until in 1904 the trustees, who had been incorporated in 1897, felt warranted in purchasing the property at 94 Walnut street, and opening it as a home. The number of inmates is limited by the size of the endowment, but a promising beginning has been made.

J. L. K.

Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

TWO organizations, similar in plan and scope, one in the interests of girls and young women and the other in the interests of boys and young men, are maintained in the city of Springfield. Their methods of work are similar to those successfully employed by similar organizations elsewhere throughout the world.

The Young Men's Christian association was established in Springfield in 1852. There were but two organizations of the kind in the United States at that time. After passing through the vicissitudes of pioneer work in this field, a reorganization was effected in 1864 and again in 1881. In the latter year the Railroad association was formed in West Springfield, and in 1882 a similar organization was established in Springfield. In 1891 the then existing associations were consolidated into one corporation and the era of material expansion began. In 1894 a building which, with the lot on which it stands cost \$135,000, was erected for the central branch and was regarded at the time as one of the model Association plants in the country. In 1904 a building for the Railroad branch was opened, adjacent to the union station. This well-equipped structure

cost \$21,000 and makes a valuable contribution to the whole work of the Association.

The Young Women's Christian association, organized in 1870, has continued its valuable work in spite of its lack of equipment. Its boarding home is maintained at 19 Bliss street, while the social, educational and religious work are centered in the building at 46-54 Court street. These organizations which began as purely religious ventures, have greatly broadened their activities, and have interpreted religious work to mean the establishment of wholeness and righteousness.

To meet the incessant demands of modern industrial life and promote a knowledge of one's own physical nature and to fortify young men and women against the peculiar temptations of youth, the associations have carried on their physical departments. To supply the deficiency which many young people feel, educational classes have been established along special lines calculated to supplement the work already well done by our municipality. More than four thousand young men, and a very large number of young women, are living in the boarding houses of the city, and the open buildings of the associations provide, each for its particular constituency, a social headquarters.

In the Young Men's Christian association the promotion of Bible study has been effective, and in the classes will be found a registry of about two hundred men and boys. Also, in the same association, a social service bureau is maintained, which has for its particular duty the bringing together of employé and employer. This venture, though new, has been particularly successful, 2127 applications for work having been received from men and boys during the year ending September 1, 1905, while 1253 applications were received from business men requiring employés, 613 positions being filled.

In both associations the younger element is trained and guided, affording excellent opportunity for unselfish service on the part of the more mature.

What of the future? The Young Women's Christian association is confidently looking forward to the erection of an adequate building, and to work unhampered, should possess an endowment fund. The Young Men's Christian association anticipates a build-

ing for its other Railroad branch, to be located in the West Springfield freight yards, the enlargement of the dormitory facilities at the Central branch and the creation of an endowment fund for the support of the whole work.

The Christian association movement, in all of its phases, has passed the experimental stage, has been thoroughly established in the confidence of the church and the business community and now offers as never before an avenue for the investment of time, influence and money for the promotion of clean, vigorous, Christian manhood and womanhood.

WILLIAM KNOWLES COOPER



Y. M. C. A. Building, corner of State and Dwight Streets



¹Railroad Y. M. C. A. Building ²Y. M. C. A. Electrical Class



RT. REV. THOMAS D. BEAVEN

Bishop of Springfield Diocese

The Roman Catholic Church

WHAT a history is told in the years that have passed since a Catholic parish was established in Springfield; what a story of effort and progress and achievement for religion! From small and humble beginnings the church has grown to its present grand proportions, with churches, schools and institutions, with bishops and priests and religious organizations to minister to the spiritual and material requirements of the masses.

Within the priestly life of a man yet living, most Rev. John J. Williams, archbishop of Boston, who participated in the dedication ceremonies of St. Benedict's church in Union street, February 14, 1847, an immense change has taken place in the religious life of this community. At that time you could almost count the Roman Catholic churches of New England on the fingers of one hand. The people were mostly poor emigrants from Ireland, existing on sufferance in a community strongly opposed to their faith and church. About this time there began an emigration from Ireland, which brought thousands to the United States and especially to New England.

When Rev. G. T. Reardon was appointed first pastor of a Catholic parish in Springfield in 1846, there were only two parishes with pastors in all the territory comprising the present diocese of Springfield, St. John's of Worcester and St. Matthew's in the northern part of Springfield, called Cabotville, now Chicopee; while the missions attached to the Springfield parish extended north, south and west to the state limits and eastward to Worcester county. At that time the population of the present "City of Homes" was only a few thousand, while the Catholics numbered three or four hundred, and in the whole county probably less than one thousand. The territory covered by the three priests of Worcester, Springfield and Cabotville, in 1846, today comprises the whole diocese of Springfield, which includes the five western counties of the state.

Springfield is the center of Catholic ecclesiastical authority throughout this territory, having been created an episcopal see by Pope Pius IX in 1870. Here is the bishop's cathedral; here he presides over a Catholic population of about 300,000 souls, worshipping in one hundred and fifty churches and ministered to by two hundred and forty-seven priests. The Roman Catholic communion of Springfield comprises about one-third of the population, or 25,000 people, divided into seven parishes, presided over by Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven and ministered to by seventeen priests. There are seven religious communities in the city, including the Vincentian Fathers, in charge of schools, hospitals and reformatory work. The churches and parishes are St. Michael's cathedral, Sacred Heart, St. Joseph's, Holy Family, St. Augustine's, St. Matthew's, St. Aloysius's, and the Sacred Heart chapel at Brightside, and Immaculate Conception chapel at Indian Orchard.

The history of active Catholic faith and the spiritual progress and prosperity of the Catholics of Springfield may be said to date from the coming of Rev. M. P. Galligher to this city from Boston, to take charge of St. Benedict's parish, October 20, 1856. In the ten years preceding his coming, three priests, Revs. G. T. Reardon, John J. Doherty and William Blinkensop had ministered to the spiritual needs of the Catholic people in this vicinity. Father Galligher found a small church in Union street, totally inadequate to the growing demands of the population. He immediately began to organize his people, and so successful were the united efforts of pastor and flock that in about four years from the time of his arrival the splendid church property, unsurpassed for beauty of location in New England, on which St. Michael's cathedral, the bishop's residence, the Catholic rectory, parochial schools and the beautiful convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, now stand, was purchased, January 13, 1860. The foundation and cornerstone of St. Michael's church were laid the following summer. The church was completed and the first mass celebrated by Father Galligher, Christmas day, 1861.

So successful was he as pastor and so alive to the parish interests that the property was entirely free from debt and the church consecrated by Bishop Williams of Boston, September 28, 1867. Worn out by his ardent labors and respected by the whole community as

a valorous and self-sacrificing priest, Rev. M. P. Galligher died June 1, 1869. The patriotic stand which he took during the civil war, encouraging the enlistment of Catholics for the Union army, and the especially active part which he took at the time of President Lincoln's death, endeared him to all Americans, and Protestants mourned his death as deeply as did those of his own faith.

The diocese of Springfield was created by Pope Pius IX in July, 1870, and Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, pastor of St. John's church, Worcester, was appointed first bishop of Springfield. The consecration of Bishop O'Reilly took place at St. Michael's cathedral, September 25, 1870, the consecrator being the late Cardinal McCloskey, archbishop of New York, assisted by Bishops Williams of Boston and Conroy of Albany. Bishop Bacon of Portland, Maine, preached the sermon. Bishop O'Reilly began at once the arduous duties that fall to the lot of a Catholic bishop in a new diocese. He labored unceasingly for twenty-two years, developing business abilities of the highest order and always gaining by his contact with his fellow citizens their respect, confidence and admiration. In the government of his diocese, both with priests and people, he succeeded easily and fully. His was the art as old and as simple and as attractive as the faith of his church. He was kind and courteous to all, and his sweet face with its benignant expression is well remembered by all who knew him. Bishop O'Reilly died May 28, 1892, and his funeral was held June 1. The funeral obsequies were the most imposing requiem ceremonies ever witnessed in this city. Lawson Sibley, then mayor of Springfield, issued an address of sympathy, and called upon all citizens to unite in paying respect to his memory by a general suspension of business on the day of the funeral.

Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven was appointed bishop of Springfield by Pope Leo XIII, August 14, 1892, and was consecrated in St. Michael's cathedral, October 18 following, by Archbishop Williams of Boston. The elevation of Bishop Beaven to the episcopate was received with general favor by the clergy and people of the diocese. Bishop Beaven was born March 1, 1851, and shares with the venerable archbishop of Boston the very rare distinction in this country of being bishop of his native city.

Bishop Beaven attended the Springfield schools until he entered Holy Cross college, where he pursued his classical and philosophical studies, graduating in 1870. After being professor of

mathematics at Loyola college, Baltimore, for a year, he began the study of theology in the grand seminary at Montreal in 1872, where he was ordained for the priesthood December 18, 1875. His first assignment was at Spencer, of which parish he became pastor in 1879. After a residence of thirteen years at Spencer, he was appointed pastor of the Holy Rosary church at Holyoke, where he remained until his consecration as bishop of Springfield. Bishop Beaven is a man of distinguished presence, scholarly ability, wise discrimination, exalted character, unquestioned impartiality; moreover, of great geniality and charming personality.

St. Michael's cathedral parish is the oldest and largest in the city, and originally embraced the territory of all the other parishes in the city. The present congregation numbers nearly seven thousand souls. The cathedral is a brick building with brownstone trimmings. Its length is 175 feet and its width 105 feet at the transepts; the spire rises 190 feet above the street. In a niche on the outside of the tower is a life-size statue of St. Michael, a spear in his hand and a dragon at his feet. The windows are of cathedral stained glass and on those in the transepts are beautiful figures representing Biblical scenes. In the semi-circular dome over the sanctuary are figures of the angelic choir in the act of singing *Gloria in Excelsis Deo*. The church interior is elaborately and handsomely furnished. The high altar proper is of pure marble. The tabernacle is of wood, surmounted with a Latin cross, and is a fine piece of workmanship. In the panel back of the main altar are five oil paintings—"The Agony in the Garden," "Carrying the Cross," "The Crucifixion," "The Resurrection" and "The Ascension." The altar of the blessed Virgin is highly carved, and above it is a life-size statue of the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus in her arms. The bishop's throne, of Roman design, occupies a space near the gospel corner of the sanctuary. On the opposite side is a similar altar, dedicated to St. Joseph, a statue of whom stands above it, and near this is a memorial tablet to Bishop O'Reilly. Over each of these altars are pictures representing the "Holy Family" and "Christ healing the ruler Jairus' daughter." It is expected that some day in the not distant future a new and magnificent cathedral will be erected to take the place of the present edifice.



St. Michael's Cathedral on State Street



RT. REV. P. T. O'REILLY

First Bishop of Springfield



REV. JAMES J. McDERMOTT

First Pastor of Sacred Heart Church



Sacred Heart Church, North Chestnut Street

The present rector of the cathedral, Very Rev. John T. Madden, vicar general of the Springfield diocese, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1851. He received his early education in the public schools of Worcester, graduating from the high school in 1869. After a course of study at Holy Cross he entered Montreal seminary, where he remained until he returned as professor to Holy Cross for two years, after which he went to France to complete his theological studies and was ordained to the priesthood at Aix-en-Provence in 1876. On his return to this diocese he was assigned by Bishop O'Reilly to duty as curate at Uxbridge, Turners Falls and North Adams, respectively. He was appointed pastor of West Stockbridge in 1885 and went from there to succeed Rev. Dr. David Moyse as pastor at Warren in 1892. From Warren he went to Webster, where he was pastor of St. Louis' church until he came to the cathedral in October, 1903. Father Madden has proved himself a priest of high scholarly attainments and excellent judgment, and is greatly respected among his associates. Rt. Rev. T. D. Beaven showed his appreciation of the estimation in which he is held when he selected him to succeed the late Rev. Dr. John Power of Worcester as vicar general of the diocese. The curates of the cathedral are Revs. M. T. Slattery, M. A. K. Kelley, G. F. Flynn and J. J. Kenney, with Rev. John F. Ahern as chancellor and secretary to Bishop Beaven.

St. Michael's school in Elliott street is the largest parish school in western Massachusetts. It is a brick building 120 feet long, with two wings, each 94 feet in length. The building was erected in 1881 and the school was opened in 1883. St. Michael's hall, in the school building, which seats one thousand people, is neatly decorated and has a fine stage. On the teaching staff of the school there are at present sixteen Sisters of St. Joseph, who have charge of five hundred pupils. The school has a four-years' advanced course, in which special attention is given to English, Latin, typewriting and stenography. The crayon work done here is excellent.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, with Sister Mary Cecilia as superior, came to Springfield from Flushing, Long Island, in August, 1881. Bishop O'Reilly received them as a diocesan order with the Mother house in the cathedral parish in 1884, where their magnificent convent was dedicated by Bishop Beaven October 18, 1899. Connected

with this community are two hundred and fifty sisters, mostly teachers of parochial schools in this diocese. They teach 4,000 boys and girls. The present superior is Mother Mary Albina.

The Church of the Sacred Heart at the corner of Chestnut and Linden streets is one of the grandest church edifices in New England. Truly cathedral in its proportions, it looms majestic in its brown-stone massiveness.

As one enters the church the sense of immensity is uplifting. One needs to study the harmonious construction of the naves and arches, pillars and capitals and paintings, to appreciate its architectural perfection. In the transepts are two stained-glass windows of exceptionally large size, one representing St. Patrick at Tara's hall, when he converted King Laghern and the pagan Irish to Christianity; the other, on the opposite side, representing three groups, "The Annunciation," "The Presentation" and "The Holy Family." The five beautiful paintings over the altar are representations of scenes in the life of Christ—"Christ among the Doctors," "The Marriage Feast at Cana," "The Manifestation of the Sacred Heart," "The Last Supper" and "Christ presenting the Keys to St. Peter." Around the walls and between the windows are fourteen groups of figures representing "The Way of the Cross."

The church will accommodate over two thousand people at one time. There are six thousand souls in the parish. The parochial schools of this parish are attended by five hundred girls, the teaching body consisting of fifteen Sisters of Notre Dame. This school was established in 1877 and during its history has given thorough training for the practical duties of life, along with a high school course which is admirable. The people of the Sacred Heart parish feel well repaid for maintaining the first parochial school opened in the city.

During the administration of Rev. P. Healy at St. Michael's church the tract of land known as Brewer's nursery, at the corner of Chestnut and Linden streets, was purchased for \$12,000, and after the coming of Bishop O'Reilly the following year an additional tract was bought on Everett street, as the time had arrived to recognize the growing need of a new parish in the north part of the city. In the summer of 1873 Bishop O'Reilly announced to the congregation of St. Michael's the formation of the new parish of the Sacred Heart,

embracing the territory north of the Boston and Albany railroad to the Chicopee line and the appointment of Rev. James J. McDermott, rector of the Cathedral, as the first pastor. His energy prompted him to begin immediately the erection of the edifice in Everett street, which for ten years served as church and parochial school, the dedication taking place Easter Sunday, 1874. The corner-stone of the new church was laid October 21, 1888. The tremendous labor entailed in the building of this magnificent temple undermined his constitution and compelled him to seek a restoration to health in a trip to Europe. He left Springfield in May, 1891, and died in Paris, France, July 26 of that year. His body was brought home for burial, and his funeral mass was the first service held in the church he had labored so hard to erect, on the morning of August 11, 1891, which was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Bishop O'Reilly pontificated at the requiem mass, and Bishop Keane, then rector of the Catholic university at Washington, preached the eulogy.

Rev. Thomas Smyth was appointed pastor of the Sacred Heart church soon after the death of Father McDermott, and upon him rested the burden of carrying on to completion the building of the edifice. It was a Herculean task, and he went at it with that indomitable will and energy which he possesses and which admirably fitted him to take up the work and bring it to a successful termination. Father Smyth's dignity, his humility and loftiness of character have endeared him not only to the people of his own congregation, but to the citizens of Springfield in general.

Rev. Thomas Smyth was born in Ireland, December 25, 1848. He was educated in All Hallows college and was ordained to the priesthood for the diocese of Springfield, October 21, 1871. On his arrival in this country Bishop O'Reilly assigned him to duty as curate to Rev. Mgr. P. J. Harkins at St. Jerome's parish in Holyoke. From Holyoke he was transferred to Pittsfield, where he remained two years as curate to Rev. E. H. Purcell at St. Joseph's church. In July, 1874, he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Westfield, where he remained until he became pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart. His work for the people of the Sacred Heart parish speaks for itself, needing no further encomium. The present curates of the Sacred Heart parish are Revs. M. A. Griffin, Thomas A. McGovern and J. F. Spellman.

THE SMALLER PARISHES

FIFTY years ago the Catholic population of this city was composed almost entirely of people of Irish origin, while today the great majority of the people of that faith are native Americans, with large representations of French, Italian, German, Syrian, Polish and several other nationalities. Many of these new-comers have purchased the comfortable houses once occupied by citizens of a former generation, and are fast becoming educated Americans and engaging in business and professional careers.

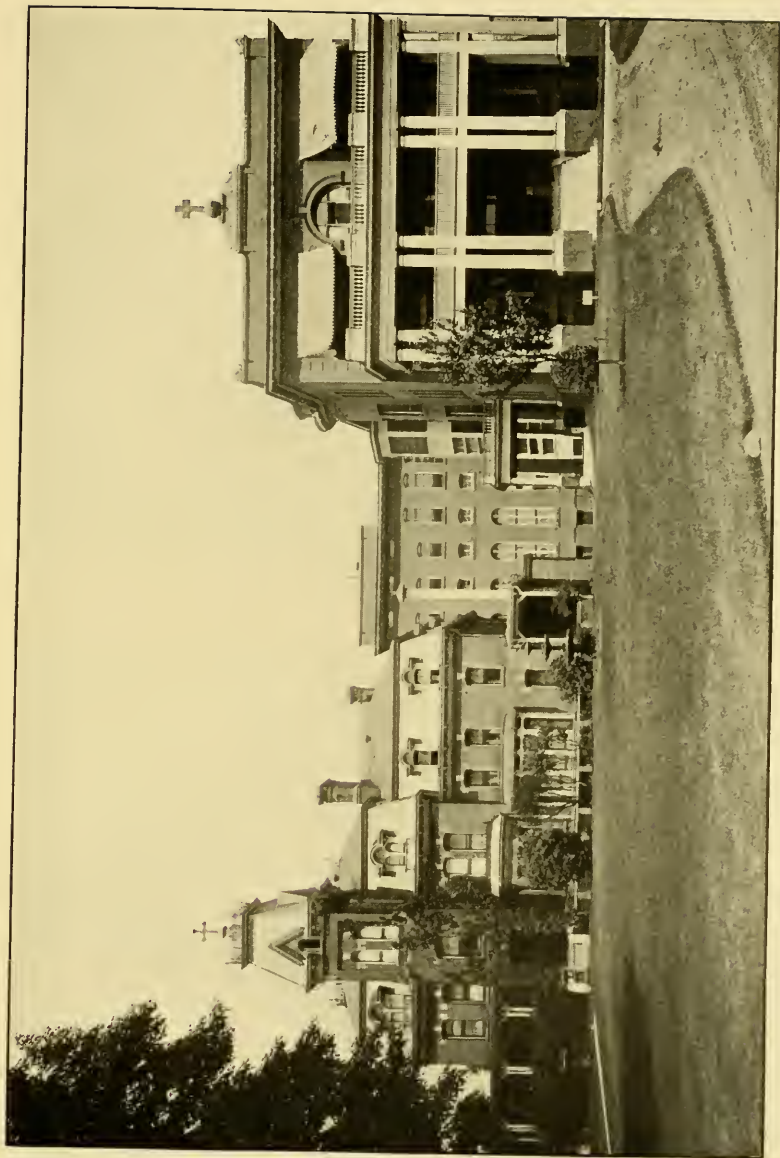
St. Joseph's church in Howard street is attended by the French Catholics, who are a large and important factor of the population. Previous to the establishment of St. Joseph's parish the Catholics of French Canadian origin were included in the congregation of St. Michael's church, special attention being given them by priests of their own nationality. The parish was organized under the patronage of St. Joseph, March 9, 1873, with Father Gagnier as pastor.

The property selected as the site for the new church was the estate of Caleb Rice, the first mayor of Springfield, and was purchased by Bishop O'Reilly. The Caleb Rice homestead is now used as a parochial residence. There is a parochial school attended by four hundred pupils and in charge of six Sisters of the order of the Holy Cross. The Sisters' convent is connected with the school.

Rev. Louis G. Gagnier, the first and only pastor of St. Joseph's church, celebrates the golden anniversary of his priesthood in December, 1905. He is the oldest priest of the diocese of Springfield.

There are three Catholic churches in Indian Orchard—St. Matthew's, St. Aloysius', and the chapel of the Immaculate Conception. Connected with the former is a new eight-room school building, erected in 1902, in charge of four Sisters of the order of St. Joseph, and attended by one hundred children.

St. Matthew's parish was established in 1878, with Rev. James F. Fitzgerald as the first rector. He died in 1880, and Rev. John Kenny, the present pastor of St. Mary's, Northampton, succeeded him. The present pastor, Rev. William J. Power, was appointed in 1889. Rev. W. J. Power was born in Worcester in 1856, and graduated from Montreal college. During his administration Father Power has made many improvements in St. Matthew's



Mercy Hospital, Carew Street



Views in Springfield Cemetery



Views in Springfield Cemetery



¹In Oak Grove Cemetery ²A View in St. Michael's Cemetery

church and parish and has accomplished much good. The Father Matthew temperance society of his parish has a large membership and is a power for good in the community.

St. Aloysius' parish is composed of people of French Canadian birth and their descendants, who constitute an important element in the prosperity of this growing district. St. Aloysius' church is an imposing structure of red brick. The parochial schools are attended by three hundred and fifty children and are in charge of six Sisters of the order of the Assumption. The Sisters' convent on Worcester street cost about \$10,000, and the whole parish property is valued at \$75,000. The congregation numbers two thousand five hundred. The French Canadian Catholics of Indian Orchard were members of St. Matthew's parish until the establishment of St. Aloysius' church December 11, 1873, when the first mass was celebrated by Rev. Louis G. Gagnier, now pastor of St. Joseph's church. The present pastor is Rev. Edmund Graton. During the present year a new parish has been erected at Ludlow, reducing the congregation of St. Aloysius' by several hundred.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, near the Ludlow bridge, is a new chapel erected the present year, and is attended by the Polish people, already numbering 1,200 souls. The chapel was dedicated March 26, 1905. The pastor in charge of this mission is Rev. Stanislaus Czeluniek, who is assisted by Rev. George Jacnolski.

The Italian Catholics of Springfield number about one thousand souls and are multiplying rapidly. They attend divine service in the chapel directly under the western transept of the cathedral. The altar of this chapel was dedicated to St. Augustine in 1893. Mass is offered up in the chapel every Sunday at nine o'clock, when a sermon is preached in Italian. Rev. M. A. K. Kelley has special charge of the Italian congregation and takes much pleasure in their growth, progress and prosperity. They have their own societies—religious, charitable and social.

The Holy Family parish was the last set off from the cathedral, September 29, 1901, and embraces the territory east of Hancock and Thompson streets. Rev. William T. Sherry, a curate at the cathedral several years, was appointed the first pastor. Father Sherry was born at North Adams, November 12, 1860. He attended the public schools, graduated from the Drury high school, and entered the Allegheny seminary, where he completed his theological

education. He was ordained to the priesthood at Kansas City, Missouri, April 26, 1885. After laboring nearly four years in the western parishes he returned to this diocese and was appointed assistant at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Greenfield, April 16, 1889, where he remained ten years, coming to the cathedral April 16, 1899. Father Sherry's success in the building up of this parish proves the estimation in which he is held.

The property in Eastern avenue, between King and Granville streets and running back to Colton street, had been purchased a few years previous with a view to its use as a site for the erection of a new church when the increase of the Catholic population in that section should warrant. Father Sherry immediately set at work to raise funds for the erection of a building suitable for religious services and school purposes, and at a bazar held in the city hall in May, 1902, over \$10,000 was realized. The foundation for the new building on King street was laid at once and the structure finished in August, 1902. The dedication ceremonies took place Sunday, August 31, with Bishop Beaven officiating. The parochial schools of the parish are attended by three hundred children in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Father Sherry and his parishoners hope to see a new church erected on the site in Eastern avenue before many years. Rev. M. J. McKenna is curate to Rev. Father Sherry.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

THE House of the Good Shepherd, situated on the Wilbraham road, about two miles from the cathedral, is an institution for the reformation of women who have strayed from the paths of virtue and for the education and preservation of young girls who have been badly brought up, or rescued from great moral danger. The home is in charge of sixteen Sisters of the Good Shepherd, with Sister Mary Pius superior. There are two brick buildings, each four stories above the basement, one occupied as a convent for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd and the other for the inmates. The latter is equipped with machinery, sewing machines, etc., for the manufacture of women's garments.

The buildings stand on one of the sightliest spots in the city, overlooking Massasoit lake, with a fine view of the Wilbraham hills

in the distance. There is a farm of thirty-six acres connected with the institution surrounded on all sides by nature's loveliest charms. The young women are trained in domestic and industrial accomplishments, and on leaving the home, positions for which they are best fitted are found for them.

The home was established by Bishop Beaven, October 31, 1893, when the pioneer colony in charge of Sister Mary Lilian, superior, and Sister Mary Priscilla, assistant, came from Boston and took possession of the quarters provided for them at the corner of King street and Eastern avenue. Here they remained until the completion of their new home, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop Beaven, October 18, 1896, and into which they moved July 4, 1897. The new convent was dedicated by Bishop Beaven, May 24, 1899.

The order of the Good Shepherd was founded at Caen, France, in 1651, and today there are houses in all the large cities of the world, whose work is the reclaiming and restoring of rescued and wasted lives and opening to the despairing new paths of hope and honor while safeguarding the virtue of young girls. There are at present one hundred and three inmates in the institution. The total number received since the opening of the home here is five hundred. The receipts and expenditures for the past year were over \$12,000.

THE MERCY HOSPITAL

THE Mercy Hospital, in Carew street, a few rods from Chestnut street, is one of the most successful enterprises of its kind in the state. It is equipped with all the modern appliances in every department and is capable of accommodating one hundred patients.

The generous patronage of the Mercy hospital by people of all classes and creeds is the best evidence of the place which it holds in the esteem and confidence of the community. Its first great work was on the return of the soldiers of the Second regiment from the Spanish war in Cuba, when the hospital service was taxed to its utmost capacity.

The Mercy hospital is an incorporated body, with a board of officers and trustees as follows: President, Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven; vice-president, Edward A. Hall; secretary, Rev. Thomas Smyth; treasurer, Mother Mary of Providence; trustees, John Mc-

Fethries, Mary C. Carroll, Ann Marra, Dennis F. Leary, Daniel Dunn, William Simpson. The late Henry S. Lee was one of the trustees at the time of his death and took great interest in its establishment and success. The hospital is in charge of the Sisters of Providence, who also have charge of St. Luke's sanatorium in State street for the treatment of nervous diseases, the institutions for orphan children at Brightside and Ingleside, and hospitals at Worcester, Holyoke, Adams and Montague.

In the spring of 1896, the property known as the Allis estate in Carew street was purchased by Bishop Beaven of Dr. C. S. Hurlbut, and work was begun at once to put the building in readiness to receive patients. The Mercy hospital was dedicated by Bishop Beaven June 23, during the golden jubilee celebration of St. Michael's cathedral, and was open for patients July 13, 1896. It grew at once into popular favor so that in less than two years the accommodations were inadequate to the demands upon it and steps were taken to build the present large hospital, the cornerstone of which was laid Sunday, September 25, 1898. Rt. Rev. Philip J. Garnigan preached the sermon. This hospital was dedicated October 9, 1899.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

THE St. Vincent de Paul society has charge of the Catholic charities of the city, as aiding the poor in their homes, the care of orphans and neglected children, etc. The particular council of Springfield is made up of the conferences, one in each of the parishes in the city. The receipts and expenditures of the society for the past year were \$12,307. This money was used to pay board of children in institutions and for fuel, groceries and clothing given to poor families. The society provides a free bed for its poor in the Mercy hospital.

The permanent officers are as follows: Spiritual director, Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Beaven; president, Edward A. Hall; vice-presidents, James B. Carroll and Edward F. Payette; secretary, William H. Lane; treasurer, Timothy J. Foley; councillors, Rev. Thomas Smyth, Very Rev. John T. Madden, Dr. Benjamin Fagnant, Dr. A. J. Flanagan, Thomas H. Collins, Rev. L. G. Gagnier.

EDWARD A. HALL



Maple Street Entrance to Springfield Cemetery



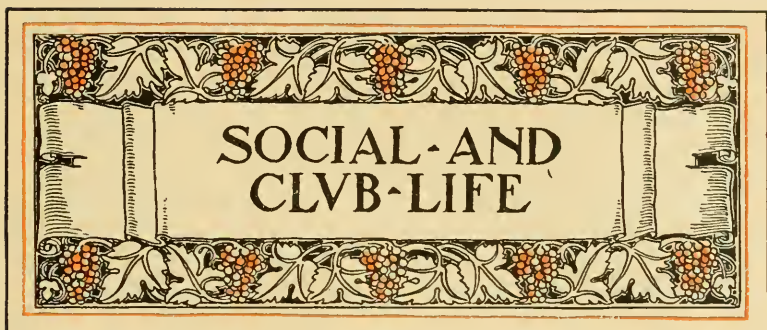
Entering Forest Park



Baseball at Forest Park



The Winding Pecowsic



SOCIAL AND CLUB-LIFE



SOCIAL life in Springfield retains much of the character which one may read between the lines of Timothy Titcomb's shrewd counsel to young men who would storm the fortress of society, addressed to them from the author's exalted place as an arbiter of manners and *convenances* in a provincial city of the best type. Nearly fifty years ago Doctor Holland wrote these useful and immensely popular talks, and in spite of the doubling and tripling of our population and the spread of our residential area to tracts which in those days were remote woodland, the advice rings true not merely to human nature and the traditions of New England, but to our community as it stands today: so much for the conservatism of our old families.

Few passages are pictorial, the spaces between lines disclosing more than the words, but take this bit of wisdom: "Society demands that a young man shall be somebody, not only, but that he shall prove his right to the title; and it has a right to demand this. Society will not take the matter upon trust—at least, not for long time, for it has been cheated too frequently. Society is not very particular what a man does, so that it prove him to be a man; then it will bow to him, and make room for him."

The young man of that generation found a society dominated by New England ideals, and graced with the culture which came from these, rather than from wealth; for this community seems never to have been notable for the great fortunes and luxury of living which characterized the old seaport towns. Here could be found the Brahmin caste of New England, as it has been described, and here it still survives, though in lessening numbers. Signs are

not wanting of a transformation of our social customs in accord with the wealth and luxury which have accumulated in the past twenty years as never before, but old traditions are still cherished, and the more tenaciously by the survivors of a passing regime.

Character as the foundation, and enough of intellect and social grace to embellish a society "worth while," are the main qualifications for admission to the best of what is termed "society" in this city. The new-comer must be sound and he must be interesting; he need not be rich, or even well-to-do, any more than in the days of Timothy Titcomb. A gentleman or lady born carries a passport which is sure to be honored wherever generations of ladies and gentlemen have lived and died and attached their names to the landmarks; this is a law of human nature, and it would be idle to assert that pride of family has no place in the local life. Pride of ancestry there is, and the acknowledgment of breeding, but of a character too dignified and too refined to admit of snobbery or the exclusion of new elements which are essential to preservation of freshness and vitality. It is conceivable that representatives of the "smart set" in a great city might find our best society not merely uncongenial but unresponsive. Millionaires of this class would be astounded to discover young people, minus the credentials of either money or ancestry, enjoying the best that the town affords.

Of "society," therefore, in the modern acceptance of the term, there is still very little, perhaps none. The community is democratic as no other eastern city of its size of which we know. The secret of coherence in our social mingling is not yet—thank Providence—mere familiarity with high living.

The "vices of our virtues," to quote the French phrase, we may reckon not the worst in the world. Springfield is a great village still, with many of the characteristics of a village, and if our women are so much engrossed with the duties and pleasures which are inseparable from a very large social acquaintance that the new-comer must needs wait for recognition, be assured that when the welcome comes it will be genuine and permanent. If our leaders in business and professional life are cautious and deliberate in according ambitious youth the preferment it craves, their confidence and their backing, fairly won, will be correspondingly powerful. Such is the stability of our industries and our entire social fabric that brief

and transient associations and attachments are not easily formed; these belong to a more fluid society.

Indications there are, as we have remarked, of inevitable change. The development of residence districts at Forest park, at the Highlands and elsewhere, almost as large as the Springfield of a generation ago, will mean separate social centers. Before the growing wealth and the much closer communication with New York, the great pleasure resorts of the seashore and the mountains, and of Europe, the simple life of an older day must ere long give way. But it persists, in spite of these influences, and there is still a place here for character and brains and the charm of personality quite independent of the vanities of pomp and luxury. It is still democratic Springfield, and there are influences at work which will help maintain this fortunate condition, we believe, a long time to come.

The Women's Clubs

THE club is not a purely modern institution, but is the outcome of an older social philosophy put into active operation in obedience to the impulse of new social and intellectual conditions. The term club does not appear until the middle of the seventeenth century, when it is applied to the convivial societies meeting at taverns and coffee houses. Doctor Johnson, to whom we owe the social adjective "clubable," derives the word from the old English *cleofan*, to share, to divide, from the old custom of sharing the expenses at the social feasts; while others make a particular application of the word club in the sense of a "clump or knot" of people.

Clubs are a growth. They have had a beginning in many places in different centuries, and have taken the form suited to the wants and tastes of the particular time and place in which they have been established. However, the purpose has always been the same. They have been organized either for the promotion of some common project, or for the development of good comradeship and social enjoyment, or for purely intellectual exercise.

The first woman's club in America was established by Mistress Anne Hutchinson, that "new woman" of 1636 who prophesied the

future Boston by giving transcendental lectures there! She gathered about her a group of women who readily sympathized with her somewhat "heretical" ideals. This gave great concern to the stern Puritan divines. The result was the banishment of Mistress Hutchinson and the founding of the first New Hampshire towns. Although this club led a strenuous existence it can not be said to have been without purpose and accomplishment.

Two hundred years later, Margaret Fuller began her "Conversations," which were attended by some of the "most alert and active-minded women in Boston." In a letter to a friend, Miss Fuller sets forth her plan and aim which have since been the aims of the club. She says, "The advantages of a weekly meeting for conversation might be great enough to repay attendance, if they consisted only in supplying a point of union to well educated and thinking women, in a city which, with great pretensions to mental refinement, boasts at present nothing of the kind." "The meetings, although taking a wide range," says Colonel Higginson, "were always concentrated and with a good deal of effect on certain specified subjects." The conversations were successful, and, adds Colonel Higginson, "served as a moral even more than as a mental tonic to all who took part in them." Miss Martineau, however, takes another view, and speaks of Margaret Fuller and her adult pupils sitting "gorgeously dressed, talking of Mars and Venus, Plato and Goethe, and fancying themselves the elect of the earth in intellect and refinement," while in truth the "pedantic orations were spoiling a set of well-meaning women in a pitiable way."

Isolated examples of local clubs organized by women have appeared from time to time, but with the exception of the religious orders there was no general federated movement by women until the nineteenth century. Sorosis, incorporated in 1868 in New York city, was the pioneer club in this great movement.

Independently and almost simultaneously with Sorosis, the New England Women's club was founded in Boston. These two clubs, working independently, and on somewhat different lines, have been the inspiration and the models for the club life of women throughout the country.

As a social force, the woman's club has been most effective. It is essentially democratic in its organization, its vital principle being

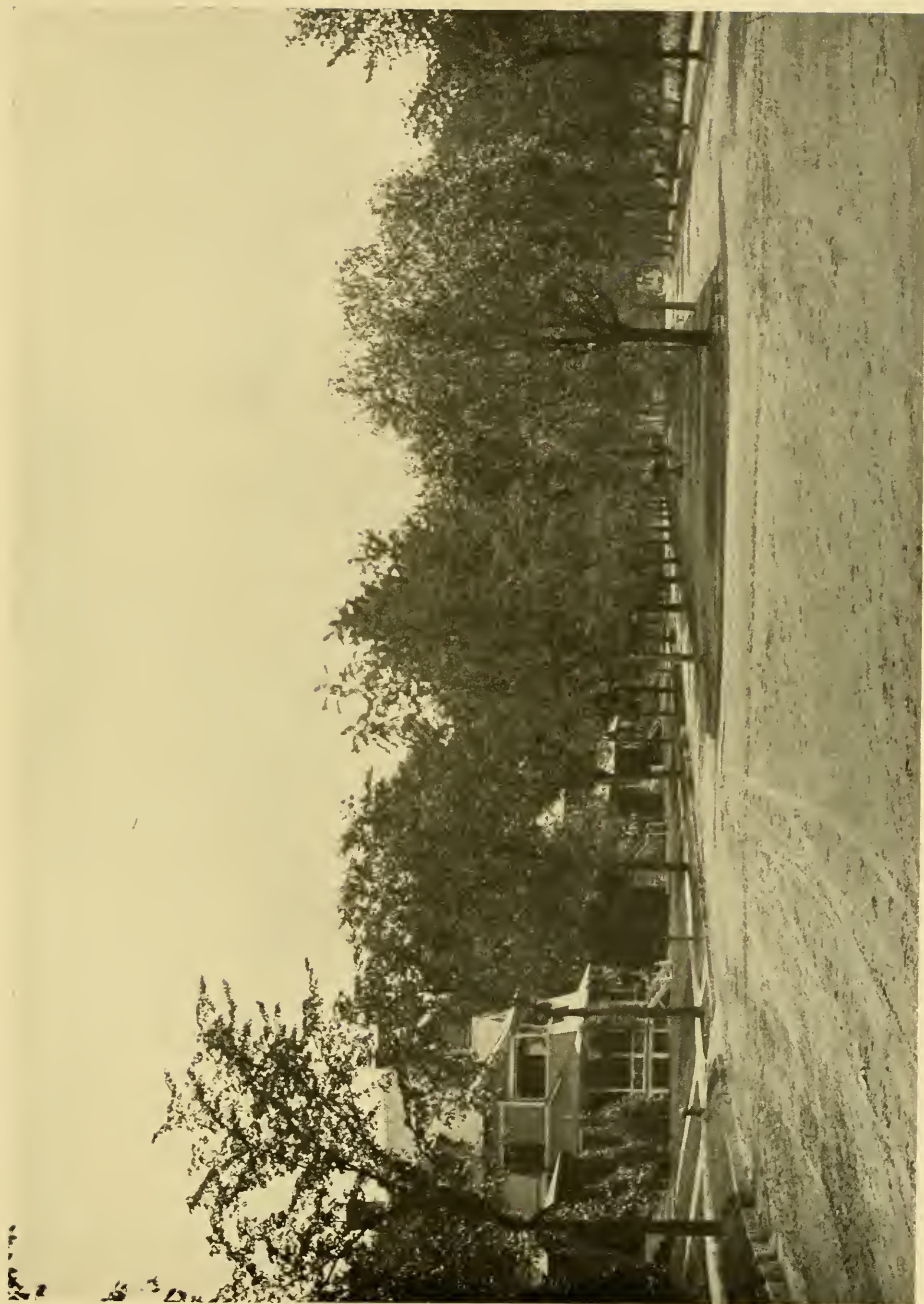


Two of Springfield's Old and Dignified Residences—

¹The Alexander House, on State Street ²The Ames House, on Maple Street



Federal and Armory Streets, showing the residence of Joseph H. Wesson



Dartmouth Terrace, from McKnight Glen



The Smith Residence at Boredoin Street and St. James Avenue

that it is based on no artificial distinctions, and admits no conventional barriers. In the early part of the nineteenth century the social relations of people, especially in New England, were determined by their political and religious affiliations. The club has practically effaced lines between sects and classes in communities by bringing its members, at regular intervals, into coöperation under the "liberalizing atmosphere" of a company composed of many kinds, creeds, parties and social ranks. So that wives of professional and business men, business and professional women, and society women meet on a common basis. In this way the club represents the great principle of coöperation so potent in every activity of modern life. No longer living in "splendid isolation," women feel the power and the results of associated effort in a natural social direction. Women gain a breadth of view with the result that there is a growth of mutual understanding and respect between the so-called social classes and a greater tolerance for difference of opinion on all vital subjects.

The influence of the club upon the individual woman has been most marked. The "everyday woman" having discovered her gifts, has been developed and brought into responsible relations with the club and the community.

This change in her social relationships and the new interests so awakened have not, however, brought woman into active politics as a similar change in England has done.

Women, for the most part, take their club life seriously. They seldom use the club for "informal recreation." They are always "on duty." The primary objects, in the words of a club leader, are "self-culture, mental improvement, self-development, enlargement of powers."

The primary purpose of the woman's club, then, is education and self-culture, and it is plainly one of the manifestations of the great popular educational movement.

What is true of the women's club in general is true of the specific clubs in Springfield. To one who studies the growth of the local clubs it is interesting to note the origins. Some have "found themselves organized" naturally as neighborhood or social friends. Some have developed from the reading circles, and still others have been organized with great care, having a direct and definite end in view.

The women's clubs in the city now number about twenty, and they enroll more than a thousand women in their membership. The first women's club to be organized in Springfield was The Club, formed in 1872. It was the outcome of the Dorcas society, a sewing circle composed of young ladies in the Church of the Unity. This proved so attractive, it was proposed that the members should invite personal friends outside the church to form with them a social and literary club, similar to the Saturday Morning club of Boston. This was accomplished. The membership, though fluctuating, was limited to twenty or twenty-five. The organization of The Club, taking for its model the previously-established men's club of the same name, is simple in the extreme, having but one officer, the secretary, who presides, and one committee, the program committee. Although a literary program is always presented at the meetings, this is an essentially social club, and organized for a social purpose. After the fashion of the time-honored English club, whose aim was "to advance conversation and friendship," the members dine together at the invitation of some one of their number, and spend the evening in informal discussion of the topic assigned. The range of topics considered is not limited, but it is as wide as the interest of the times, or the preference of the members suggests.

The second club to be formed was the Cosmian, organized in 1877, just five years after The Club. The object of this association was clearly defined as being to maintain a thorough and systematic course of study, an object which has been consistently carried out from the beginning. The choice of subjects was the poets and dramatists. The verdict of the members is that this club has been of great educational value. Since the membership of fifteen has been remarkably stable, only two members having been added in the past fifteen years, the social life of this club has been of the most informal and intimate nature.

The Women's Political Class, which was first organized in 1882, is the outgrowth of the Women's Suffrage league. As its name suggests, it has for its object the study of governments, the first general interest in the subject being awakened in a few women by a thorough study of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." The class keeps in touch with the acts of Congress, the state legislature, and the city government, reports on the legislative events of the week being made



¹The Residence of James T. Abbe, on Maple Street ²E. C. Gardner's Home at Rockrimmon



The Goodhue Residence, corner of Central Street and Madison Avenue



Maple and Central Streets, showing the residence of A. B. Wallace



¹The Beebe Residence on Maple Street ²A Street in Forest Park District

at each meeting. Not only are the members made intelligent on current political events in this class, but it is as well a school for parliamentary knowledge, one meeting a month being devoted to parliamentary drill. At each meeting a member of the class or a speaker from the outside treats some living question. Among the subjects considered have been "Municipal Architecture," "School Suffrage for Women," "Comparisons of Civic Life in Canada and the United States," "English Women in Politics." The class is eminently practical, and, although it does not actively engage in politics, at the time of election instructions are given women as to the ways and means of voting. In its nature the Political Class is essentially democratic. Its membership is not limited, any woman being free to join. The club is carried on with as little machinery as possible. There is little club spirit, and the unity is preserved by a few. The club undertakes a great deal of work which is wholly serious. There is no social life connected with it, hence the club is small and the membership fluctuating. Even with these disadvantages this club is a force in stimulating an interest in the local civic life and in the broader state and national questions. To the individual member it gives freedom of expression in discussion, skill in practice of parliamentary law, and wide intelligence and interest in the present governmental problems.

In 1884 the Women's club was founded, an organization destined to fill a large place in the social life of the community and to unify the wide diversity of interests among the women of the city. At this time the society of Springfield, like that of most New England towns, was divided according to church relationships. One sought and found his social life in his own church. Attempts were made, by some broad-minded men and women, to find some common point of interest upon which many might agree and work effectively. This point of contact was found in the Women's club, whose special aim, in the words of its constitution, is "to create relations of esteem and friendship among its members by giving them facilities for becoming better known to each other; and its general aim is to promote moral, intellectual, and social improvement."

The story of the founding has many times been told. A few women met once a week with Mrs. M. L. Owen to read and study together Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Both the comradeship and

the serious work proved of value to each woman, so that all wished to continue the relationship and the study. The leader, with characteristic generosity and foresight in accord with a long cherished hope, proposed an increase in numbers and a broader plan of work—in short, a woman's club. The response was immediate and enthusiastic. The club so formed "came only by degrees to its present policy and clear conception of its scope and duties." The leaders builded broadly and well, and much of the efficiency and power of the club is due to their clearness of vision, enthusiasm and singleness of purpose, as well as to the spirit of coöperation and helpfulness that prevailed among the members. At present the membership is about one hundred and fifty. In its program there is a diversity of subjects. The only subjects tabooed in its discussions are religion and politics.

The club, as an organization, has never adopted any definite plan of philanthropy or benevolence. It has, however, shown deep interest in the educational work of the city. It took the initiative in introducing cooking to the public schools. For two summers it also carried on a vacation school in the city. Early in its history the club secured for the city the rare exhibition of the famous Bayeux tapestry, in fac-simile, "a work valuable for the exquisite skill of its reproduction and far more so as an historical document."

In 1904, the Springfield Women's club again took the lead in forming for the women's clubs in western Massachusetts a semi-annual conference, the nature of which should be informal, social, and free in its discussion of club methods and problems. This club has accomplished much. It has stood for "all-around" work, for united effort and diffusion of culture. With an increased membership, and larger facilities for work, which it anticipates from the proposed club house, the Women's club looks for greater development and larger results.

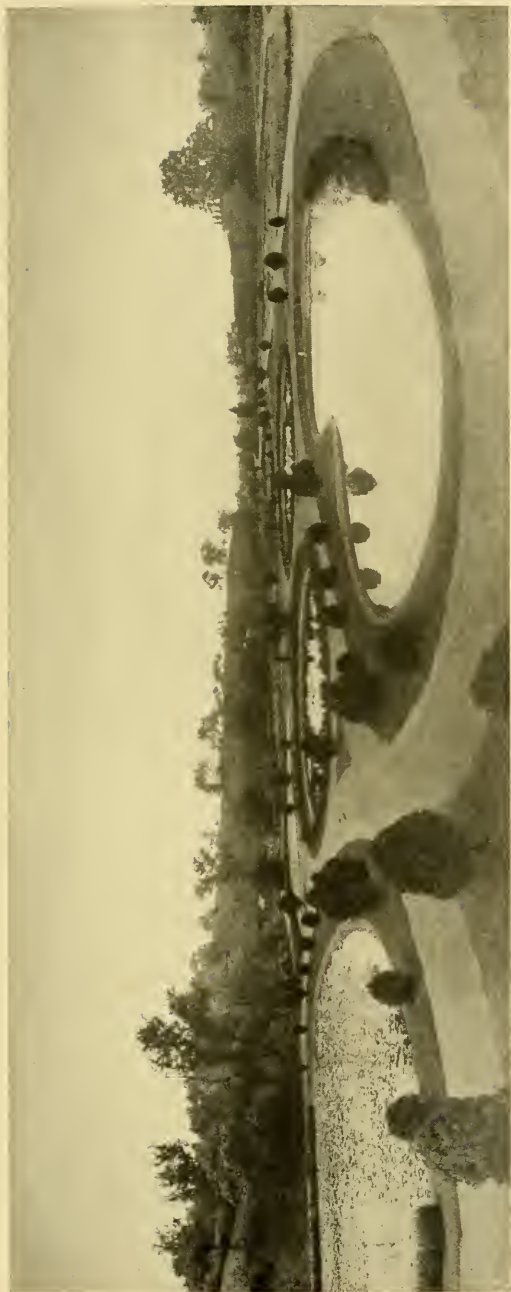
Since 1890, at least thirteen local women's clubs have been established, each with its own intent. None have the diversified interests of the Women's club, which is typical in its plan of organization, being an association drawn together by no ties of family, neighborhood, church or profession. These later organizations, with the exception of the Teachers' club and the College club, are comparatively small and limited in their membership. The majority are "study clubs" with systematic courses of study, the primary object



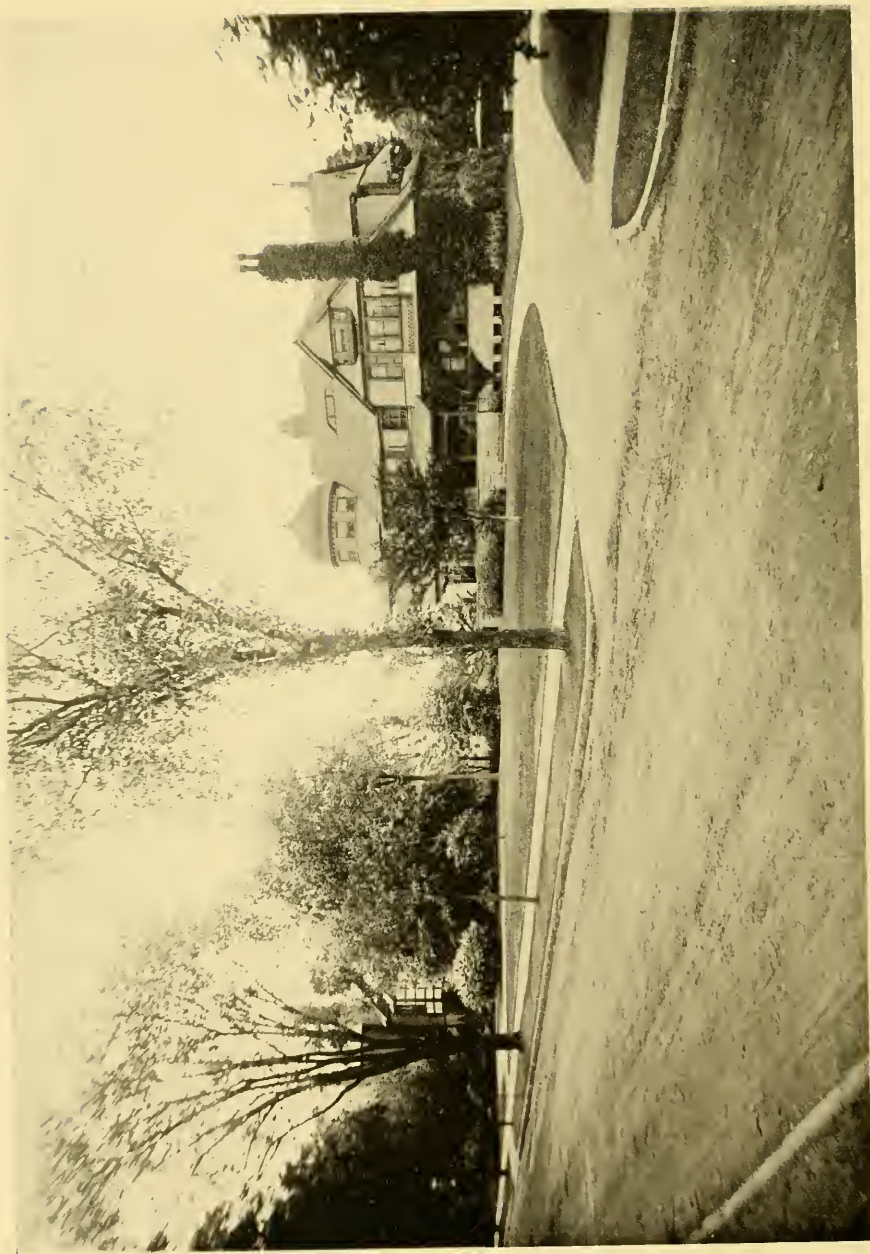
¹The Residence of John A. Hall, on Ridgewood Terrace ²A View of Dartmouth Street



E. H. Parney's Residence at Tecumseh



Forest Park Lily Ponds



Ames Hill, showing the Residence of Nathan D. Bill

being self-culture. A few carry on a miscellaneous program, doing work which is valuable and stimulating, while the main object of the association is a social one.

The largest of these study clubs, the Cosmopolitan, is also the youngest, being founded in 1903. The membership limit is forty. This, although a literary club, aiming systematically to study the world's literature and to cultivate the art of expression, has a broader outlook than has the solely literary club, and has shown a practical interest in forestry and civics by planting a "Shakespeare oak" and an "Emerson pine" on the grounds of the central high school.

The other clubs with systematic courses of study, named in order of their organization, are the Cosmian, the Women's Political Class, the Traveling, the Kindergarten, the Mothers', the Thursday, Fortnightly, Morning, and Early Morning clubs.

A careful questioning of members of the several study clubs as to the value of the particular club to the individual member has brought out a surprisingly uniform list of answers. These show:

First. The study club really stimulates to study. One of the greatest needs of women is motive for mental activity. The work demanded by the study club supplies the motive, and the member puts forth her best effort.

Second. The member gains a more systematic course of study, and a more thorough method of work.

Third. The study class trains to clearness of thought and accuracy of expression.

Fourth. The value of the individual club is seen in the individual home where the interest of the mother gives direction and impulse to the reading of the home and creates a community of interest in the home circle.

And fifth. The increased interest in study is often the motive for building up a well-selected home library.

The Atalanta club, organized in 1892 with a membership limited to thirty-five, is the largest of the literary and social clubs which place emphasis on the social life, the others being The Club, already mentioned, the Wednesday Morning and the Book and Thimble clubs. The chief social event of the Atalanta club is the annual evening "open meeting" to which the members invite their friends to meet some speaker of distinction.

The value of the social club in advancing "conversation, letters and friendship" has been recognized many times. Emerson, writing of club life, says, "What is it all for but a little conversation?" "By conversation we mean expressing the thing we think, the thing we have learned, the thing we have experienced." And it is in accord with the highest social instinct to like best, through the advantages of an inspiring subject, to "tell out our minds" to our valued friends.

We must note that each of the order of clubs, which we have characterized as study and social, possesses features of the other. The study club has a social life characteristic to itself, while the social club has its literary work which is of marked value. The characterization is made according as emphasis is placed upon the one feature or the other as seen in the composition of its membership, and the characteristics of the program as systematic and uniform or miscellaneous and varied. Only a small number of clubs work for any object outside their own associations. Those which are federated, namely, the Women's club, the Atalanta, Cosmian, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Political, Morning, Mothers', Fortnightly and Teachers', contribute generously to the educational work carried on in the South by the Massachusetts state Federation of clubs. Some of the independent organizations, like the Kindergarten club, have also contributed to the work of the local charities.

Some few clubs vary in character from the general type of the study and social club. The Traveling club, established in 1890 with a membership of twelve, studies the successive countries from the viewpoint of the tourist, discussing the places of note visited, not only from their geographical position, their historic interest, but also their present-day interests as centers of commerce, of culture, or of government.

The Kindergarten club, formed in 1893, is an educational club. The motive of its organization was to promote a general fellowship among the kindergarten teachers and to keep the members in touch with the most progressive thought on kindergarten theory and methods. It has at present a membership of nearly sixty kindergarten teachers.

One of the most unique clubs in its purpose is the Mothers' club. This was started in 1894 by a group of young mothers who met fortnightly to discuss the problems that enter the home with children.

The first organization in 1898, under the name of Mothers in Council, undertook the study of the home, applying to the subject the methods of modern inductive science. The members aimed to become specialists of the home, learning their art at first hand by direct investigation. From the systematic exchange of real personal experience in the individual home, the discussions broadened to a consideration of the professions and trades which affect the home, such as domestic economics, the servant. The study of the individual child grew to a study of child life in general—the physical and mental life of childhood, education in the home, education in the public schools, children in their ideals and relationships. Civic questions are also considered with the viewpoint of their effect upon family life. This club, in its application of philosophy, art and science to the material, social and intellectual problem of the home, points to the club of the future which will undoubtedly address itself to the great problem of living.

In 1897, five women teachers, all principals or supervisors, issued a call soliciting the "coöperation of all teachers in organizing a club similar in purpose to the Women Teachers' association of Buffalo." In response to this call the Springfield Teachers' club was formed with the purpose of promoting the welfare of the teaching profession and of cultivating a spirit of sympathy and good will among the teachers. This is the largest women's club in the city, numbering some three hundred members. Its work is varied. It includes the subjects of travel, current events, literature, music and drama. There are also study classes under expert leaders for those who wish the opportunity of study.

In its short career the Teachers' club has done service to the city in entertaining the Massachusetts state federation of clubs, and in presenting such a course of lectures as Professor Tyler's on "Evolution." Also with the help of the Board of Trade and Architectural club it has given an exhibition of artistic handicraft, the objects being gathered largely from the art industries of the Connecticut valley.

The last of these large local organizations of women is the College club, composed of one hundred and fifty women representing some twenty or more universities, colleges, and professional schools. This club was organized in 1899 by a few college women to maintain the spirit of college fraternity and to promote the interests of collegiate

education. In its program its aim has been to present, so far as possible, the various aspects of college life, its artistic, social, literary, and philanthropic interests. During the past year, a college scholarship of two hundred dollars has been offered by the club to some young woman who could not otherwise obtain the means for an advanced education. In this way it hopes "to promote the interest of collegiate education" and to escape the remonstrance which Dean Swift makes in his journal to Stella, "My club, alas, it does no good!"

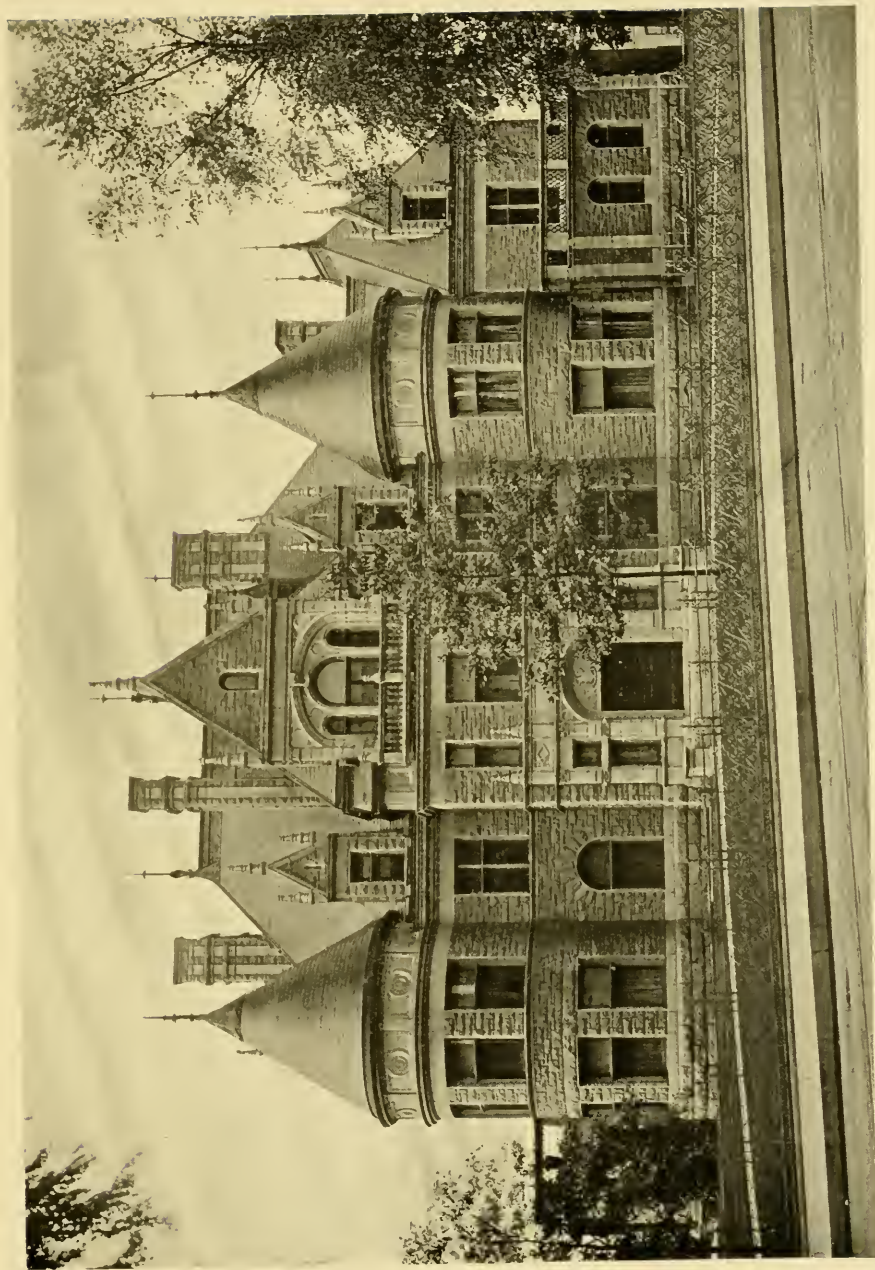
In this sketch the attempt has been made to show a few of the prototypes of the modern club, the ideal and value in general of the women's club, and the local clubs in range, order of organization, purpose and achievement.

The value of the club is seen to be both educational and social. It has stimulated women to greater mental activity and to broader interest in the state. It has unified and brought into coöperation differing sects and classes, and so has broadened social acquaintance and sympathy.

CAROLYN D. DOGGETT

THE WOMEN'S CLUBS OF SPRINGFIELD, WITH DATE OF ORGANIZATION
AND MEMBERSHIP

	<i>Organized</i>	<i>Membership</i>
THE CLUB	1872	25
COSMIAN	1877	15
WOMEN'S POLITICAL CLASS	1882	35
WOMEN'S CLUB	1884	150
TRAVELING CLUB	1890	12
ATALANTA CLUB	1892	35
KINDERGARTEN CLUB	1893	60
MOTHERS'	1894	25
FORTNIGHTLY	1895	25
THURSDAY	1895	12
WEDNESDAY MORNING	1895	12
MORNING	1895	25
TEACHERS'	1897	300
EARLY MORNING	1898	15
THE COLLEGE CLUB	1899	150
BOOK AND THIMBLE	1900	12
COSMOPOLITAN	1903	40



The Palatial Residence of D. B. Wesson on Maple Street



Looking Up St. James Avenue



Maple Street, viewed from High Street



¹Home of the Springfield Country Club ²A Northern View from the Country Club

The Men's Clubs

SPRINGFIELD may be called, without reflection on its title of a "City of Homes," a city also of many clubs. Situated as the city is, with river and hills near at hand it follows naturally that the clubs which most distinguish it are those with outdoor recreation as their principal, though not sole, aim, and of these Springfield has a notable wealth. No picture of the city or description of its pleasant life would be complete without reference to the clubs that dot the river bank, find a situation upon the hills rising from the valley, or farther yet, upon the smaller streams and lakes of the countryside—all easily accessible by the indispensable electric car.

The Country club of Springfield merits chief mention through being the largest club in the city and for its distinctive character and the unrivaled beauty of its location. It is the familiar comment of the visitor that never has he seen a club with a view so splendid. Situated on the brow of a steep slope rising about one hundred feet from the meadow land on the western shore of the Connecticut, one gains from its broad verandas a view so wide and superb as to be a constant feast to the eye, whether in the clear air the distant hills are silhouetted sharp against the sky, whether clouds roll down the valley, or whether at night the lights of the city glimmer across the river and the dim outline of Mount Tom is surmounted by its flashing point of fire. From Mount Tom on the north the eye sweeps in the daytime down the valley and its meadows to the broad and winding river fringed with bending trees, down that to the white tracery of the long and slender bridge, and further still to the roofs and chimneys of the city piercing through the green mantle of its abundant foliage.

The Country club owns and leases on the slope referred to and upon the broad plateau beyond it a tract of some seventy-five acres. It is reached by electric car in about twenty minutes from the center of the city. The club house, set in a commanding position at the

brow of the slope, is a large and attractive building equipped with a restaurant and the facilities of the progressive country club, including locker-rooms, baths, etc. Golf has been the principal interest of the club from its start, and the excellent eighteen-hole course offers attractive variety to test the golfer's skill. The event of the club year is "tournament week," late in the summer or in early autumn, when both golf and tennis tournaments are held, gathering many players from out of town, and making the club grounds a scene of gay and busy animation. The interest taken in golf by the women of the club is noteworthy, and this year (1905) an open women's golf tournament was held for the first time, bringing together some of the best women players in the country. There has of late years been a steady increase in the club's interest in tennis. The club now has five dirt courts which are as nearly perfect as courts can be made. In addition to the annual invitation tennis tournament, generally held at the same time with the open golf tournament, the college tennis teams, Yale, Harvard, Amherst and Williams, are seen each spring in competition with the club team.

With its big membership—in all nearly one thousand persons enjoy its various privileges—the Country club, particularly in the summer months, becomes largely the social center and gathering place. It is, in fact, the extent to which this is true that chiefly distinguishes the club. In spite of its generous equipment and extensive grounds its dues have hitherto been held at unusually moderate figures and so within the reach of the greater number. Its character has thus been kept admirably democratic. In its provisions for the children of members it is particularly liberal, and for them also it is a gathering place. Through the spring the club verandas are a popular place for card parties; afternoon teas are held at stated intervals, and club dances are a regular feature. But at no time is the club more attractive than on the night of the Fourth of July when the fireworks of the city may be looked down upon and enjoyed from a distance and when the club itself is made brilliant by illuminations and its own display.

On Nine-mile pond, a pretty little sheet of water lying about the distance from the city that its name indicates, is the Manchconis club. Almost wholly hidden from view among the trees that border the shores of the pond, the club house with its restaurant and facilities for spending the night is an inviting retreat, especially for the

week-end. A few steps from the club house is a boat house for canoes, and extending from this is a wharf from which to dive into the clear water of the pond. Back of the club house are three good tennis courts. The club, which is limited to seventy-five members, owns a tract of four acres. It takes its odd name from the fact that the whole surrounding region, which once belonged to a blind Indian called Wecombo, was known among the Indians as Manchconis.

The Oxford Country club on the Chicopee river near Chicopee Falls, although it numbers most of its members from Chicopee, has also not a few members from Springfield. It has a nine-hole golf course, a hospitable club house and two tennis courts. Inter-club matches with the Country club of Springfield are frequent among the golf events of the year.

The Rockrimmon golf club is still another organization devoted to the Scotch game, which is conducted on a more moderate scale than the two country clubs, but which is possessed of a picturesque nine-hole course.

Along the Connecticut river, within a few minutes' walk, almost a stone's throw, from the center of the city, are the numerous boat club houses, including that of the Springfield canoe club association, which is owned jointly by the Springfield yacht club and the Springfield canoe club. The Springfield yacht club is one of the largest inland yacht clubs in the country. Its pennant flies from about eighty-five craft of varying sizes, some fifty of which are power boats. Through the spring and summer months the view from the river front, or from the train as one comes into the city from the south, is made picturesque by the presence of a numerous fleet lying quietly at anchor with the dark green foliage of the western shore for background, or cruising up and down the sixteen-mile stretch from the Enfield dam to Holyoke that constitutes the home waters of the club. To reach wider cruising grounds the yachts may be taken through the canal past the Enfield dam and Windsor Locks, and so into the lower Connecticut and out into Long Island Sound and further at will. Plans are now in agitation to build a yacht club house at some point down the river and thus make an attractive point to which to sail a short distance from the city.

The Springfield canoe club, which is in reality the older organization, the yacht club being an off-shoot, was formed over twenty years ago, and affords to a large membership easy facilities for pleasant recreation. The club house, in addition to locker-rooms, etc., holds at present some seventy-five canoes. Not only does the Connecticut offer its broad surface as a convenient paddling ground, but the Agawam, flowing into the Connecticut from the west, tempts the canoeist with the special attractions of the smaller and narrower stream. As in the Yacht club, the spirit of the Canoe club is more for quiet paddling after the day's work, or for vacation cruising, than for racing. Lake George, Lake Champlain, the streams and lakes of Maine, and especially the beautiful upper waters of the Connecticut as well as its lower reaches to Long Island Sound, are familiar cruising grounds for many of the enthusiastic canoeists. Others, more adventurous, even make canoe trips out from Long Island Sound and along the coast where the large sail and power boats of the yacht club frequently find their way.

The other boat clubs on the river, while coming chiefly under the head of athletic organizations, are not to be overlooked even in this brief sketch. With their racing eights and single shells they offer opportunity for vigorous and healthful exercise at one of the most royal and at the same time most democratic of all sports, while their houses overlooking the river are attractive gathering places for rest and leisure. There are three of these clubs—the Springfield boat club, the Atlanta boat club, and the Rockrimmon boat and canoe club. The Rockrimmon club has the newest house, and in addition to its own racing shells and canoes shelters also the shell of the Springfield high school eight.

Of the strictly city clubs, which, while possibly more essential than those mentioned are certainly less distinctive in Springfield, the Nayasset club is the most important. Its membership of three hundred includes many of the important men of the city. It occupies the entire upper three stories of a large four-storied building designed expressly for its use and erected after the formation of the club in 1892. In these ample quarters the Nayasset affords the customary club facilities, billiard-room, café, etc., and in addition are a ladies' parlor and dining-room. The Nayasset club is conveniently located in the center of the city, and at luncheon particularly is a gathering place for the men of affairs.



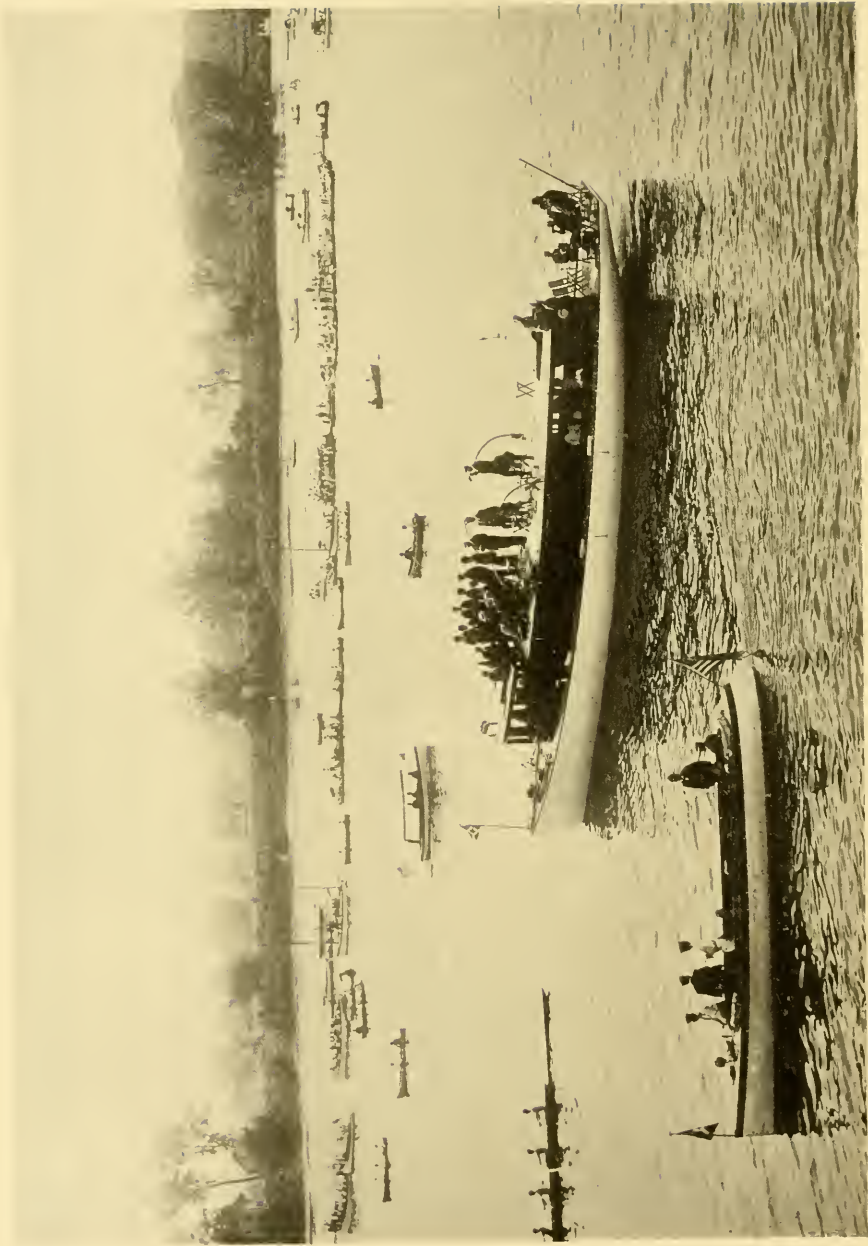
The Connecticut Valley from the Country Club



Homes of Some of the Boat Clubs



View of the River, looking South.



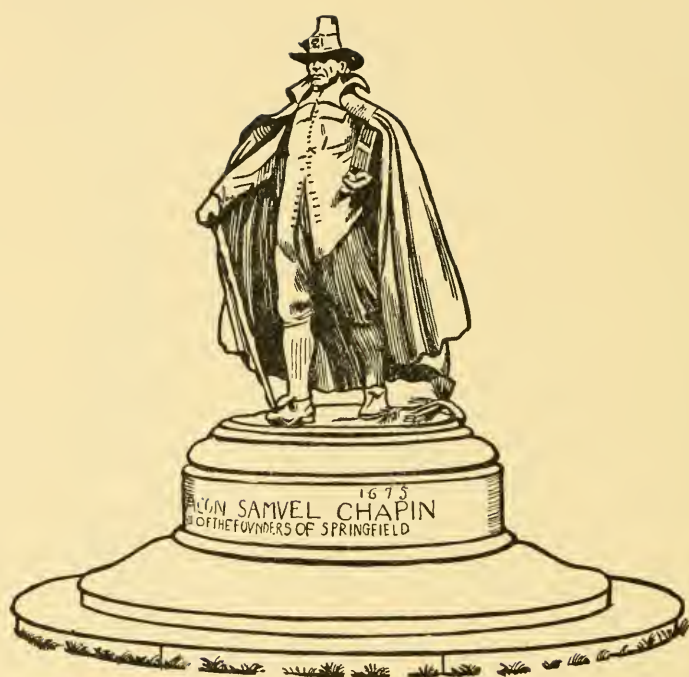
Sport on the Connecticut

Second to the Nayasset club, though not competing with it since conducted on a different and more moderate scale, is the Winthrop club. It has a larger membership which is made up more of the younger men, though they by no means comprise the full membership. It has a large billiard-room and library and attractive card and reading-rooms, but no restaurant or bar.

The club house of the Springfield lodge of Elks merits special mention through its unusually attractive appointments and hospitable proportions. It offers all the facilities of the city club. Surrounded by a green lawn and shaded with fine trees, while yet within a step of the heart of the city, the Elks club is unique in Springfield, and there are probably few lodges better housed the country over.

Springfield has other clubs too numerous to mention—an automobile club, fishing clubs controlling the rights on nearer or farther trout streams, and clubs devoted to the whole list of sports and pastimes. A survey of them all might prompt the rash conclusion that if there is a club of any sort which Springfield lacks, then Springfield can not have heard of it. But quite apart from all the clubs here noticed, yet not to be entirely ignored since the role they play in Springfield is considerable, are those small and informal organizations, going ordinarily under the title of literary clubs, whose nature does not lend them to advertisement but which may mean much in any community, and do in Springfield, as centers of thoughtful discussion.

RICHARD HOOKER





J. Frank Drake



SPRINGFIELD A COMMERCIAL CENTER

THE commercial life of Springfield is decidedly unique. The fact that it is unique—that it has a character quite distinct from that of the commercial life of any other city—gives to this article a value and an interest quite independent of that accruing from its importance as a link in the chain of articles which make up this book. In other words, it has an individuality all its own.

It is the purpose of the writer to portray this characteristic as clearly as possible in the following pages, which will deal mainly with Springfield's commercial life of the present day, and which will also include a brief sketch of the city's industrial growth in the past, as well as a statement of what may be reasonably hoped for in the future.

It is not the intention to make this an exhaustive treatise, nor, on the other hand, to produce a mere outline. The aim is rather to present, in as concise a manner as is consistent with clear understanding, those facts which have an important bearing upon the subject in hand.

To the end of this article is appended a brief review of some of the largest and most successful of Springfield's business institutions. It is regretted that limited space forbids mention of a greater number, but those selected are typical illustrations and thus serve the purpose for which they are intended.

To understand fully the reason why Springfield occupies its present important position in the commercial world, it is necessary to know something of the city's industrial history. The reader's attention will, therefore, first be called to a summary of those events

in Springfield's history which can be regarded as materially affecting its industrial growth.

In this connection it is interesting to note how the site of Springfield happened to be chosen by its founders. History tells us that William Pynchon and his little band of Puritans selected it because of the unusual fertility of the soil and the opportunity afforded of trading with the Indians.

A leading figure of the settlement in the seventeenth century was John Pynchon, the son of William Pynchon, whose success as a man of business was most pronounced. Under his direction a large export and import trade was developed with England as well as with the numerous colonies. This was the means by which the name of Springfield was first made known to the outside commercial world. To Pynchon belonged the distinction of being the principal merchant-trader not only of Springfield, but of all western Massachusetts, and this distinction he carried for a full half-century, until his death in 1703.

The period from 1700 to 1776 was uneventful so far as the industrial growth of the town was concerned. But the year 1776, which is such an important one in the history of our country, proved to be a particularly memorable one for Springfield. It was in this year that the foundation was laid for what afterwards became her most famous industry—the United States armory.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war Springfield was made a military post and a depot for supplies and munitions of war. Some time during the year 1777 an arsenal was built and shops for the manufacture of cartridges were erected. These buildings were situated on Main street, but were afterwards transferred to "the hill."

The making of Springfield a military depot was a small enough event in itself, but it marked the beginning of greater things. In April, 1794, by act of Congress, the United States armory was formally established in Springfield. For this we must thank one Col. David Mason of Boston, who had been commanded by President George Washington to select a site for a national armory. What it was that caused Colonel Mason to decide in favor of Springfield is not recorded, but there can be little doubt that he was influenced to a considerable extent by the fact that the beginnings of an armory were already established here.

The first deed of land to the United States was recorded in 1795, and this was the sale of a plot of ground in the section known as "the watershops" on Mill river. In that year the manufacture of small firearms was begun, about forty workmen being employed. The first year's output was two hundred and forty-five muskets, they being the first ever manufactured by the United States government.

From that time until the outbreak of the civil war the capacity of the shops and the number of the men employed were considerably increased. During that interval came the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, each of which caused a period of unusual activity at the armory and resulted in the erection of new buildings.

When the war between the North and South began, only two hundred and fifty men were employed at gun-making, and the production was about one thousand guns per month. Three months later, the output was three thousand guns per month, and the number was gradually increased until in 1864 the product for one day's work reached the thousand mark, over three thousand men being employed at that time.

Speaking of the influence which the war had upon Springfield, a contemporary writer said: "A boom of no ordinary dimensions came to the city with the opening of the war of the Rebellion. Workmen were called from all quarters, gun-making machinery was built and bought as best it might be, old buildings were enlarged, and new ones erected on the grounds, until the Springfield armory was enabled to equip a full regiment with arms in a single day. This fact necessarily made Springfield famous, and gave much occasion for its name and locality to be kept constantly before the eyes of the people, not only of our own land, but, incidentally, of the world at large. The city limits had scarcely room to contain all its new-comers—had not food and shelter sufficient for the proper accommodation of all the workmen who had been so suddenly gathered upon the grounds of our national armory. Every house in the city was stowed full of humanity from basement to attic; boarding-houses sprang up, like Jonah's gourd, in a night, and were ready to 'take boarders' in the morning; and prosperity reigned on all hands."

The effect of the civil war upon Springfield while the war lasted, as described in the preceding paragraph, is what we might expect.

However, we are not concerned so much with that as with the after-effects of the war upon the city. Let us take a look at the state of affairs in Springfield immediately after the close of the war, when the need for more arms had ceased and the number of persons employed at the armory had been greatly diminished. What would you *expect* to find in the average city under those conditions? You would expect to see empty tenements, closed stores, and a large decrease in the city's population owing to the emigration of a vast number of armorers with their families. What *do* you find? Neither a noticeable decrease in population, closed stores, nor empty tenements; but, on the other hand, the building of houses, stores, and blocks, the opening of streets, and the rapid and successful development of new industries. "What is the cause of this," do you say? The reason is found in the fact that those who had worked in the armory had become so attached to Springfield and so impressed with its industrial and residential possibilities that they determined to make it their permanent abode.

From 1864 up to the present time has been a period of constant outlay by the national government for land improvements, new buildings, repairs, machinery, tools, etc., so that now the United States armory is a thoroughly-equipped and up-to-date establishment, giving permanent employment to a large force of skilled workmen.

Futile, indeed, would it be to attempt to give a correct, or even an approximately correct, statement of how great a proportion of Springfield's growth and prosperity could be properly attributed to the establishment of the United States armory within the city's limits. However, it is safe to say that no other one thing, except, perhaps, the advent of the railroads, has contributed so much towards making Springfield the prosperous city which she is today.

INDUSTRIAL ARTERIES

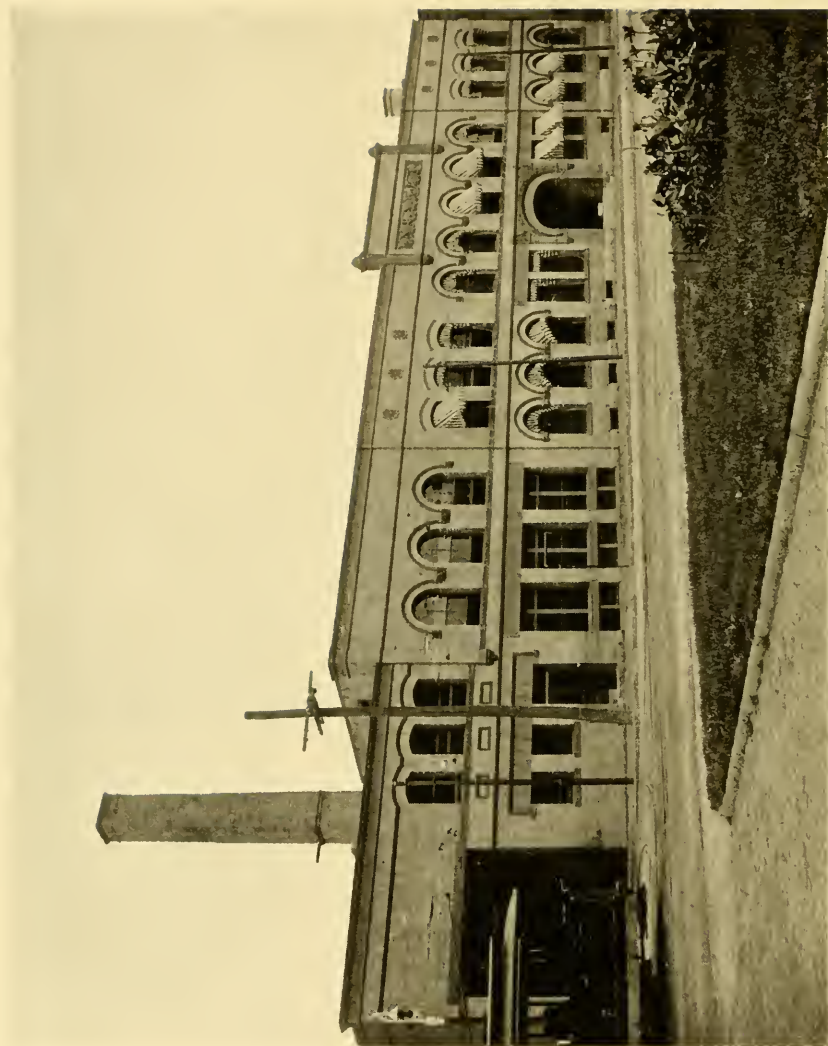
THE next epoch-making event to which the reader's attention is invited is the arrival of the railroads. The Western, now a part of the Boston and Albany division of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, was the first to reach Springfield, being opened for business between Springfield and Worcester October 1, 1839. Between that time and the year 1845 railroads were projected from Springfield in rapid succession to the north, south and west.



CHESTER W. CHAPIN



Main Street looking South from the Post Office



Headquarters of the Street Railway Company

Previous to the coming of the railroads the chief means of transportation, particularly of freight, between Springfield and points north and south, was the Connecticut river boats which went from Saybrook, Connecticut, as far north as Wells River, Vermont. The advent of steam navigation gave a great boom to commerce on the river, and many steamers were built in Springfield. It is said that competition for business became so hot between Springfield and Hartford that passengers were carried either way for twelve and one-half cents, and sent home in a carriage at their journey's end.

Passengers and freight between Springfield and points east and west were carried by stage-coaches, Springfield being situated on the highway running from Boston to Albany. The cost of moving freight from Springfield to Boston was then about eighteen dollars per ton. As soon as the railroad was opened this price was, of course, materially reduced.

Springfield is today served by six distinct railway lines, which may appropriately be termed "industrial arteries." These arteries reach out from Springfield in all directions and are controlled by three great corporations, the Boston and Maine railroad, the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. For freight traffic to the east and west all three of these systems compete; to the south the latter two are in competition; while the first two mentioned compete for northern business. As a result the business men of Springfield get the benefit of low rates as well as good service. How real this benefit is can be readily ascertained by comparing the conditions here with those existing in our neighboring cities.

What Springfield owes to the railroads can hardly be overestimated. It would not be going too far to state that the enviable position which it occupies in the commercial world today is due chiefly to the fact that it was made a railroad "four corners" instead of a mere way station. For this we must thank those enterprising and farsighted citizens of Springfield whose capital, courage, and perseverance caused the main thoroughfare from the west to pass through this city, crossing the Connecticut river at this point, instead of at another point some distance away, which was seriously contemplated.

In the preceding pages Springfield as an industrial center and a freight clearing-house has been portrayed; but to prove its right to the title "A Commercial Center," using the term in its broadest sense, further evidence is required. To become a commercial center a city should not only have superior transportation facilities and a vast number of prosperous industries, but should be a center of trade, retail and wholesale, and a rendezvous for travelling salesmen. It should also have large and strong financial institutions. Before this article is concluded it will be the writer's aim to demonstrate clearly that Springfield has a just claim to this title.

For the past twenty years Springfield has been steadily and surely making an enviable reputation as a center of trade. During the first of these two decades the progress along this line was slow compared with that of the past ten years, during which time the city gained ground as a trading center by leaps and bounds, so that today with a population of about seventy-five thousand, Springfield has a trading tributary population of nearly half a million.

This rapid growth and progress can be attributed largely to the development of the street railway system in and around Springfield. Such an important factor has the street railway become in the business life of the city that a brief story of its development can properly find a place in this article.

THE INTRODUCTION OF A STREET RAILWAY

IN THE spring of 1868 the project of providing Springfield with a street railway system was first undertaken. The pioneers in this line of transportation were Chester W. Chapin and Henry Alexander, and their idea was to establish a horse railroad, this form of transit being then in its infancy. There were at this time three omnibus lines in operation, one down South Main street to Mill river, another through Maple street to the Watershops, and the third to Oak street on Armory hill. The service was not satisfactory, but when Mr. Chapin first broached his scheme it was regarded as visionary and few capitalists could be induced to give it their support. He had faith enough in the experiment to apply to Governor Alexander H. Bullock for a charter, which was granted May 5, 1868. The Massachusetts laws required that 50 per cent of the capital stock must be paid in before the enterprise was started. The difficulty

of raising the necessary funds was so great that Messrs. Chapin and Alexander gave up the idea and turned over the charter to George M. Atwater, who had recently come back from Cleveland, Ohio, with a knowledge of horse railroading that he proposed to use here. It was uphill work convincing the local capitalists of the security of the investment. The newspapers lampooned his "hair-brained scheme", and a lively opposition was met from the liverymen, who feared that the new project would be a menace to their business. Finally a sufficient amount was subscribed by 64 persons, and in July, 1869 Mr. Atwater petitioned the city government for permission to build a horse railroad. The city officials laughed at the petitioner but good-naturedly voted to allow him to try his "crazy" experiment. The Springfield street railway company was then formally organized and the first important official act of the directors was the purchasing of Smith & Fuller's Oak street omnibus line, which was managed by the company until March, 1870, when its operation was suspended.

A stable was erected at Hooker street in the summer of 1869, and at the same time the laying of the first road was begun from the barn to Oak street, a distance of nearly two and one-half miles. The contractors were enabled to complete the work March 10, 1870, seventeen days in advance of the time limit. The equipment of the road at this time consisted of four bobtail cars, two of which were twelve-footers and two ten-footers, and twenty-four horses. The initial trip was made on that day with one of the twelve-foot bobtails. The driver was cooped in by a semicircular railing inclosing the front platform, and a step in the rear like the step of an omnibus allowed entrance for passengers. When the door was closed the step was covered up so that it was impossible to board the car while in motion. The car was filled with passengers and thousands of people stopped on the sidewalks to stare after the new fangled coach. The cars continued to make half hour time for the remainder of the day. The fares were adjusted at eight cents singly, or sixteen tickets for one dollar.

In these early times cars were not run on the rails in winter, but upon the snow, runners being substituted for wheels. The city officials forbade the removal of snow from the track, and it was not until 1876 that the uninterrupted operation of wheeled cars in winter was allowed in the city streets.

The year 1874 saw the first two extensions of the road. The State street line was extended from Oak street to Winchester park, and the Main street line was extended from State street to Mill river. In 1876 Mr. Atwater resigned from the presidency and John Olmsted became president and treasurer, holding the former office until his death, April 6, 1905.

Another onward step in the interest of the public was taken in 1879 when the company adopted sheet tickets. A sheet containing one hundred tickets was sold for five dollars, but single fares cost seven cents. Main street was double-tracked and the equipment was enlarged to meet the expected increase in passengers. The following year there were still further reductions in fares. Single fares were established at six cents, while the five-cent fare was put within the reach of the public by the sale of five tickets for a quarter. It was in this year also that the Maple and Central street lines to the Watershops was opened for public travel.

It was in 1882 that open cars were introduced on this system, the earliest of these cars containing but five benches, and simultaneous with the advent of these cars was the employment of conductors to collect fares. Previous to this time the patrons of the street railway dropped their fares in the slot of the cash box which was located in the front of the car. This was very unsatisfactory, and it was especially difficult to reach this cash box when the car was crowded. So many persons lost courage on such occasions that the company, for its own protection, employed the services of conductors, as an experiment, on the open cars.

Beginning in 1884, various extensions of the system followed one another in rapid succession.

A petition was sent to the board of aldermen in the fall of 1888, asking for permission to use electricity on the Mill river line. Two public hearings were given and the movement met with decided opposition from various sources. The telephone company objected on the ground that the single trolley system, which the railroad contemplated adopting was a dangerous one, and moreover, would raise such a din on the telephone lines that they could not be used advantageously. These objections were overruled, and December 23, 1889, permission was granted to use the single trolley system from State street to the new terminus in Sumner avenue, opposite

Forest park. This line was equipped with the single trolley system in the summer of 1890, and the first trial was made with two cars. By the summer of 1891 the electric cars were running on all lines.

In 1890, a uniform fare of five cents was established. It was in 1892 that cars were run for the first time to Indian Orchard and Mittineague, and the following year the line from Merrick to Mittineague, the Brightwood, Worthington street and King street lines were opened.

In 1895 a road was constructed to connect with the line of the Holyoke street railway company, and a year later cars were running to the state line in Longmeadow, the Tatham and Catherine street lines were opened, and all night cars were run on the hill lines. In 1897 cars were run for the first time on the Dwight street, and the Maple street line was extended past the Watershops to White street. In this year, also, tracks were laid over Plainfield street to Brightwood, and in 1898 the Hancock street line from Forest park was opened.

It was in 1894 that a power house was built at the foot of Margaret street, the power used previous to this time being purchased from the electric light company. In 1898 and again in 1900 this plant was enlarged to meet the demands of the road, and today is a most modern power plant.

During the years of 1899 and 1900 the Belmont avenue line and the Agawam line to the state border were opened, and connection was established with the Woronoco street railway company of Westfield by which through cars were run. In January, 1902, the Feeding Hills line was opened, and in September of the same year the Wilbraham road and East Longmeadow extensions were also opened.

Thus has developed the Springfield street railway company, a system which today ranks as one of the best equipped street railway systems in the country. It now comprises nearly ninety-four miles of track, of which forty-eight and one-fourth miles are located in the city limits of Springfield. Constant improvements have been made in its construction, heavy tee and girder rails having been substituted for lighter rails. The equipment of the road consists of 107 closed cars and 120 open cars, and it requires seventy-five cars to run the regular daily schedule, while, in addition, extra cars

are run morning and evening for the accommodation of the working people. In the matter of equipment there have been rapid advances, large fifteen-bench open cars and thirty-foot body closed cars constantly being added to replace the smaller single-truck cars.

A notable feature is the advance in through service conditions. Today it is possible to go from Springfield to Holyoke, Northampton, Westfield, Palmer and Hartford without change of cars and at reasonable rates.

One cause of the success of the Springfield system is the extension of its lines to attractive and interesting parts of the city and its suburbs. The Forest park, Glenwood, Chicopee, Indian Orchard and all through line cars are well patronized with people who desire to take a ride into the country for pure recreation.

The rapid and adequate development and extension of the lines of the Springfield street railway company have been of incalculable benefit to the people of this city, greatly enhancing real estate values and providing convenient, rapid and safe means for both pleasure and business travel.

SOURCES OF STRENGTH

SPRINGFIELD's industrial growth and prosperity are due in large part to the character and strength of the city's financial institutions, which are described in greater detail in another part of this article.

The characteristics of Springfield's banking institutions is the fact that they are all the result of local initiative. That this is so should be a source of pride to every citizen of Springfield, for in banking facilities there is no city of its size in the United States that surpasses it, and many cities that have much larger populations possess banking facilities greatly inferior.

Springfield has eight national banks, two trust companies, and three savings banks, the combined capital of the national banks and trust companies on August 23, 1905, being \$3,550,000, and the deposits about \$15,000,000. The deposits of the three savings banks on the same date were nearly \$28,000,000.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Springfield, which stands ninth in population in the state, has the second largest savings bank and the second largest trust company in the commonwealth, outside of Boston.



Main Street looking North from Hillman Street



The New Home of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company

Among the things that have helped to make Springfield famous, next, perhaps, to the United States Armory, are the two local insurance companies: the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance company and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company. These companies were both organized by citizens of Springfield, the former being chartered in 1849, and the latter in 1851. The characteristic of each company is, above everything else, solidity. Their record has been one of steady growth and progress, accomplished under conservative management. Each year sees a large increase in the amount of business done and a corresponding gain in assets.

It is doubtful if there is another city in the United States of the size of Springfield which can boast of so many first-class hotels. The hostleries of this city have a reputation that is national. Not only are they well appointed, but they are very commodious. Travelling men make this city their rendezvous, owing to its central position, and the hotels receive a patronage that is both large and constant. The two oldest and best known are the Massasoit house and Cooley's hotel, the former having been opened in 1843, and the latter in 1850.

There is no question but that the high character of Springfield's hotels has contributed much toward giving travellers the favorable impression which they generally have of our city. So attracted have travelling men become by the city's advantages that many have moved their families here, some two thousand commercial travellers now making this their headquarters.

Among the things already mentioned that have helped to make Springfield famous should be added Springfield's publications. Foremost among these it is safe to place the Springfield Republican, a newspaper that is read and quoted throughout the country. Of almost equal importance and of even greater renown, perhaps, is "Webster's Dictionary," published by The G. & C. Merriam Company.

The enterprise and prosperity of a city are judged by, among other things, the amount of mail matter handled at the post-office. The volume of business done at the Springfield post-office is nothing short of remarkable for the size of the city, and it is constantly increasing. There are but three states in the country which surpass

Massachusetts in the aggregate of its post-office receipts, these three exceptions being New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania. In Massachusetts, Boston, the first city in population, leads in gross receipts, and Springfield, which is eighth in population, stands second in gross receipts. In percentage of net receipts to gross receipts Springfield makes a still better showing, ranking first not only in Massachusetts but in all New England.

For the year ending June 30, 1905, Springfield stands second in gross receipts, ranking above Worcester for the first time, Springfield's receipts being \$315,779.15 and Worcester's \$313,493.17. The population of Worcester, according to the 1905 census, is 127,763, and that of Springfield 73,484. The following tables give at a glance the rank of the Springfield post-office as compared with those of Boston and Worcester:

	Population		Gross Receipts		Net Receipts		Per cent. Net Receipts to Gross Receipts	
	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904	1905	1904	1905
Boston	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Worcester	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
Springfield	9	8	3	2	2	2	1	1

THE SPRINGFIELD BOARD OF TRADE

THE commercial life of Springfield is unique as compared with that of most cities in that it has a board of trade which is active. The Springfield Board of Trade is a young organization, having been in existence but fifteen years. During that time it has grown steadily in size and influence, until, today, it ranks among the strongest commercial organizations in the country. In proportion to the city's population it has the largest membership and is the most prosperous of any board of trade in New England.

The progress which the board has made is due to the fact that the leading business men of the city take a genuine interest in its work. The men who have served as presidents have been citizens of the highest character, and have, without exception, given liberally of their time in the effort to make the board of the greatest possible benefit to the community. During the past two years the office of president has been filled by Henry H. Bowman, president of the Springfield National bank, under whose guidance the affairs of the

board have prospered greatly. The only salaried official is the secretary, who devotes his entire time to the work of the board. The present secretary is J. Frank Drake, who is now serving his third year in that capacity.

As stated in the by-laws, the objects of the Board of Trade are: "To establish a body of recognized authority to deal with matters of interest to the business men of Springfield, and to the general public; to forward the prosperity of the mercantile and manufacturing community; and to procure and spread such information as will advance and elevate commercial dealings and extend just methods of business by the establishment and maintenance of a place for business and social meetings."

There is a diversity of opinion among the members of the board, as there is bound to be in any organization of its size, concerning the scope of the field in which the Board should confine its work. Some think that it should be the "boom" organization, the "shouting mule-driver of the municipal triumphant car of progress," and that its success should be gauged entirely by the number of new enterprises secured. Others, who are greatly in the majority, think that better progress in the end can be made by a more conservative course, under which no one is offered a cash bonus to choose a business location, but all manifest natural advantages to the manufacturer and the home-seeker are presented in every possible way.

The quarters occupied by the Board of Trade are centrally located and well furnished. Their value has been well appreciated, as is shown by the fact that Board of Trade meetings and meetings of various business associations are held on the average of more than one per day. The rooms are also freely used by business men in fulfilling engagements for business purposes.

The administrative function is vested in a board of directors, twenty in number, which meets once each month. From time to time during the year, as occasion requires, the full membership is called together, and twice each year formal banquets are held at which it is customary to have as guests men of national and even international repute, who deliver addresses.

In the course of the fifteen years that the Board of Trade has been in existence many things have been accomplished which have greatly benefited the city. Besides the various industries which the

board has induced to locate here, there are two pieces of work which stand out conspicuously, namely, the creation of the Advertisers' Protective association and the Springfield Credit Exchange. These two organizations have for several years past been the means of saving the business men of Springfield many thousands of dollars, and would be in themselves of sufficient importance to warrant the maintenance of an institution like the Board of Trade.

A DIVERSITY OF ENTERPRISES—SOME WHICH HAVE HELPED IN UPBUILDING SPRINGFIELD

THE one characteristic of commercial Springfield which is perhaps the most pronounced is the diversity of its industries. The fact that Springfield did not possess any one particular natural advantage suited to the growth of any one particular line of business has made of Springfield a "broad" city in the sense that we speak of a broad-minded man. It has caused prosperous industries of all kinds to make a start here, many of which have grown to such a size that they have a national and international reputation.

The fact that our industries are diversified in character has tended to make general business depressions and hard times felt in Springfield to a much lesser degree than would be the case were our industrial life like that of most cities in which there is usually some one industry vastly superior in size to all the others.

A self-made city is Springfield. This is quite evident to the person who makes himself familiar with the city's industrial history, which has been briefly given in this article. Even as the world is proud of a successful, self-made man, so should we be proud of our prosperous, progressive city.

It is impossible to prophesy accurately what the future of Commercial Springfield will be. There is only one way in which an intelligent forecast can be made, and that is to judge the future by the past, with a full knowledge of all the present resources which should have an important bearing upon future activities.

The advantage of a central location Springfield will undoubtedly always enjoy. This fact, coupled with the city's great prosperity which is not the result of a boom but the outcome of years and years of steady, healthy growth, points to continued progress. Numerous other advantages, such as low taxes, cheap insurance, abundant



Home of the Springfield Board of Trade



Another View of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company's New Building

supply of skilled labor, unsurpassed transportation accommodations, adequate banking facilities, and a city government that is free from graft, constitute a wonderful force which makes the future of Springfield look extremely bright.

It is possible in this chapter to briefly review only a few of the hundreds of enterprises which are recognized as prominent among those materially aiding in the upbuilding of Springfield, and to give as adequate an idea as possible of their past growth and development, and of their present standing.

THE SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has a history of serious difficulties successfully overcome, of growth and progress most creditable to its management, and of business development of the most satisfactory character. It is a record in which especial pride is felt in the city whose name the company bears and where its home offices have always been located. It is one honorable and notable in the annals of American fire underwriting.

The Springfield was organized and began business in the spring of 1851, under a charter granted by special act of the Massachusetts Legislature two years earlier. The capital stock of the proposed company had been fixed at \$150,000, with the provisos that business might commence when \$50,000 had been paid in, but that no more than ten per cent of the amount of paid-in capital should be taken on any one risk. The formation of the company was largely due to the persistent efforts of Marvin Chapin, at that time one of the proprietors of the Massasoit house. He was a public spirited citizen, actively identified with Springfield's interests. He believed that the money being paid for insurance to out-of-town companies should be retained through a home organization. Springfield was at that time a large and growing town, not having attained to the dignity of cityhood, and the business of fire underwriting was still in the formative and experimental stages. It required long and earnest effort to secure subscribers for the necessary amount of capital stock; but the movement was finally successful, and the Springfield began to do business May 31, 1851. At the close of that year, after seven months of business, the company's report showed that \$1,784,916 of fire risks and \$8,280 of marine risks had been written, while the two fire losses paid during the period amounted to but \$356.25.

It was a modest beginning, but the men active in the enterprise were among the leading citizens of the town, and they were determined that the company to which they had given the loved name of their town should prove worthy of the honor. The "home offices" at this time consisted of two rooms in the City Hotel building, which had been hired for one hundred dollars per year, and a little later a lease of the quarters for ten years at an annual rental of one hundred and fifty dollars was taken.

While bearing a local name, the Springfield did not, unlike too many of the companies then doing business, confine its efforts to the home vicinity. Almost as soon as it began doing business, a New York city agency was opened, and steadily the name of the company was extended to more remote portions of the country. Many difficulties were encountered in the western states, some of which had obnoxious insurance laws; but the company steadily widened and broadened its field. Its managers were dismayed by no ordinary obstacles or adverse conditions. While the "hard times" of 1857 were at their height it was decided to have an appropriate home office building; the historic site at the corner of Fort and Main streets was purchased, and the following spring the building which the company were to occupy for forty-seven years was completed. In the fall of that year it was voted to double the capital stock of the company, and without serious disturbance the years of the civil war were passed. The company had, however, taken a wise precaution early in the year 1860, by discontinuing all marine underwriting with the exception of inland (lake and river) risks. August, 1866, the company voted to increase its capital stock to half a million dollars, under an act of the Legislature authorizing the same. The then stockholders were allowed to subscribe for two shares of the new stock for every three shares held by them, and the full amount was taken within two months, although the company had just suffered a severe loss in the Portland (Maine) fire of 1866.

The Chicago fire of 1871 cost the Springfield in round numbers a sum equal to its entire capitalization. While the fire was still raging the board of directors met and took such measures as were practicable to provide for meeting the unknown but certainly enormous losses; and when the extent of the disaster became known, the stockholders in special meeting unanimously voted a 65 per cent assessment of the stock in order to restore the impaired capital.

The Boston fire of 1872 brought another severe trial to the Springfield, its losses amounting to about \$250,000, and an assessment of thirty per cent to repair the capital stock became necessary. As in the former case, it was voted without dissent. Having thus within thirteen months passed two crises of appalling magnitude, making a record rarely if ever equaled in the history of underwriting, the Springfield had brilliantly shown itself worthy of public confidence, and loyally has the recognition been extended, as abundantly attested by the company's subsequent growth—a growth so marked that in the Baltimore fire of 1904 it was able to meet a loss of £440,000 without embarrassment or serious inconvenience.

The growth of business is well shown by that of the capital stock, which in 1874 was increased to \$600,000, in 1875 to \$750,000, in 1881 to \$1,000,000, in 1887 to \$1,250,000, in 1890 to \$1,500,000, and in 1901 to



Office Interiors of the Fire and Marine Company's New Building



Main Office of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company

\$2,000,000, the present figure. All of these increases in capitalization have been made from the company's surplus earnings. Meantime the risks have grown from less than \$1,800,000 in 1852 to \$442,061,692; there has been paid in cash dividends to the stockholders \$4,754,542—all of which has been more than met by the \$5,009,816 interest and dividends from investments; the assets of the company December 31, 1904, amounting to \$6,446,898.

In 1902 the initial steps were taken toward the erection of a modern fireproof building as a home office for the company, seven estates at the corner of State and Maple streets were secured, and President A. W. Damon, with directors Warren D. Kinsman, Mase S. Southworth and James L. Pease were appointed a building committee. As a result of their efforts, the present magnificent home of the company, complete and adequate in every respect, finely appointed and fitted with every modern convenience and device for the transaction of the underwriting business of today, was occupied July 3, 1905.

The present official board of the Springfield consists of A. Willard Damon, president; Charles E. Galacar, vice-president; W. J. Mackay, secretary; F. H. Williams, treasurer; directors—Frederick H. Harris, Marshall Field of Chicago, James L. Pease, Mase S. Southworth, Warren D. Kinsman, Homer L. Bosworth, William A. Harris, A. Willard Damon, Charles E. Galacar, and Joseph Shattuck, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. George W. Rice and Dr. Alfred Lambert were the first propagandists of the idea that the premium money of Springfield citizens might better be paid to a home than to an alien life insurance company. Their zealous preaching was successful, and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, Springfield's largest financial institution, was given life on May 15, 1851, by act of the Massachusetts legislature, the enabling document bearing the signatures of the governor, George S. Boutwell, Henry Wilson, president of the Senate, and N. P. Banks, speaker of the House. The design of the corporators of the company was to establish an institution that at an early day should be purely mutual; and it was only the necessity of providing funds to start the business that prevented strict mutuality at the outset. The company was therefore, when it began to do business, a mutual company having a small capital stock interest—\$100,000. Interest upon the stock was limited to seven per cent per annum, and the stock itself was retired in 1867, since which year the company has been in full reality the Massachusetts Mutual.

The first home office of the company was not extravagantly sumptuous, it being no less and no more than one room, to wit, Room 8, Foot's block, corner of Main and State streets. In 1866-67 was built and occupied a new headquarters, a five-story building at 413 Main street. And now, in 1905, plans are under way whereby the company will in two or three years return

to "the very spot of its origin," namely, to the corner of Main and State streets—it having bought the Foot block and property in the rear, upon which an adequate home office building will be erected. The company's officers have always been men of prominence and activity in our community. The personnel of the first management was Caleb Rice, president; James M. Thompson, vice-president; Caleb Rice, treasurer; F. B. Bacon, secretary; Samuel S. Day, clerk; Dr. Alfred Lambert, medical examiner; William Rice, Waitstill Hastings, Samuel Day, finance committee. These men in their day were among our civic leaders, and their names frequently appear in the chronicles of their generation, nor are they yet forgotten by our city's elders. Of equal quality were their successors, the predecessors of the present business body of officials. Too much space would be required for the naming of all who have occupied official positions in the past, but a history of either the city or the company would be a half-told tale if no mention were made of E. W. Bond, M. V. B. Edgerly, E. D. Beach, C. McLean Knox, Homer Foot, Henry S. Lee, Julius H. Appleton, Gideon Wells, Avery J. Smith, James Weir Mason, Henry Fuller, Jr., Dr. David P. Smith, and Harry W. Haskins. The present list of officials is as follows: John A. Hall, president; Henry M. Phillips, vice-president; Wm. W. McClench, second vice-president and counsel; Wm. H. Sargeant, secretary; Oscar B. Ireland, actuary; Dr. F. W. Chapin, Dr. George S. Stebbins, medical directors; Wheeler H. Hall, Geo. D. Lang, assistant secretaries; A. K. McGinley, assistant counsel; Chas. H. Angell, assistant actuary; C. S. Warburton, superintendent of loans; Isaac B. Snow, superintendent of agencies.

Many of these officers have been connected with the company during a long period. President Hall was the Springfield general agent of the company in 1872, and his steps toward the presidency were as follows: Superintendent of agencies in 1880; elected secretary in 1881; thence to the position of president in 1895. Vice-president Phillips was elected secretary in 1895 and vice-president in 1904. For many years prior to 1895 he had been a director of the company and a member of committees. Second vice-president McClench became connected with the law department of the company in 1893 and was appointed counsel in 1898; his election as second vice-president occurred in January, 1905. Secretary Sargeant began as an office boy in 1884, and before his election to the secretaryship in January, 1905, he had served as inspector of agencies and risks and as an assistant secretary. Actuary Ireland received his appointment in 1872. Doctor Chapin began his duties as a medical examiner of the company in 1879, and Doctor Stebbins in 1887. Assistant secretary Hall entered the employ of the company as a junior clerk in the actuarial department in 1886; whence he was transferred to the bookkeeping department; a few years later he became chief accountant; next followed his election as an assistant secretary. Assistant secretary

Lang has been connected with the company continuously during thirty-two years, having joined the office force as a boy in 1873; he was elected to his present position in January, 1905. Superintendent of Loans Warburton, became an agent of the company in 1877 and was placed in charge of the loan department in 1897. Superintendent of Agencies Snow joined the company as an agent in 1880, and in 1900 was given the oversight of the agency corps. And both the assistant counsel and the assistant actuary deserve a place on the list of old employés. This chronologic recital indicates that faithfulness and ability are prized and necessary elements of promotion in the home office of this company. The following Springfield men are members of the board of directors: Henry S. Hyde, Hon. Marcus P. Knowlton, Nelson C. Newell, Lewis J. Powers, A. B. Wallace, W. S. Caldwell, John A. Hall, Henry M. Phillips, Wm. W. McClench, Dr. F. W. Chapin, C. S. Warburton. Holyoke is represented by Hon. William Whiting.

Perhaps it is not as well known to our citizens as it ought to be, that the Massachusetts Mutual occupies an almost unique position in life insurance in the United States, in that, together with but two or three other companies among all the regular companies, it issues annual dividend life insurance only, and pays annual dividends of yearly-increasing aggregate magnitude. The long and successful dividend-paying record of this company demonstrates that the annual dividend system is practicable, is satisfactory to the insured, and affords the only just method of distributing surplus. By its employment the accumulation of a huge surplus is prevented, and thus is avoided the temptation to extravagance of various kinds and the great waste of policy-holders' money in mad rivalry for new business. Massachusetts law, of course, governs the company's policy contracts, its leading feature being the statutory determination of paid-up and cash-surrender values, whereby, after three annual premiums have been paid, a policy-holder in a Massachusetts company possesses an inalienable, vested insurance right, of fixed money value. The law is frequently referred to as the "Famous Non-Forfeiture Law of Massachusetts," and it is worth a Massachusetts man's knowing that his state was the first to enact such laws and the first to establish an insurance department for the supervision of its companies. Annual dividends, Massachusetts law, liberal policies, and honest and capable management, have made the Massachusetts Mutual greatly successful—not in hugeness, but in acquiring that popular confidence which is reflected in safe and normal growth.

The total income of this company in 1904 was over eight million dollars, showing an increase of more than one hundred per cent in the last ten years. The assets at that time were over thirty-seven million dollars, an increase of 136 per cent; insurance in force, \$182,874,119, an increase of 103 per cent; surplus, \$3,300,623, an increase of 118 per cent. The total payments to

policyholders and beneficiaries from the date of organization in 1851 down to December 31, 1904, were as follows: Death claims, \$27,241,873; matured endowments, \$4,494,549; dividends, \$13,015,120. During 1904, \$941,827 was paid to policy-holders in annual dividends alone. The company operates in thirty-four states of the Union, and had at the close of last year some eighty thousand policies in force.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY. Had Springfield nothing else to be proud of she would have just claim to world-wide fame on account of the fact that here is issued Webster's International dictionary, that marvelous compendium of human learning that was first published by Noah Webster in 1828. Upon his death in 1843 the copyright was bought out by George and Charles Merriam, who for ten years previous had conducted a bookstore and printing establishment in Springfield and to whom the world is indebted for the development of Webster's great works to their present commanding position in the world of learning. Homer Merriam, who had been in the book business in Troy, N. Y., came to Springfield in 1856 and became a member of the firm, although the name G. & C. Merriam remained unchanged. No further change was made in the business until 1882, when after the death of George Merriam and the retirement of his brother Charles, Orlando M. Baker and H. Curtis Rowley entered the partnership, which took the style G. & C. Merriam & Company. Mr. Baker was educated at Genesee Wesleyan seminary and college, and taught for ten years in Milwaukee. From 1866 to 1874 he was in the book business, and was later chosen assistant state superintendent of education in Missouri. He came to Springfield in 1877, and served the house five years previous to becoming a partner. Mr. Rowley is a son-in-law of Homer Merriam, and prepared for Yale at Whitestown seminary, but changed his plans and entered the army in 1864. In 1865 he became a member of the book and engraving firm of L. S. Currier & Company, Cincinnati. In 1866 he founded the firm of Curry, Rowley & Company at Utica, N. Y., and conducted a wholesale stationery business until 1879, when he came to Springfield and took a position with the Merriams. In 1892 the firm was incorporated as the G. & C. Merriam company, with Homer Merriam as president, a position which he held until he moved to California in 1903. Mr. Baker then became president, with Mr. Rowley as treasurer and K. N. Washburn as secretary, the latter having been connected with the house ever since 1884, following a ten-years' experience in the schoolbook business.

While in a historical sketch of Springfield, the greatest interest naturally centers in the personnel of the publishers of Webster's dictionary, there should be some mention made of the result of their work. The book as it came from Doctor Webster's hands was revised or added to, first in 1847, again in 1859, 1864, 1879, 1884, 1890, 1892, 1900, 1902, each date repre-



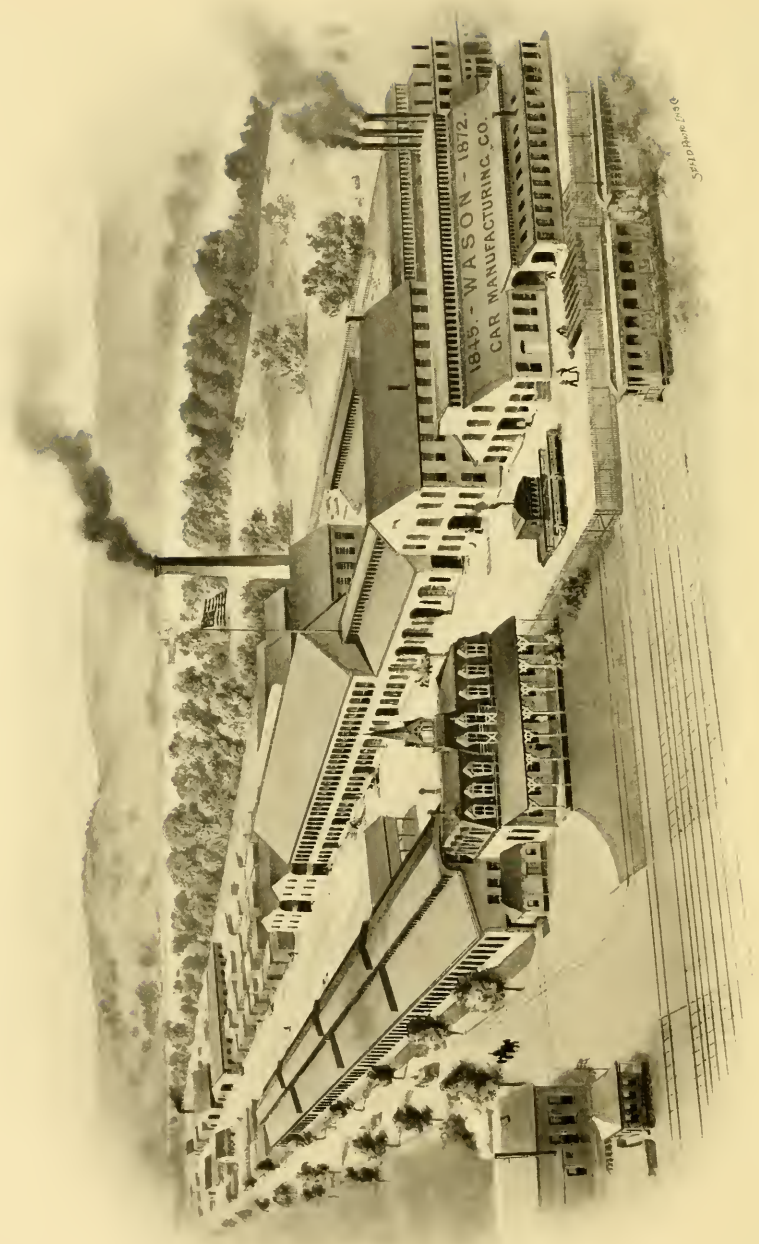
Main Street looking North from State Street



Forest Park Sheep on their way to pasture



Drives and Promenades in Animal Section at Forest Park



Works of the Wason Manufacturing Company

senting some advance in accuracy, comprehensiveness or convenience. A complete series of school and college dictionaries was issued, the smaller books being handled by a New York house, but the largest abridgment, the Collegiate, and the smallest, a vest-pocket edition styled Webster's Little Gem dictionary, are published in Springfield in connection with the complete International. Of the latter, special editions are issued in England and for Australia.

In every quarter of the globe wherever the English language is spoken, Webster's International dictionary is looked upon as an intellectual storehouse, filled with the artistic, scientific, historic and legendary lore of every age and country, convenient in arrangement and terse in condensation. It represents a century of research, careful thought and painstaking compilation on the part of eminent philologists, aided by linguists and men of letters in every leading profession, and of both English and foreign tongues. The best talent in the world has been constantly employed without regard to cost; the best type, ink, presswork and binding have been utilized, and in every way the firm has lived and worked closely upon the lines of its motto—"Get the Best."

THE WASON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, the largest car-building works in New England, is at Brightwood. No manufacturing concern in Springfield has become more world-famed, and none have, with the exception of the United States Armory, handled more money. The corporation was organized February 1, 1862, with a capital of \$50,000, taking over the car-building business of T. W. Wason & Company, commenced in 1845. In February, 1868, its capital was increased to \$150,000, and in February, 1881, to \$300,000. In March, 1868, the company purchased the property then occupied by it upon Lyman street, just opposite the Union depot, and which it still owns. In June, 1868, it purchased the foundry and car-wheel business of Wason, Ladd & Company, and in 1870 the land now occupied by it in Brightwood, where in 1871 and 1872 it built its present shops, to which since that time large additions in buildings and machinery have been made. These buildings, constructed of wood and brick, are commodious and complete in every particular. They are said to be the best arranged of the sort in the United States. Here every part of the car is made. The workshops are on either side of a wide-gauge railway extending from the tracks of the Boston and Maine railroad company to the river bank. This forty-foot gauge track is traversed by a steam engine and carriage, by which arrangement the cars when completed are transferred from the shops to the track and thence, by means of switches, to the tracks of the Boston and Maine railroad.

The founder of the business, Thomas W. Wason, died in 1870. His successor as president of the company, George C. Fisk, has been connected

with the business since 1852, and is now serving his fifty-fourth year. Henry S. Hyde became connected with the company at its organization in 1862 as secretary, was chosen treasurer in 1869, and is now serving his thirty-seventh year as such. Henry Pearson, now vice-president and general manager, has been connected with the company for twenty-four continuous years. Louis C. Hyde has been chief accountant since 1876 and secretary since 1882.

The Wason company when running to its fullest capacity employs seven hundred men, and its product has amounted to \$1,500,000 per annum. During the last five years its product has been \$4,960,914, and its payment for labor \$1,430,635.50. Its product can be found upon nearly all the steam railroads in the eastern states, and in many foreign countries. It built the first Woodruff, and first Pullman sleeping-car, and in 1858 completed the first order for cars to be exported ever filled in the United States. Its recent extensive contracts have been for the Manhattan Elevated, and the Interborough Rapid Transit railway companies of New York, the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company, and for government railways of the Argentine republic, and electric work for Havana, as well as a large amount of steam and electric work for eastern railways aggregating in value over \$500,000.

SMITH & WESSON. Few cities can boast of an industry of so great an international reputation as that enjoyed by Smith & Wesson of Springfield. This firm were the pioneers in revolver manufacturing. The same remarkable business ability and inventive genius which gave the concern their start has caused the business to grow so rapidly that it is today the largest of its kind in the United States. The firm began business in 1857 under the name of Smith & Wesson, and this name has always remained unchanged. The partnership was then composed of Horace Smith and Daniel B. Wesson. In 1874, Mr. Smith retired and Mr. Wesson continued alone until 1882, when his son, Walter H. Wesson, became a partner with him, and seven years later his other son, Joseph H. Wesson, was admitted to the firm. The business was first located on Market street, but in 1860 it was moved to the present site on Stockbridge street. The main factory is a four-story brick structure, and extends from Stockbridge street through to Cross street. Several other large buildings have been erected since the factory proper was built so that now practically a whole block is occupied. At the beginning, only two styles of revolvers were made, but at the present time fourteen models are being manufactured. The output has steadily increased as the years have passed by, and today the production is ten thousand per month. In the busiest season over six hundred men are employed, but five hundred men have steady employment the year round. From its inception it has been the policy of the company to keep up with

the most recent inventions in their particular line, and they have never hesitated to buy up patents when it was for their interest to do so.

The Smith & Wesson revolver has been exhibited at nearly every exposition of any great size for the past forty years, and has never failed to take the highest award. Among the first prizes secured were those awarded at Paris in 1867, Moscow in 1872, Vienna in 1873, Philadelphia in 1876, Paris in 1877, Melbourne in 1880, Paris in 1890, Chicago in 1892, Paris in 1900, Buffalo in 1902, and St. Louis in 1904. Such a splendid record maintained over a series of years is something which not only the company itself may well be proud of but reflects great credit upon the city of Springfield. No revolver yet invented consists of comparatively so few parts, and accomplishes so much. Only the very best of steel is used and great attention is paid to the smallest details. Every revolver before it is put upon the market is very carefully tested for accuracy, penetration and workmanship, and when it leaves the factory is fully guaranteed. It is with good reason that the makers are able to claim for the Smith & Wesson revolver that it is "unequaled in excellence of material and workmanship, force, accuracy of firing, safety, simplicity of construction, and convenience in loading."

BARNEY & BERRY COMPANY. The manufacture of skates, carried on so extensively by this concern, was begun in 1864 in the building then known as Warner's pistol factory at Pecowsic, and removed to Mill river in 1866. The reputation of the Barney & Berry skate grew rapidly and became so world-wide in the next ten years that a new factory was erected on Broad street. In 1882 these quarters were outgrown and the present handsome building was erected. It has a frontage of 200 feet on Broad street and 120 feet on Elmwood street, and is three stories high. The firm employs only the most skilled workmen and uses material of the highest grade, which accounts for the award of highest medals for excellence wherever exhibited. In 1876, at Philadelphia, their company received the only medal awarded; in 1873, the highest medal at Vienna; and in 1878, the highest award at Paris.

Everett H. Barney, founder of the Barney & Barry skate manufacturing industry, park commissioner and public-spirited citizen generally, is a man of ideas and untiring energy. Before he founded the skate business which has borne his name broadcast, and the product of his factory "wherever water freezes," he was a skilled mechanic for several years previous to his coming to Springfield, and was a superintendent in several manufactories of small arms. He was a skater from early youth, and his fondness for skating led him to turn his inventive faculties to a satisfactory skate. Long before he began the manufacture of them he had devised for his own use a metal-top skate, and was the first to put that kind of skate into the market. The Barney & Berry company was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in December, 1904, with E. H. Barney as president and W. P.

Dodge as treasurer. At present about one hundred men are employed at the factory.

THE MILTON BRADLEY COMPANY. Wherever American games and diversions are known—wherever education in this country has taken the kindergarten form—wherever publications touching the kindergarten and allied methods are known and studied, not to mention other interests and specialties—the name of Milton Bradley company of this city is familiarly and favorably known. Few people realize the immense variety of goods included under the name of kindergarten material, which ranges from a little box of pegs or straws to a kindergarten table or an elaborately illustrated book.

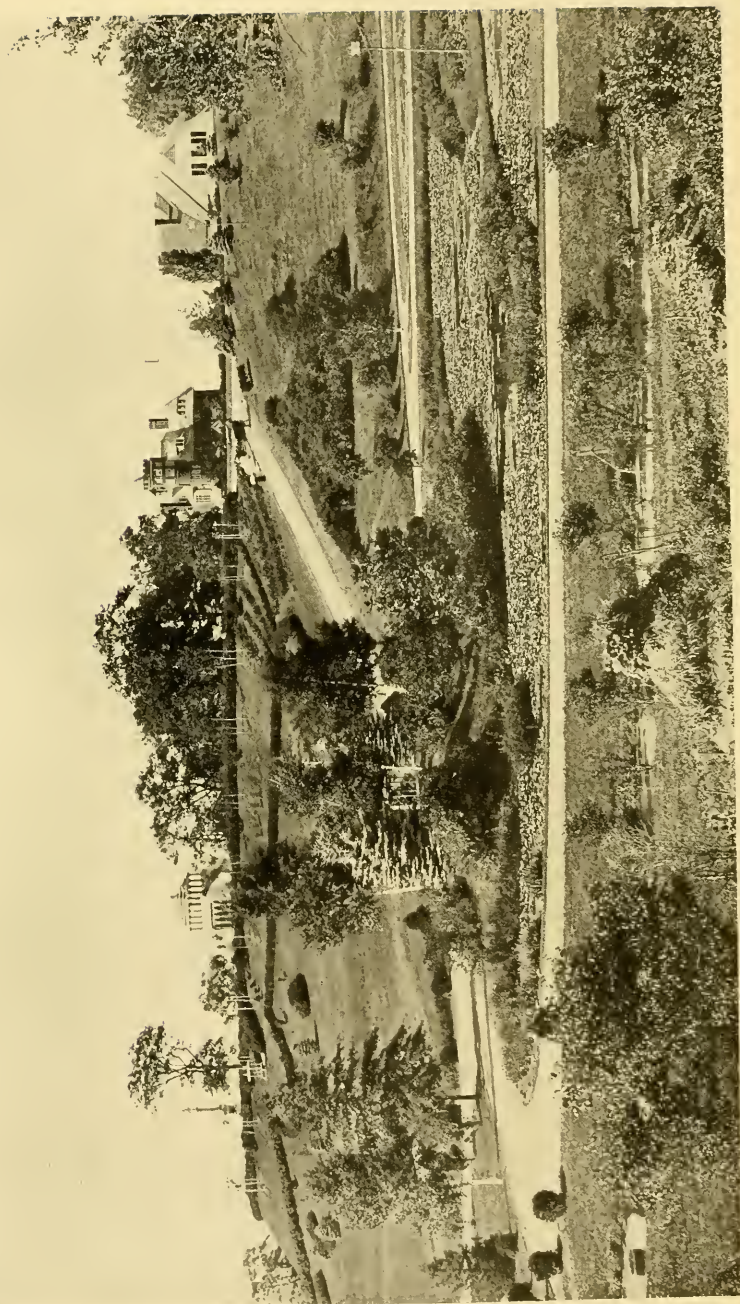
It was in 1869 that Mr. Bradley came under the spell of the Froebelian philosophy, mainly through the influence of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, and Prof. Edward Wiebe, who was trying to introduce into Springfield the kindergarten as known in Germany. The professor had prepared for publication a kindergarten guide, entitled "The Paradise of Childhood," and after much persuasion the firm of Milton Bradley & Company consented to bring out the book. This action has never been regretted, for the volume, the first kindergarten guide ever printed in English, has been of great benefit to thousands of kindergarteners. The publication department is, today, of rapidly increasing importance, and includes the Kindergarten Review, a monthly magazine of high standing in its field. The lithographing branch of this large and varied business has increased with all the rest, and its presses are always crowded with large orders for color printing and first-class commercial work. Being pioneers in lithography in western Massachusetts, the company have a large accumulation of engravings adapted for work in this region. The reputation of the company for home amusements has never been eclipsed. Some of the most successful games the country has ever seen have originated with this concern. In the early days of croquet, for example, their facilities were taxed to the utmost night and day to keep up with the demand.

While in all this growth from small beginnings, Mr. Bradley, who is treasurer of the company, has had many able assistants, yet his has been the guiding and controlling hand, and to him alone is due much of the present success of the company.

THE R. H. SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Few industries owe so much to the energy and inventive genius of one man as does the rubber-stamp business to R. Hale Smith of this city, the founder and manager of this company. Mr. Smith was born in Chicopee in 1845, and after having had valuable experience with large concerns as machinist, toolmaker and draughtsman, he became associated in 1866 with B. B. Hill in the manufacture of ribbon printing stamps, taking the mechanical superintendence



The Barney Mausoleum on Laurel Hill



Looking Across the Lily Ponds at Forest Park

of the business which grew to national prominence. In 1873, having developed the manufacture of rubber stamps, Mr. Smith determined to devote his whole attention to the new line. He severed his connection with Mr. Hill and started business alone in the present building under the name of R. H. Smith & Company, his brother, H. M. Smith, afterward joining him. The business prospered, and at the end of ten years had grown to such proportions that a change from a co-partnership was desirable, and in December, 1883, the R. H. Smith Manufacturing company was incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$30,000. The rubber and metal hand stamp-making industry is now so universally established that the chief business of the Smith company has long since become that of a stamp trade supply house, the larger share of their goods going to the stamp-makers and dealers wherever located, but as from the start, they make a prominent feature of the designing and construction of vulcanizers and all other machinery and tools for the use of stamp-makers in the making of rubber stamps. As early as 1876 they found England and the Continent a good field for their goods and cultivated it vigorously. Besides having placed many manufacturing outfits in Peru, Chili, Argentine and Brazil. Venezuela, Colombia and Equador they have gained a substantial foothold in Australia and New Zealand, South Africa, India and other British colonies. The company now has sales agencies of long standing in many parts of the world. For example, their London general agency has been housed at 170 Fleet street for twenty-four years, and their Rio Janeiro, Brazil, general agency has not changed managers for twenty-eight years. Many hundred stamp makers throughout this and foreign countries owe their existence to the R. H. Smith Manufacturing company, who first fitted them up and have since furnished them with supplies necessary to carry on their business. The present officers of the company are R. Hale Smith, president and treasurer, Henry M. Smith and Arthur H. Rogers, vice presidents, and Frank A. Wakefield, secretary.

THE W. D. KINSMAN COMPANY, though not the largest of our department stores, must be accounted the oldest. No other name has been identified with the dry-goods trade of Springfield so long a time as that of W. D. Kinsman, and with only three or four exceptions there are none who have been continuously in any line of business in this city so many years, Mr. Kinsman having established his business here in 1862. In 1879 he erected the building on the northwest corner of Main and Bridge streets, occupying the corner store since 1880. In 1901 the W. D. Kinsman company was incorporated, the other shareholders in the corporation being Howard L. Kinsman and George E. Scott, Mr. Scott having been with the house twenty-five years and H. L. Kinsman fifteen years. Mr. Kinsman's ambition has not been to establish a great department store, but rather to choose his trade and carry high-grade goods, and the store which he founded is

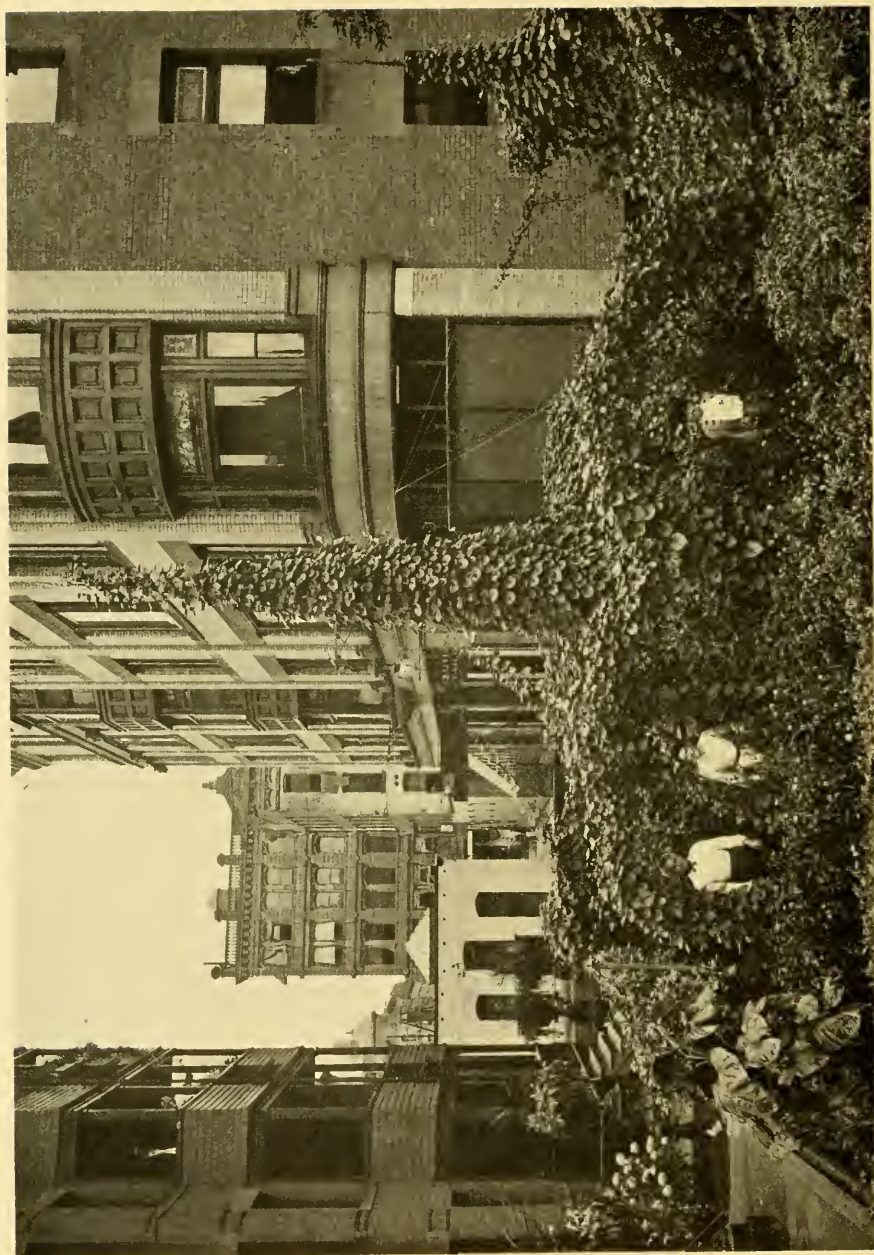
conceded to have the best class of Springfield dry goods trade. With the growth of our city Mr. Kinsman's trade has increased each year until now it has become necessary for the company to add more floor space, taking for that purpose the adjoining store occupied by Albert E. Lerche.

FORBES & WALLACE. Thirty-one years ago—in the year 1874—the great business of Forbes & Wallace had its beginning. It was a small store in those days—the city was small, less than 30,000 inhabitants. But behind that early enterprise were men whose shrewd minds, whose intelligent and unwearied energies, were destined to place their standards on a height rarely reached in the business world. As the city grew, the store of Forbes & Wallace grew, but it far outstripped the tide of Springfield's population, until today, in its mammoth home, with its acres and acres of merchandise, its fair and honorable reputation, its genial hospitality, it ranks as a favorite trading center, not only of western New England, but of wide regions beyond. An idea of its immense patronage may be gained from the fact that probably as many as twenty times Springfield's entire population thronged in and out its doors in the past year; indeed, the great store, crowded with goods from every corner and clime of the world, is a veritable Wonderland, well worth a journey of many miles to see.

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT. The year following the great fire of 1875 saw the beginning of many new business enterprises in Springfield. One of the most notable of these, in the light of later developments, was the establishment of the store now so widely known as Meekins, Packard & Wheat. In that year the late Emory Meekins, then a member of the firm of Tinkham & Company, formed a partnership with Mr. A. A. Packard, who had been for three years in charge of the carpet department in the same store, and opened a store at the present location of the Hampden Trust company under the name of Meekins & Packard, dealing in carpets and house-furnishings. In one year the new firm was obliged to look for larger quarters, and accordingly two stores in the new block at the corner of Main and Hillman streets were hurriedly completed for their use, and the spring of 1877 saw them established at the location which has ever since been associated with this firm. New departments were now added and the business of the store grew at a remarkable rate. Dry goods had now been included in the stock, and the other departments had been doubled in size. In 1879 Mr. W. G. Wheat acquired an interest in the business and a few years later became one of the partners, the firm name being changed to Meekins, Packard & Company and later to Meekins, Packard & Wheat. Since Mr. Meekins' death in 1900 Messrs. Packard and Wheat have been the sole proprietors. In the meantime drapery and furniture departments had been added and the growth of the business had compelled repeated enlargements. A phenomenal growth has attended the development of this store. While



Carr Building on Harrison Avenue



Besse Place looking toward Main Street

the city has been doubling its population this store has doubled its capacity a dozen times over, until today it is one of the largest houses in New England, depending for its business not alone upon Springfield and nearby towns and cities but reaching out all over New England and even beyond the borders of the six eastern states. From a store twenty by seventy feet with a force of three men (the two members of the firm and a colored boy) this establishment has grown until today it has several hundred employ  s on its payroll, and with its handsome new building just completed on Hillman street, it occupies six and one-half acres of floor space.

SMITH & MURRAY. This department store started modestly April 19, 1879, at the corner of Court square and Main street, occupying the ground floor and basement, each being forty-five feet by a hundred feet, or nine thousand square feet floor space. Still on the same corner, by a constant application to what is best in business methods, they added store after store, until now the doors include twelve numbers on Springfield's busiest street. The store occupies five floors in one block and six in another, over sixty thousand square feet more floor space than at the beginning. Both of the founders of this concern were Scotch by birth, having been educated in Scotland, and learned the dry-goods business first in their native towns, and later in Glasgow, Scotland. Coming to America in their early manhood they were employed in some of Boston's famous dry-goods stores before starting the business that now bears their name. Smith & Murray have developed a wholesale business of considerable proportions, all of which helps to make Springfield the splendid business center it is. One of the two men who founded the business, John M. Smith, died December 12, 1898. The other, Peter Murray, still stands at the head, guiding with skill the many departments.

HAYNES & COMPANY. The firm of Haynes & Company, founded in 1849 by the late Tilly Haynes, has practically "grown up" with Springfield during the past half century, as its growth has been closely identified with that of the city. In 1855, Theodore L. Haynes purchased from his brother his interest in the business, and has since conducted it, having been assisted for a number of years by another brother, John Haynes, and for the past five years by his son, Stanford L. Haynes. Mr. Theodore Haynes has always been proud of Springfield as a city and the part his firm has played in making it the trading center it is today. For years he was active in the work of the Board of Trade and supplied the early home of the board in his building; later his son, Stanford Haynes, served for five years on the directorate of the board. The feeling of the firm has always been that what it is and has it owes to Springfield, and it is always willing to do whatever it can for Springfield in return. There are today in New England very few concerns dealing in goods strictly for men and boys that can boast of anywhere near the volume of business yearly handled by Haynes & Company.

CHARLES HALL, after being burned out by the great Chicago fire, thirty-three years ago, settled on Springfield as the best place in which to start anew. He bought out the bankrupt stock of the little store then occupying the present site, and by a steady, healthy business growth developed the largest wholesale and retail trade in his line in New England outside of Boston. His trade not only covers western Massachusetts, but extends to Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The stock in trade is not confined to the choice line of china and glassware, but includes selected odd pieces of furniture, sterling silver articles, and nearly everything with which to decorate a home. There are whole departments devoted to choice products of art, others to mantels, tiles, fireplace furnishings, gas and electrical fixtures and stained glass windows. While the stock is remarkable for the amount and beauty of its fine goods, and while it includes no "Cheap John" wares, it at the same time is adapted to all purses.

KIBBE BROTHERS COMPANY ranks among the oldest and most reliable business houses of the city, and have the distinction of being the largest confectionery manufacturers in New England outside of Boston. From 1843, when Horace Kibbe, who had previously been making lozenges in a little shop on Cross street, bought of Cicero Simons and George A. Kibbe a small retail candy store, the business has steadily increased, the company now occupying large buildings on Harrison avenue and employing about three hundred and fifty hands. The wholesale trade of this company was originally started with one two-horse team and was gradually enlarged until eight four-horse wagons were continually on the road visiting all towns within a radius of seventy-five to one hundred miles from Springfield. The growth of the railroad and trolley systems has driven away these teams, but their places are taken by men with sample cases who cover the larger part of New England and New York state, and shipments are also made to California and many other Western states.

From 1843 to 1849 Cicero Simons was associated with Horace Kibbe, the company being called Simons & Kibbe. H. B. Crane succeeded Mr. Simons in 1849, and four years later George A. Kibbe again entered the candy business, the firm now becoming Kibbe, Crane & Co. Mr. Crane retired in 1863 and the following year Edwin McElwain and Sherman D. Porter were taken into partnership and the firm name changed to Kibbe Brothers & Company. To these two men is largely due the present success and high standing of this well-known confectionery house. George A. Kibbe died in 1882, and after the death of Horace Kibbe in 1887 the business was continued by Messrs. McElwain & Porter, and in 1890 the factory was moved from Main street, where it had been for twenty-eight years, to larger quarters on Harrison avenue. The first building erected on the present site was a five-story structure with a frontage of eighty and a depth of one

hundred and thirty feet. Large additions have since been built until at present the company occupies over 125,000 square feet of floor space and the daily output of candy exceeds twelve tons.

In 1892 Kibbe Brothers company was incorporated under Massachusetts laws with a capital stock of \$100,000. The present officers are Sherman D. Porter, president; Edwin McElwain, treasurer; Charles C. McElwain, assistant treasurer, Robert R. Cleeland, secretary.

THE E. STEBBINS MANUFACTURING COMPANY. In the evolution of the modern dwelling, nothing has shown more marked advancement and progress than the development which has taken place in sanitary and plumbing conditions and appliances. Among the foremost manufacturers of brass plumbing goods in this country is the E. Stebbins Manufacturing company of this city. This company was begun in a small way by Erastus Stebbins of Chicopee for the manufacture of a patented compression faucet, which is still made by the concern. Outgrowing its quarters, the business was moved to Taylor street in this city in 1861, where it remained until the fire in 1875, having in the meantime been sold by Mr. Stebbins, passed through several hands and been incorporated in 1872. After the fire it was moved to its present quarters in Brightwood. This company has won an enviable reputation as manufacturers of the highest grade of sanitary and plumbing goods, including not only compression goods but a full line of Fuller and ground key work, besides many miscellaneous items, among which is the Broughton self-closing work, which stands highest of any work of its class in the country. For several years it has been unable to keep pace with the orders which come to it from different sections of the country, and recently has made extensive additions to its plant. The annual production of this company today is sufficient to supply, complete, a city of twice the number of inhabitants of Springfield. The officers of the company are H. M. Brewster, president, and A. H. Warner, treasurer.

THE BAY STATE CORSET COMPANY is one of the most prominent and noticeable industries of the city, and makes the largest and most varied line of corsets and waists of any concern in America, its most celebrated brand being the W. T. corset. The company was among the early pioneers in the manufacture of corsets, and was started at West Brookfield, Mass. A branch was opened in Springfield later which was subsequently enlarged and the factory at West Brookfield closed out. The Bay State Corset company was organized in 1885 and was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in 1890. Much of the early success of the company was due to A. D. Nason, who for over fifteen years was its president, treasurer and general manager. The capacity of the plant has been increased from time to time until at present it occupies 75,000 square feet of floor space, and has a capacity for turning out over six hundred dozen corsets per day,

which are sold in every city of the United States and exported to foreign countries.

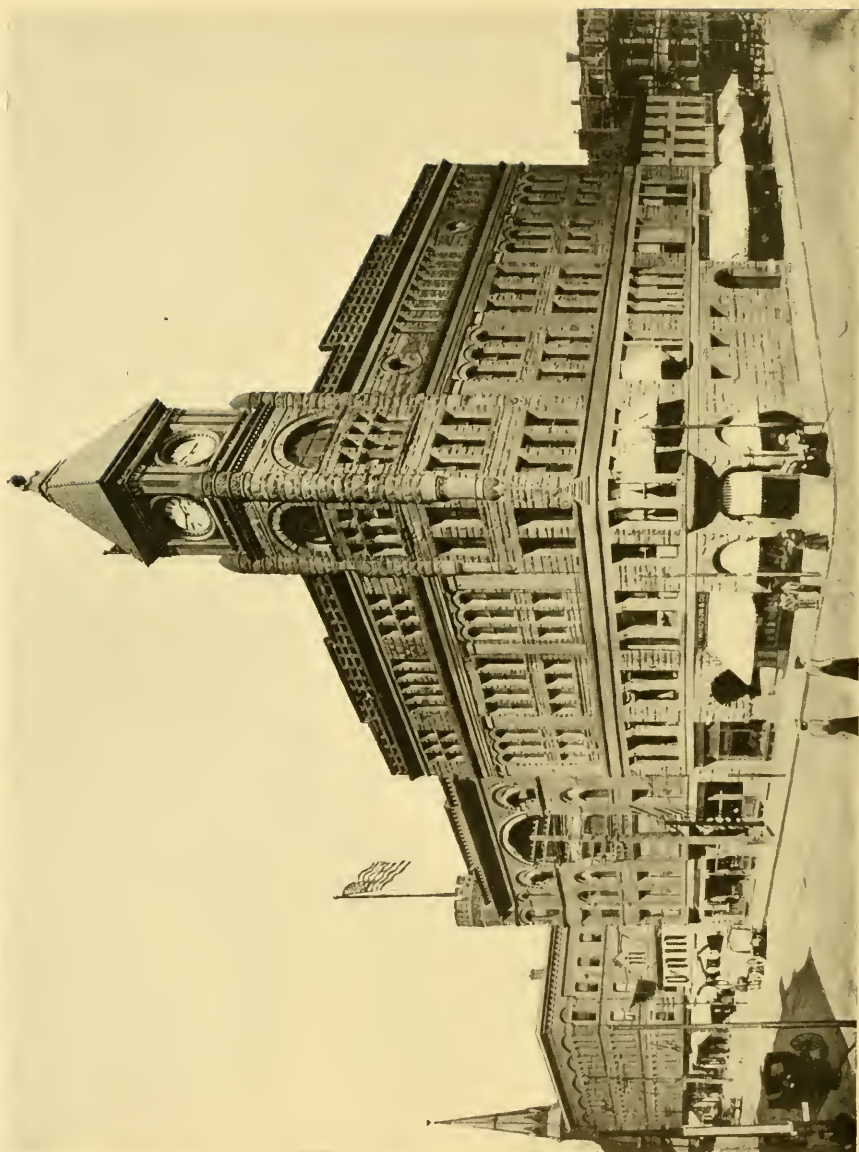
The present officers of the Bay State Corset company are William M. Titus, president and manager, and Royal J. Wright, treasurer. For many years previous to being chosen president, Mr. Titus was one of the leading and most popular salesmen known to the trade. He has been active in local club life and is prominent in Board of Trade affairs. He is known throughout the trade centers of the country, and to his untiring efforts and strict maintenance of the high standard grade of goods manufactured, and fair and just dealings with all patrons, is due the present prosperous condition of the company.

FISK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Like many of the largest soap-makers of the country, the Fisk Manufacturing company's first product was candles. That was half a century ago, and the company consisted of Thomas F. Fisk, then a resident of Hinsdale, N. H. The business flourished from the start and grew to such proportions that it was thought best to move the entire plant to Springfield. This change took place in 1864. The present extensive factory on Walker street demonstrates conclusively that the growth was not retarded by the process of transplanting. Like the majority of Springfield's industries, the products of the Fisk Manufacturing company are national in their distribution. It would be hard indeed to find a place where Fisk's Japanese soap is unknown. This has been accomplished by extensive advertising and the manufacture of an article of remarkable merit. More recently the Fisk Manufacturing company have introduced Japine, a washing powder that cleanses without rubbing, scrubbing or boiling, and which is guaranteed not to shrink flannels. The latest addition to the list is known as Auto-car soap, and is made in response to a general demand for a soap that will remove grease and grime from highly-polished surfaces without streaking or scratching or dulling. In addition to these specialties the Fisk Manufacturing company make a wide variety of mill and manufacturers' soaps. These are used in silk, woolen and worsted mills; in paper works, dye houses and kindred branches of industry. It is interesting to note that the raw material used by this company are almost wholly imported from Europe, the larger part coming from France, Germany and Italy.

Since 1880, the Fisk Manufacturing company has been a stock company, capitalized at \$50,000. George C. Fisk is the president and treasurer, H. G. Fisk, clerk, and W. S. L. Hawkins, agent. From the time of its establishment to the present date this company has stood an excellent example of what may be accomplished by thrift, perseverance and good management. While there are many concerns of greater magnitude, it is safe to say that few stand higher in the estimation of the business world.



Harrison Avenue looking toward Main Street



Masonic Building, corner of State and Main Streets

KNOX AUTOMOBILE COMPANY. Experiments with air-cooled automobiles were inaugurated in this city in February, 1900, by E. H. Cutler and a half-dozen business men whom he associated with him as the Knox Automobile company. In July of the same year these men decided to enter upon the manufacture of motor cars, and adopted a three-wheel model. They were located in a small wooden factory on Waltham avenue, and at that time employed ten men. In 1902 they discarded the three-wheel model and began making four-wheeled cars. From that time the business grew very rapidly. In 1903 they purchased the large plant owned by the George A. Shastey company, retaining their old shop. At that time they took on the manufacture of bodies, which also takes a large amount of space. In 1904 another large four-story brick factory was erected, which gives the company a total floor space of over eight acres, and during a large part of the year they employ over six hundred men. The company has its own salesrooms in New York and Philadelphia, and has agents in all the large cities and towns throughout the United States. They are the largest manufacturers of gasoline commercial cars in the United States, and are shipping them to all parts of the world. In July, 1901, the partnership was dissolved and a corporation formed under the same name with a capital of \$60,000, which in 1903 was increased to \$200,000. The officers of the company are E. H. Cutler, president, W. E. Wright, vice-president, Albert E. Smith, treasurer, and H. G. Farr, secretary and superintendent. These gentlemen have all been associated with the company from the first. The product of the company last year was valued at more than \$1,000,000.

THE ELEKTRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The development of the electric elevator has been marked; it has steadily increased in favor, until now it is firmly established among leading architects, engineers and builders as the most reliable and economical of all types of elevators. The Elektron manufacturing company early saw the many advantages of the electric elevator, and for fifteen years has improved on their first machines, sparing no expense to make them the highest grade of elevators produced. The success with which these efforts have been rewarded is shown by the enviable reputation that Elektron apparatus has enjoyed for many years. This company has installed elevators in all parts of the United States and a number in foreign countries, but its principal territory is New York, Washington, Boston, Rochester, N. Y., and neighboring cities. It has a force of men erecting elevators in each of the above-named places. The sizes of its elevators range from the small dumbwaiter to those of sufficient size to lift a loaded truck team—horses and all. A type of elevator known as the "full automatic push-button control" has attained large popularity. With this elevator no operator is required, as the passenger simply presses the button corresponding with the floor to which he desires to go and the elevator pro-

ceeds to that floor, stopping automatically. This elevator is absolutely safe and is so simple that children five years of age readily operate it. The Elektron company also manufactures a complete line of electric motors, generators, organ blowing motors, controllers, ventilating fans and other electrical machinery. The growth of this business has been steady and healthy. Starting in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1888, with a few men building small motors, the company now employs about one hundred and fifty men in the factory and also the several gangs which are outside erecting elevators. The officers of the company are W. D. Sargent, president, E. H. Cutler, treasurer, L. J. Harley, superintendent, and L. J. Harley, Jr., Assistant treasurer.

THE TABER-PRANG ART COMPANY is another Springfield concern which has gained repute not only in the United States but in many other countries as well. Its rank as an art publishing house, producing American art calendars and novelties of every description, is among the first in the world, and its picture-framing department is perhaps the largest in this country. The company was incorporated in 1897 with a capital stock of \$550,000, it buying out at that time the entire property of the Taber Art company of New Bedford, Mass., and the L. Prang & Company of Boston. The officers are Dwight O. Gilmore, president, Frederic Taber, vice-president, Theodore Leete, treasurer and general manager.

THE MASSASOIT HOUSE is the oldest and perhaps the most widely known hotel in western Massachusetts, and though time changes all things the spirit of change has not yet come over the reputation of this well-known hostelry. Travelers still come and go, but as of yore this house registers the most prominent families of those who make Springfield a brief sojourn. Erected in 1843, the hotel has since been considerably enlarged so that it is now more than three times its original size. The interior appointments have always been of a luxurious character, and they have suffered no deterioration, while the cuisine maintains its old-time high reputation. The present proprietor, W. H. Chapin, is a nephew of M. and E. S. Chapin, and has been connected with the house about thirty years.

COOLEY'S HOTEL. The traveling public judge a town or city by its hotels. Springfield is fortunate in this respect. Cooley's hotel, established in 1848, has always kept to a high standard, constantly enlarging and improving. The original buildings have been replaced with new, so that the Cooley house ranks with the leading hotels in New England, equipped with all modern conveniences. Henry E. Marsh, the proprietor, is constantly watchful for the comfort of his guests, and it is largely due to his personal efforts that the house has gained a high reputation, above even that which it already enjoyed. Detailed description of a house such as the one whose office interior is shown in this engraving counts for but little, but some idea



All roads lead to Springfield



¹New Office Interior of Cooley Hotel ²The Republican Building, corner of Main Street and Harrison Avenue

as to its appointments may be gained when it is mentioned that it has accommodations for three hundred guests and contains seventy-five private bath rooms. Many are the notable men who have responded to toasts within its famous banquet hall. The Board of Trade banquets held here, have as their special guests of honor, men of high office and distinction, the most recent of whom, and one much in the public eye, being Baron Kaneko, the Mikado's special peace envoy to the president.

THE PRESS

SPRINGFIELD is proud of its newspapers. They are a credit to the city and a power in the journalistic field, moulding public opinion and holding brilliant sway over their readers. They are far above the average, and maintain high standards and ideals. They are our heralds abroad, reflecting the character of the population—the education and refinement of the great body of Springfield people.

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN is one of the oldest business institutions in the city. It was established September 8, 1824, by Samuel Bowles, the second of that name, who came from Hartford, Conn., where he had been one of the editors and proprietors of the Times. It was published by Mr. Bowles for twenty years as a weekly before the daily edition was started on March 27, 1844. The latter was first issued as an evening paper but in a few months was changed to a morning publication and has so continued since. About the time when the daily was begun, Mr. Bowles' son, Samuel 3d, was taken into business with him, and under the son's leadership in later years the Republican became widely famous and influential. The elder Bowles died in 1851. Other men became associated in the proprietorship of the paper and of an extensive general printing and publishing business which gradually developed, notably Dr. Josiah G. Holland, the author and lecturer, Clark W. Bryan and Benjamin F. Bowles. The firm of Samuel Bowles & Company prospered, especially during the civil war and the boom years that followed it. The Republican was enlarged and strengthened from time to time in anticipation of the growing demands and opportunities of the field. It became the newspaper not merely of Springfield but of all western Massachusetts. In 1872 Mr. Bowles determined that it was desirable for the greater editorial freedom of the paper to separate it from the general printing and publishing business, and a division of the interests was accordingly made. The printing establishment is preserved in the present Springfield Printing and Binding company. Samuel Bowles 3d died on January 16, 1878, and was succeeded in the management of the paper by his son of the same name, who is still in control. The concern was then reorganized as a corporation under the name of the Republican company with Samuel Bowles as president

and treasurer. The Sunday Republican was first published on September 15, 1878, and three editions of the paper have appeared regularly since—the daily, the Sunday, and the weekly.

The Republican has been published from eight different locations in the eighty-one years of its existence. Mr. Bowles 2d set up his hand press, which had been poled up the Connecticut river on a flat-boat from Hartford, in a building on the west side of Main street between State and Elm, and nearly opposite the post office of those days. In 1836 the office was moved to the second floor of the Frost building, a wooden structure on the north corner of Main and Sanford streets, which was burned in 1845, and remained there until 1844 when it was transferred across Main street to the then new brick block of the Chicopee bank. In 1850 Mr. Bowles bought or constructed a brick building at the northeast corner of Market and Sanford streets, in which the paper and job printing plants were established and remained until 1853. The business office was on the ground floor. This building is still standing. Shortly before the civil war the Republican block, now the Brigham building, was erected by local capitalists on Main street, next north of Townsley avenue, especially for the accommodation of the paper and its connected departments. Here the business rapidly expanded until 1867, when more room was needed, and the establishment was moved across Townsley avenue into Franklin block, also built expressly for its use by the Second National bank. Eleven years later another move was made to the new granite block at 417 and 419 Main street provided by the Five Cents savings bank. By this time the paper was conducted independently of other interests and less room was needed for its accommodation. In 1888 the Republican company bought the First Baptist church property on the north corner of Main street and Harrison avenue, of O. H. Greenleaf for \$50,000 and put up the present Republican building at an expense of \$60,000 more. It has since enjoyed one of the most convenient, best lighted and appointed newspaper offices in the country. The location is in the center of the retail district of the city and on one of its most prominent business corners.

The Republican has long been distinguished by three marked features—the fullness and superior quality of its local news service, the vigor and breadth of its editorial articles, the richness and excellence of its literary department. In all of these lines it has improved and expanded with the years and the development of its own resources. It has always been the policy of the paper to deal most liberally with its readers, to give them in improved service, both as to quality and volume, all that its revenues would permit. As a result it has a singularly loyal and appreciative although often critical constituency.

Nearly one hundred persons are fully employed in the editorial, mechanical and business departments of the paper, and in addition it has a large staff of correspondents who devote a part of their time each day to its service. Its weekly payroll averages well over \$2000. It operates nine Mergenthaler linotype machines, all of which it owns, their cost value being \$3000 each. Its press is a Hoe quadruple of the best type, costing \$35,000. Its machines, including the big press, are run by electric motors, but it has also a full, up-to-date steam power plant for use as a reserve in emergencies. The Republican's editorial staff is unusually large for a paper published in a city of the size of Springfield. Its leading members are S. B. Griffin, managing editor; Ernest Howard and Waldo L. Cook, editorial writers; Charles G. Whiting and Francis E. Regal, literary editors; George K. Turner, local editor; Richard S. Brooks, general news editor; Edward F. Hayes, editor of the weekly; F. B. Sanborn and R. L. Bridgman, Boston correspondents; Richard Hooker, Washington correspondent. The directors of the Republican company are Samuel Bowles, S. B. Griffin, and George S. Lewis, the last the veteran cashier of the establishment.

THE SPRINGFIELD UNION, the oldest evening newspaper in western Massachusetts, was founded by Edmund Anthony of New Bedford, January 4, 1864. It was in the dark days of the civil war, and the paper took its name from the cause it espoused. The first office of publication was in Pyncheon street, in the rear of Haynes hotel, and the old-fashioned type cases and the primitive little press which were crowded into these narrow quarters would make an amusing contrast with the typesetting machines and the huge multiple presses in use today. The Union appeared only as an evening newspaper until July 2, 1892, when the morning edition was started, and two years later the Sunday Union was established.

The early days of the Union were marked by many changes in proprietorship, and it was not until 1872, under the ownership of Lewis H. Taylor, that it began to yield a profitable return. In that year it was sold to the Clark W. Bryan company, which conducted an important printing and binding business. William M. Pomeroy was appointed editor, retaining that position until he was succeeded in March, 1881, by Joseph L. Shipley. A year afterward Mr. Shipley organized a stock company, in which he held the majority interest, purchased the Union, and for the ensuing eight years directed its policy, business and editorial. The last change in ownership and management came in April, 1890, when the paper was sold to the Springfield Union Publishing company, Mr. Shipley retiring. The Union then entered upon a new epoch. Albert P. Langtry, who came to Springfield after a valuable training in the metropolitan newspaper field, was made business manager and soon afterward publisher, a position he has held since then, John D. Plummer succeeding him as business manager.

There was a strong demand for a morning Republican newspaper in western New England, and when the Morning Union was launched on July 2, 1892, it met with immediate success. In July, 1894, during the railroad strike in Chicago, when a clash between the strikers and the Federal troops seemed imminent, an extra edition of the Union was published on Sunday, simply to give the news from the seat of the trouble. This venture was so successful that it was repeated the following Sunday, and it was then decided to make the Sunday edition a permanent feature.

In politics from the beginning the Union has held consistently to the support of Republican principles, and has been unwavering in its party allegiance, but it has taken a broad view of matters of public importance and its editorial pages have always been open to a full and free discussion of all subjects. Its news service is unsurpassed in its own field. As a member of the Associated Press it receives the news of the world over two wires working day and night, and this service is supplemented by special correspondents in Washington and other important news centers. In its home field there is a correspondent in every city and town, and two distinct staffs of editors and reporters handle the news of the city, state and nation for the morning and evening editions.

The Union's aim is to provide a bright, newsy, clean family newspaper. It takes a lively interest in civic affairs, and is ever watchful of the interests of the community it serves. A feature of the Sunday Union is the discussion of the important events of the week in the cities and towns of Western Massachusetts.

Four times since its establishment has the Union been compelled to seek larger quarters. From the original place of publication in Pyncheon street the paper moved to the building at the corner of Main and Taylor streets, now known as the City hotel. Its next home was at the corner of Main and Worthington streets, on the site of the Hotel Worthy building, and from there it moved to the opposite corner, where the disastrous fire of March 7, 1888, occurred. In 1894 the Springfield Union Publishing company purchased the building at 335 Main street, which was remodeled to suit the requirements of a newspaper office, and this was occupied the following year. During the past ten years its growth has been so great that this building must be extensively enlarged in the near future, or more commodious quarters secured elsewhere.

THE SPRINGFIELD DAILY NEWS for the greater part of twenty-five years, has been the only one-cent newspaper in Springfield, and during that period it has never had but one competitor in the matter of selling-price. Like all newspapers the Daily News has grown with the times and it is today a very different paper in all respects from the publication which Edward Bellamy and Charles J. Bellamy started first as the Penny News,

the latter appearing for about two and one-half months previous to being changed in name and frequency of issue. The first issue of the Penny News was on February 24, 1880. The publishers of it were Edward Bellamy, for eight years previous an editor on the Springfield Union, and Charles J. Bellamy, a member of the Hampden county bar. Neither then had any idea of devoting much time to the publication and probably did not imagine that the field for it would so soon be so large that they would be compelled to give a great deal of their time to it. The modest little sheet, however, was welcomed by the public with so much favor that the publishers quickly saw the advantage of turning it into a daily newspaper, which was done May 13, 1880. But even with this change in its policy the Daily News did not at the outset aspire to be classified with the ordinary newspaper published every day. Editorial comment was not indulged in, there were no telegraphic dispatches in its columns, no particular political principles were espoused, and the paper did not attempt to systematically chronicle the general news of the world or of the locality. Its editor, Edward Bellamy, aimed to print only such material as was considered to be interesting for its piquant, dramatic, or other features. It continued along these lines for about three years. In 1883 the first step forward was taken in the publishing of a complete record of the news. One year later, editorial comment appeared in its columns for the first time and it was still longer before the use of a daily telegraphic service was inaugurated. It was competition that urged the Daily News on to more ambitious endeavors. In 1883 the Daily Democrat was established, being more expensively gotten up than the Daily News of that time, and to add to the complications, Edward Bellamy decided to retire from the active newspaper field in order to devote his time to literary work, a conclusion that was responsible for his "Looking Backward" and other works that attracted the attention of the world.

Charles J. Bellamy, who then became and has since remained the sole publisher and manager of the News, fully realized that the paper was filling a place in the community and that ultimate success was ahead. Its competitor, the Daily Democrat, had ceased publication and the circulation of the Daily News was largely increased and constantly growing. Twice the paper was enlarged until the full limit of the original press had been reached and then, a new press being secured, the paper was enlarged to eight pages. This was the most important epoch in the history of the paper up to that time. Then came the installation of a full daily telegraph service, and gradually, the enlargement of its editorial force and other departments until the Daily News is now the largest and most complete, highest grade and most expensively gotten up one-cent paper in New England. In 1894 the News moved from lower Worthington street, just below the Whitney building, to its own building at the corner of Dwight and Worthington streets, since which time the circulation of the paper has doubled.

The Daily News presents in complete form the news of the world through the Publishers' Press association, the local field being thoroughly covered and the news of the immediate suburban field carefully looked after. The mechanical department is equipped with the latest typesetting machines and other devices, and the office is in other ways thoroughly equipped for the getting out of a daily newspaper of influence in the community.

SPRINGFIELD HOMESTEAD, now in its twenty-seventh year, published semi-weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays, fills a large place in the social and commercial community of Springfield. The Homestead is the handsomest paper typographically and from an illustrative standpoint published in this vicinity. It is frank and fearless in its utterances on local matters, independent politically, and insistent in matters affecting the public weal locally. Its crusades against the billboard nuisance and its refusal to allow patent-medicine and other indecent advertising in its columns has won for it much commendation, and several local organizations have passed resolutions to this effect. The Homestead has a large circulation in Springfield and the immediate vicinity, and sends copies to every state in the Union. The publishers are the Springfield Homestead Newspaper company, a Massachusetts corporation with a nominal capital of \$30,000. James E. Sullivan is editor-in-chief and conducts the paper. The company is successful; has paid since its incorporation ten per cent dividends. The Homestead is published in the company's own building, 84 to 86 West Worthington street, in the rear of the post office.

THE PHELPS PUBLISHING COMPANY. Springfield is the home of a large periodical publishing house—one of the largest in New England—the Phelps Publishing company, with which is allied the Orange Judd company. From the extensive plant of this concern on West Worthington street are issued a series of agricultural papers which constitute the largest group of the kind in the world, and the Good Housekeeping magazine in addition, a household monthly which ranks with the best and circulates over 200,000 copies of each issue.

The Phelps Publishing company, established in 1880 by late Edward H. Phelps and others, publishes the semi-monthly Farm and Home, an agricultural and family journal of much ability and enterprise, with a circulation of 375,000 copies. The influence of Farm and Home in the great movements for the economic and social betterment of the farmers of the entire United States has been very marked. Its editor is Herbert Myrick, the president of the Phelps Publishing company, the author of several books dealing with agricultural problems and a leader of farmer's movements from Maine to California. The establishment employs over three hundred hands and comprises a thoroughly up-to-date newspaper, magazine and book-publishing equipment, including electrotyping and

photo-engraving. It manufactures the Orange Judd company's agricultural weeklies, namely, *American Agriculturist* of New York (and westward to Indiana), and the *New England Homestead*. These papers, like *Farm and Home*, are under the editorial direction of Herbert Myrick, and have an immense influence. This company manufactures likewise the many agricultural and horticultural books published by the Orange Judd company and sold at the latter's headquarters, 52 Lafayette Place, New York. The two companies have a considerable office and editorial force in Chicago for the western field.

The monthly output of the several periodicals is rapidly approaching the 2,000,000 mark; *Farm and Home* with 400,000, *Good Housekeeping* with 200,000, and the *Orange Judd Weeklies* with 230,000 copies of each issue. So huge is the bulk of second-class mail going out that the mailing room is constituted a post office, and the sacks of papers and magazines go directly to the railroad station, ready assorted for their respective states and "runs." The city post office has not the space nor the facilities, by half, for the handling of this matter. More pieces of mail, more weight of mail, and more bulk of mail are despatched from the buildings of the Phelps Publishing company than from all the rest of the city of Springfield put together.

While the magazine *Good Housekeeping* is published by the Phelps Publishing company, under the editorship of James E. Tower, its ownership is vested in the *Good Housekeeping* company. The officers of the three corporations, of which the Phelps Publishing company owns a controlling interest, are as follows:

The Phelps Publishing company, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, capital stock \$250,000. President, Herbert Myrick; vice-president, James M. Cunningham, who is subscription manager of all the publications; treasurer, Albert W. Fulton, who is managing editor of the agricultural papers; directors, in addition to the foregoing, William A. Whitney (who is advertising manager of all the publications), A. Willard Damon, Frederick Harris; assistant treasurer, Charles M. Hill.

Orange Judd company, incorporated under the laws of New York, capital stock \$500,000, headquarters 52 Lafayette Place, New York. President, Herbert Myrick; vice-president, William A. Whitney; treasurer, Thomas A. Barrett; directors, in addition to the foregoing, James M. Cunningham, A. Willard Damon, Frederick Harris, Warren W. Rawson; secretary, Joseph W. Kennedy.

The *Good Housekeeping* company, incorporated under the laws of Maine, capital stock \$1,000,000, headquarters 52 Lafayette Place, New York. President, Herbert Myrick; vice-president, James M. Cunningham; treasurer, William A. Whitney; editor of the magazine, James E. Tower; secre-

tary, Charles M. Hill; in charge of agents, James S. Judd; directors, in addition to the foregoing, A. Willard Damon, Joseph W. Kennedy, Frederick Harris, Randall W. Burns.

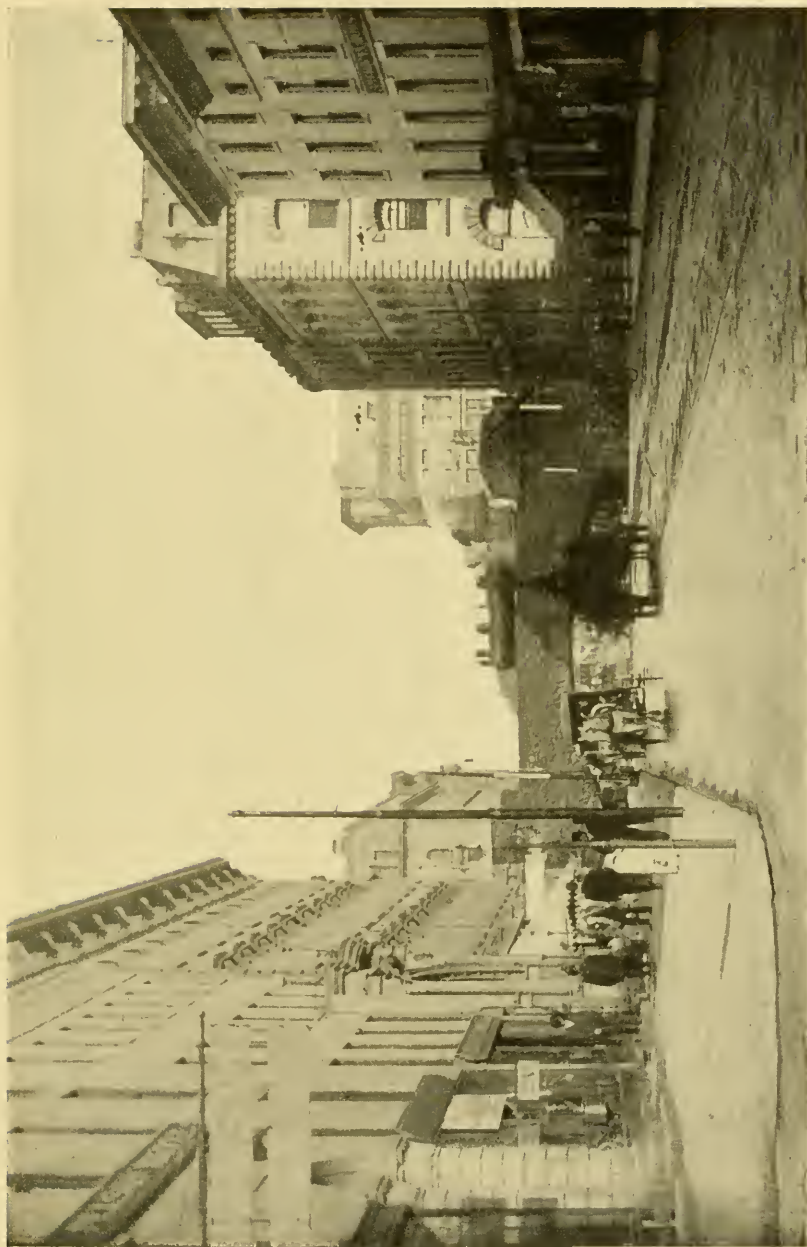
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

THE general development and progress of a city is so intimately connected with its banking facilities that the history of one is closely allied with that of the other. While Springfield was yet in its infancy, a town of only three thousand inhabitants—while the second struggle with Great Britain was still raging with fury and the capital of Washington was threatened by the British,—the solid men of Springfield sought to increase the manufacturing possibilities of the locality by organizing a bank to supply manufacturers with banking facilities that they might profit in the expansion of business brought on by the war.

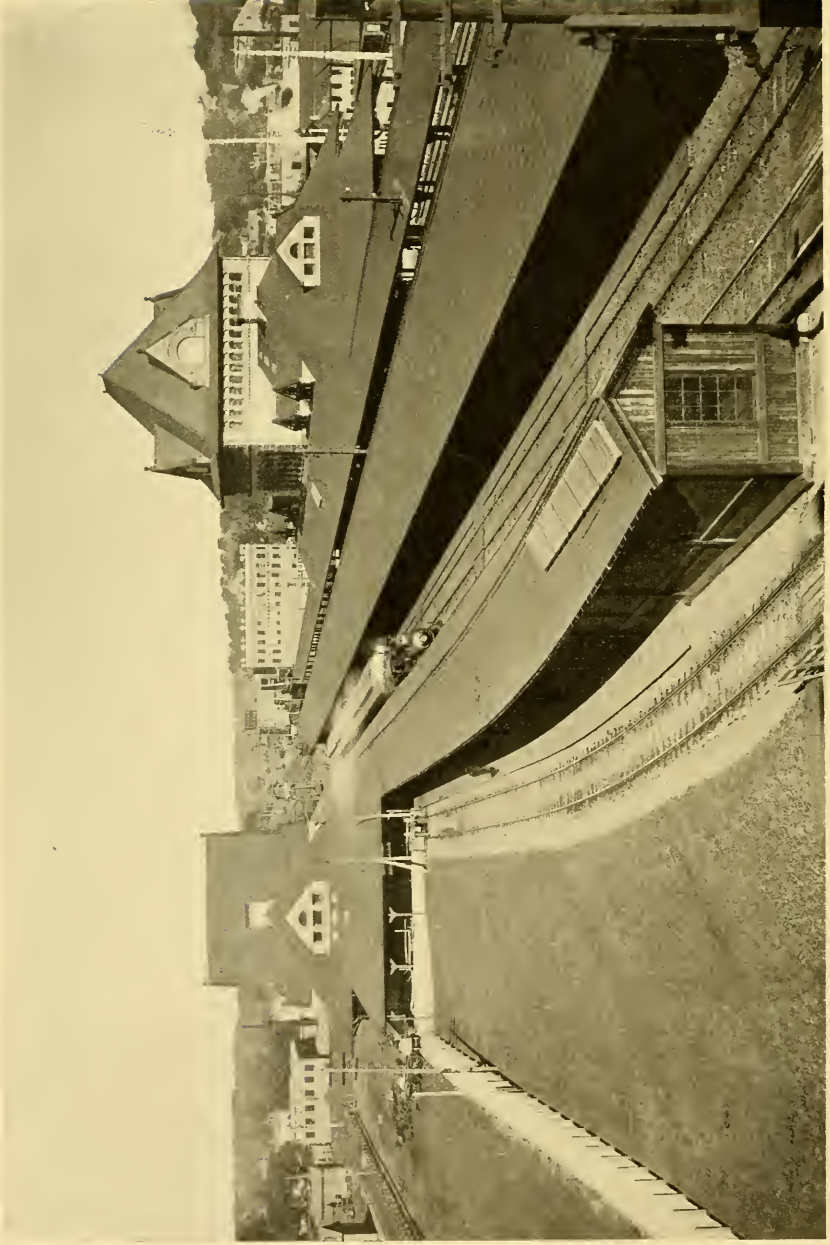
In 1814, Jonathan Dwight, John Hooker, George Bliss, James Byers, James Dwight, Justin Ely, Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Moses Bliss, Jr., Edward Pynchon and Oliver B. Morris, met in "Uncle Jerry Warriner's tavern" and formed an organization which obtained from the state a charter for a bank to be known as the Springfield bank, whose capital should be \$200,000 "in gold and silver." The first president of the new institution was Jonathan Dwight, whose successors were such well-known men as James Byers, John Hooker, Benjamin Day, Edward A. Morris and Henry Alexander. The first location of the bank was on State street, in the building now occupied by Wilder's grain store, and here also was first located the Springfield Institution for Savings, when that was organized in 1827, the two continuing together until 1849.

The bank prospered from the beginning under the management of such men, and it loaned to single local individuals to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars, thus early fostering the manufacturing industries which have been the making of Springfield. Today Springfield has eight national banks and two trust companies with total deposits of over fifteen millions of dollars, aside from the several prosperous institutions for savings.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK. The old Springfield bank was reorganized in 1863 as a national bank, being one of the earliest banks to avail itself of the National Bank Act, its charter number being 181. Soon after its reorgan-



The Arch as seen from Hampden Street



Birdseye View of Railway Station

ization it moved from its original quarters on State street to its present location on Main street. Its first president as a national bank was Henry Alexander, who stood foremost among the financial men of the city and whose loyalty to the government during the dark days of the rebellion led him to invest large sums in government bonds, which later proved very profitable to the bank. For almost fifty years Lewis Warriner was cashier, giving that careful attention to detail and having that knowledge of his clients which make a successful banker. Among the successors of Henry Alexander as president have been Alfred Rowe, Albert T. Folsom (for many years city treasurer), and Gurdon Bill, who was one of the directors at the reorganization as a national bank and who has served as a director for almost a continuous period of more than forty years, and whose rare insight into financial matters has done much in building up the bank to the place of eminence it holds in the financial institutions of the city today. Walter G. Morse is the present president and Charles H. Churchill its cashier. Its deposits are more than a million dollars, with a capital and surplus of over five hundred thousand. Its board of directors are all prominent business men chosen for their sagacity and conservatism. They are Gurdon Bill (retired), Dwight O. Gilmore, Theodore W. Leete, Walter G. Morse, Henry M. Phillips, William P. Porter, Frank C. Rice, George A. Russell, Horace P. Wright. Notwithstanding the prosperous growth of the several other banks of subsequent origin, the old Springfield has steadily grown and maintained its reputation for conservatism combined with liberality to its patrons.

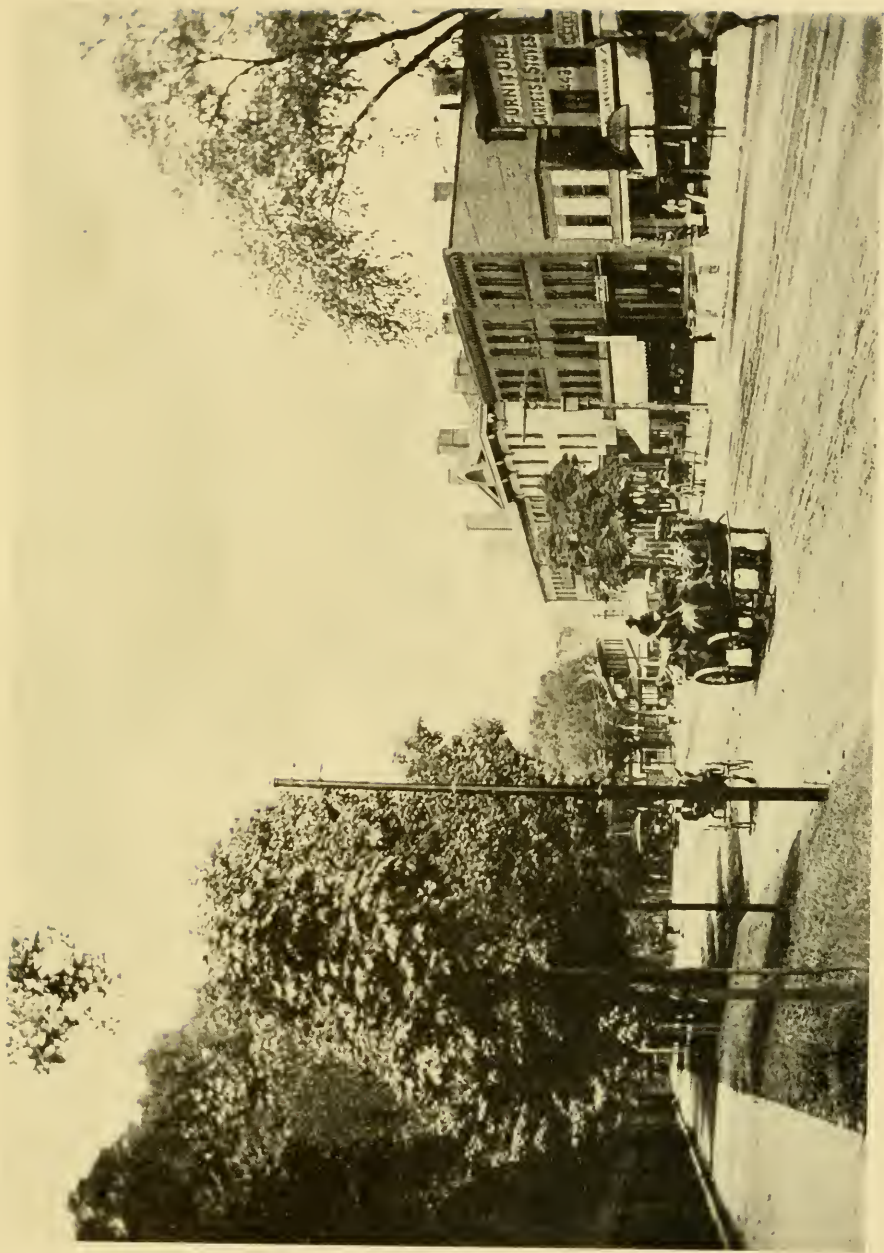
THE CHICOPEE NATIONAL BANK was started as the Chicopee bank, twenty-two years after the Springfield bank, by the class of small traders and mechanics whose needs were looked upon with some disdain by the aristocracy of the old bank, whose funds were all absorbed in carrying the great manufacturing enterprises of the time. Its first president was George Bliss, and the first cashier, Henry Seymour. It became a national bank in 1865, and for many years Thomas Warner, Jr., was cashier. The present organization of the bank is as follows: President, Arthur B. West; cashier, Edward Pyncheon; directors, George S. Taylor, Horace A. Moses, I. H. Page, G. Frank Adams, Silas L. Kenyon, Charles L. Goodhue, Arthur B. West.

THE JOHN HANCOCK NATIONAL BANK. Two years before Springfield in 1852 achieved the dignity of a municipality the John Hancock bank was organized, finding its first location on Armory Hill, where C. C. Merritt's drug store now stands. Conspicuously displayed in front of the building was a white carved wooden bust of the famous John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress of '76, whose bold challenging signature shines forth so heroically on the immortal Declaration of Independence. Seven years later it was wisely determined to move the institution to the business section of the city, where it now is on Main street near Fort. The capitaliza-

tion of the bank was \$100,000, which was increased to \$150,000 in 1865, at which time it received its charter as a national bank. Sometime later the capital stock was brought to \$250,000, where it remains today. The first president was Col. James M. Thompson, who was succeeded by Roger S. Moore, and in turn was succeeded by E. D. Chapin in 1890. The golden year of Mr. Chapin's connection with the bank was passed in 1890, as he had been its cashier from the time of its establishment in 1850 down to the day when he accepted its presidency, and now after more than half a century of honorable active work he is every day, rain or shine, found in constant attendance at his duties. E. Dudley Chapin, a nephew of E. D. Chapin, entered the bank February 1, 1880, as bookkeeper. He afterwards became teller, and when his uncle was made president he was elected to succeed him as cashier, and holds that position today. The directorate of the bank includes E. D. Chapin, E. C. Rogers, Edw. H. Wilkinson, John Kimberly, Henry S. Dickinson, L. Z. Cutler and E. Dudley Chapin.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK was the first in this country to apply for organization under the national bank act. Other applications reached Washington first, but its number is 14. At first the capital stock was \$150,000, but it was soon increased to \$300,000, and afterward to \$400,000. Throughout its career it has been managed upon the principle that the interests of the bank and its patrons are identical. James Kirkham was its first president and served in that capacity for many years. He was succeeded by John Olmsted, upon whose death James W. Kirkham was elected president. D. A. Folsom is cashier. The present directors are H. J. Beebe, John West, B. Frank Steele, James W. Kirkham, D. A. Folsom, Peter Murray.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, universally acknowledged to be one of the strongest and most influential banking institution in the city, was organized under the national banking laws in 1864, and from its inception to the present time has stood as firm and solid as the rock of Gibraltar. Its organizers were the Honorable George Walker, former bank commissioner of Massachusetts under the state system and for some years our consul-general at Paris, and Frederick H. Harris, who has had the active management of the institution from its beginning, first as its cashier, and since 1886 as its president, at which time his son, Frederick Harris, became its cashier. With a capital of \$500,000 it has accumulated a surplus of equal amount besides paying its stockholders ten per cent annual dividends amounting to \$2,125,000. It is a designated depository of the United States and has always furnished the large sums of money necessary for the Armory located here. The bank has been characterized by its judicious circumspect and faithful management, which has enabled the corporation to stand unshaken through panics and business depressions. The Messrs. Harris have a wide reputation as able



State Street, opposite Armory



High School Boys on the Connecticut The Bridge at Indian Leap, Indian Orchard

financiers, and are directors and trustees in the most prominent local institutions, some of which are the Springfield railway companies, the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance company, the Springfield Gas Light company, The Springfield Institution for Savings, the Holyoke Water Power company, and the Holyoke Street Railway company. The officers and directors are as follows: F. H. Harris, president, Frederick Harris, cashier. Directors: F. H. Harris, J. S. McElwain, H. A. Gould, Aaron Bagg, Jr., A. W. Damon, Frederick Harris and Joseph Shattuck, Jr.

THE CHAPIN NATIONAL BANK, at the corner of Main and Lyman street, was originally the Chapin Banking and Trust company, organized in 1872 as a banking adjunct of Chester W. Chapin's large interests. It became a national bank in 1878, having as president William K. Baker, who had been for many years the confidential business adviser and right-hand man of Mr. Chapin. The capital stock is \$500,000, its surplus \$475,000, while its deposits amount to over a million and a half. Its president is W. F. Callender and its cashier George R. Yerrall. The directors are James A. Rumrill, Edward S. Bradford, Samuel R. Whiting, W. F. Callender, Charles C. Jenks, Chester W. Bliss, W. W. McClench, Francis de V. Thompson and George R. Yerrall.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK was organized in 1879 with James D. Safford as president, and has been successful from the start and now ranks fourth in point of size among the national banks of the city. In the first twenty-five years of its existence its total net earnings were \$635,000, an average of more than ten per cent per year on its capital stock of \$250,000. The present cashier is William E. Gilbert. The following compose the board of directors: Nelson C. Newell, James B. Carroll, Luke S. Snow, Louis F. Carr, Edwin A. Carter, Lewis J. Powers, George Nye, Jr., Charles C. Abby, and James D. Safford, president.

THE SPRINGFIELD SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY occupies a unique position among the financial institutions of this city. No institution of its kind enjoys a more honorable reputation or is doing better service in its specified field, or is more widely or favorably known than this company. It began business in 1886, and in a comparatively short time has come to be recognized as one of the leading banks of the city. By recent report of the savings bank commissioners of Massachusetts, its deposits are the largest of any discount bank in the state outside of Boston, with the exception of one in Worcester, amounting to \$3,654,352.72. The present officers are J. G. Mackintosh, president; W. A. Lincoln, vice-president, and George H. Kemater, treasurer. The following compose the board of directors: J. G. Mackintosh, Samuel Bigelow, A. B. Wallace, Joseph Metcalf, Luke Corcoran, W. A. Lincoln, Edwin McElwain, W. S. Robinson, S. L. Haynes, W. H. Heywood, A. A. Marston, George H. Kemater, Joseph A. Skinner.

THE SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK is the youngest of Springfield's financial institutions, being organized in 1893, and is one of the most wisely managed as well as successful banking houses of the city. The bank was organized by Henry H. Bowman, who was ably assisted by Ralph P. Alden, and under their aggressive and enterprising management has achieved signal success. It has a capital of \$250,000, the surplus and profits amounting to \$308,500 and the deposits running well over \$2,000,000. Henry H. Bowman is president, Robert W. Day, vice-president, and Ralph P. Alden, cashier. The directors are Robert W. Day, Ralph W. Ellis, W. D. Kinsman, Franklin Pierce, F. G. Tobey, Michael Dunn, William C. Simons, C. A. Crocker, George W. Tapley, Henry H. Bowman, Ralph P. Alden.

THE HAMPDEN TRUST COMPANY, having been granted a charter in 1887, was reorganized in 1905 with a paid-in capital of \$200,000. It has a board of directors whose names are a guarantee of good faith and conservative management. Its president is Edward S. Bradford, formerly state treasurer, and its treasurer is Joseph C. Allen. The following compose the board of directors: James A. Rumrill, Charles A. Vialle, William W. McClench, Samuel R. Whiting, George M. Holbrook, Peter Murray, C. H. Hobbs, Alfred Leeds, Henry C. Haile, George R. Yerrall, Joseph C. Allen (treasurer of the company), and Edward S. Bradford.

THE SPRINGFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, the oldest of Springfield's savings banks, was organized in 1827, being the tenth in the state. John Hooker was its first president, and the list of prominent and shrewd financiers who succeeded him in guiding the affairs of the institution up to the present day were in themselves a guarantee of the solid principles on which the bank was being conducted. They included George Bliss, Theodore Bliss, William Dwight, Josiah Hooker, James M. Thompson, John B. Stebbins, Henry S. Lee, Julius H. Appleton and John A. Hall the present incumbent. John Howard was the first treasurer; he resigned to Henry Stearns in 1849, who, in 1858, gave way to Henry S. Lee, who served in that capacity till 1899, when he was elected president. Joseph C. Booth then became treasurer, but resigned in 1902 in favor of Joseph Shattuck, Jr., who is the present treasurer. The bank receives deposits up to \$1,000, and allows principal and interest to accumulate to the amount of \$1,600 for each depositor. Since its organization this institution has received deposits amounting to \$80,723,248.39; has distributed \$15,229,041.84 in dividends, and made payments to its depositors aggregating \$78,602,236.11. The institution has purchased a lot fronting on Elm and West State streets, being the westerly part of the lot now occupied by the Elm Street school, and in the near future will there erect a building for its sole use. The Springfield Institution for Savings has at present 42,979 depositors, and the amount deposited is \$17,350,054.12. The officers are as follows: John A. Hall, president; Win-

ford N. Caldwell, vice-president; Joseph Shattuck, Jr., treasurer and clerk; John W. B. Brand, assistant treasurer. Trustees: John A. Hall, A. A. Packard, Edward P. Chapin, A. B. West, Frederick Harris, Homer L. Bosworth, W. N. Caldwell, John McFethries, A. W. Damon, Joseph Shattuck, Jr., William W. McClench. Auditors: W. C. Marsh, G. Frank Adams, George Dwight Pratt.

THE FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK of this city was chartered April, 1854, and has a record of usefulness that may well cause its depositors' and officials' hearts to swell with pride. It was founded upon a plan suggested by George W. Rice, the idea being to encourage thrifty habits among the working classes, and the minimum amount of deposit—five cents—was a stroke of genius, for it at once attracted the amused attention of many who, keeping large accounts with other banks, "encouraged" the new institution by taking out books recording the deposit of a half-dime, which they delighted in exhibiting among their friends in ridicule or as a joke, little thinking that this was just what Mr. Rice desired and the most effective manner of advertising the enterprise. Some of those who began thus in a spirit of banter continued in serious earnest, and thus was laid the foundation of an institution that in a career of more than fifty years has conferred benefits untold upon all classes, from the ragged newsboy up to the great man of affairs. The opening occurred in July, 1854, offices having been secured in Foot's building, corner of Main and State streets; Willis Phelps was president, and Joseph C. Pyncheon, treasurer. Upon the retirement of Mr. Phelps in 1858, Mr. Pyncheon was promoted to the presidency, and the next year Charles Marsh was made treasurer. Daniel J. Marsh was chosen treasurer in 1859, to the duties of which position were added those of secretary in 1881, the dual services of the position having been performed by him without interruption—except during the years 1862-63, when he served as lieutenant of Company A, 46th Massachusetts, and on the staffs of Generals H. C. Lee, John A. Dix, and John G. Foster.

This institution occupied its present building in 1876, where it has continued to prosper under wise management, controlling a constantly increasing volume of deposits from one dollar to thousands, with profit to depositors. It has received deposits amounting to nearly \$30,000,000, and now has on deposit about seven million dollars. Ephraim W. Bond succeeded to the presidency in 1889, and on his death in 1891 Rev. William Rice was made president. Mr. Rice was followed in 1897 by Robert O. Morris, who still holds the office. The official board as constituted at present is as follows: Robert O. Morris, president; Daniel J. Marsh, treasurer; Henry D. Marsh, assistant treasurer and clerk. Trustees: Robert O. Morris, Henry M. Phillips, Charles A. Nichols, Alfred M. Copeland, Henry D. Marsh, William H. Gray, Aaron Bagg, Newrie D. Winter, Edwin F. Lyford, Daniel J.

Marsh, Oliver Marsh, Ralph W. Ellis, James H. Pynchon, George Leonard, Thomas F. Cordis. Finance committee: Oliver Marsh, N. D. Winter, William H. Gray. Auditing committee: Alfred M. Copeland, George Leonard, Thomas F. Cordis.

THE HAMPDEN SAVINGS BANK was organized in 1852 with Albert Morgan as its first president; he was succeeded by Eliphalet Trask, who in turn was succeeded by Charles L. Gardner. Peter S. Bailey has served in the capacity of treasurer since 1872. H. S. Hyde and Lewis J. Powers are vice-presidents, and J. B. Phelps is assistant treasurer. The last report of the treasurer shows the amount due depositors to be \$3,584,369; the gain in deposits for the past year, \$126,534.40, and the gain in open accounts, 278. The trustees are Louis C. Hyde, Elijah Belding, F. E. Carpenter, E. Dudley Chapin, J. D. Safford, W. E. Callender, W. E. Wright, Mase S. Southworth, Dwight O. Gilmore, George R. Esterbrook, F. H. Stebbins, E. T. Tift.

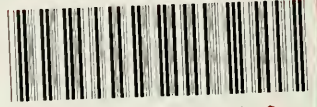




Thou lovely Springfield! Be thou spring
Of noble enterprise!
And be thou field whence men may bring
Of brotherhood the prize!
For thou must help to spread abroad
The hope of all mankind,
Forgetting not thou cam'st of God,
And art to God consigned.

—Charles Goodrich Whiting

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